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THE

GRAND LODGE

ALABAMA.

1880

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

A. F. & A. M. OF ALABAMA,

AT THE

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Montgomery, Dec. 5th and 6th, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
THE ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY.
1894.

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PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Seventy-third Annual Grand Communication at the Masonic Temple in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of Tuesday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893.

PRESENT:

FRANCIS L. PETTUS.....Grand Master.
GEO. P. HARRISON.....Deputy Grand Master.
JAMES A. BILBRO.....Senior Grand Warden.
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.....Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM H. DINGLEY.....Grand Treasurer.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Secretary.
WILLIAM C. BLEDSOE.....Grand Chaplain.
W. G. ROBERTSON.....Grand Marshal.
LEW LAZARUS.....Senior Grand Deacon.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS.....Junior Grand Deacon.
CHAS H. MANDY.....Senior Grand Steward.
OSCAR J. COHEN.....Junior Grand Steward.
CHARLES A. ALLEN.....Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS:

PALMER J. PILLANS.....Grand Master.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Master.
HENRY C. TOMPKINS.....Grand Master.
JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE.....Junior Grand Warden.
BENJAMIN F. POPE.....Junior Grand Warden.

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HENRY C. TOMPKINS.....Grand Master.
JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE.....Junior Grand Warden.
BENJAMIN F. POPE.....Junior Grand Warden.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES:

George P. Harrison.....Arizona.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Brazil.
George F. Moore.....Canada
James W. Penn.....England.
Russell M. Cunningham, M. D.....Hungary.
B. Dudley Williams, M. D.....Maine.
Palmer J. Pillans.....Michigan.
Palmer J. Pillans.....Minnesota.
Henry C. Tompkins.....Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans.....Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans.....New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans.....New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins.....New South Wales.
Palmer J. Pillans.....Quebec.
Thomas H. Amberson.....South Australia.
Francis L. Pettus.....Virginia.

And Masters, Wardens, and Proxies, from subordinate Lodges, as follows:

No.	3	Alabama	Isaac D. Roberts	W. M
"	4	Rising Virtue	J. F. Warren	J. W.
"	6	Moulton	David C. Alman	J. W.
"	7	Macon	Wm. W. Daffin	W. M.
			L. L. McLeod	S. W.
"	10	Royal White Heart	B Davie	W. M.
			T F. Pitts	J W.
"	11	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	W. M.
			Jacob Pepperman*	J. W.
"	14	Florence	Mason G. Shelton	W. M.
"	16	Athens	Ben Lee Allen	W. M.
"	22	St. Alban-	S. G. Woolf	W. M.
"	24	George Washington	Calvin Upchurch	W. M.
"	25	Dale	Jas. T. Beck*	W. M.
			Sol. D. Bloch*	S. W.
"	26	LaFayette	John H. Turpin	W. M.
"	27	Selma Fraternal	F. F Wise*	W. M.
			E A. Neil	S. W.
"	29	Rising Sun	Wm. E. Oakley	W. M.
			L. S. Robinson	S. W.
			Frank Pierce	J W.
"	31	Autauga	W. S. Pou	W. M.
"	36	Washington	Edward W. Gilfillin	W. M.
"	39	Wetumpka	Geo. F. Sedberry	W. M.
			C C. Edwards	S. W.
			S. H. Williams	J. W.
"	40	Mobile	Wm. S. Foster*	W. M.
			Oscar J. Cohen	S W.
"	41	Livingston	J. B. Hamilton	W. M.
"	44	Gaston	Clarence Grove	W. M.
"	46	Harmony	G. L. Comer	W. M.
			Geo. A. Beauchamp	S. W.
			R H. Moulthrope	J. W.
"	49	Demopolis	Norman G. Wynn	S. W.
"	50	Union	Jno. B Christian	W. M.
"	53	Greening	H A. Shields	W. M.
"	54	Amity	Wm Smaw	W. M.
			H. M Judge	S. W.
			J. P. Barclay*	J. W.
"	55	Mt Moriah	H. C. Moorehead	W. M.
"	56	Troy	F. J Cowart	W. M.
"	57	Tuskegee	J H. Conway	W. M.
"	59	Benton	W. H. May	W. M.
"	62	St. John*	E. L Blue*	W. M.
			A. Miles	S. W.
			S. C Cowan	J. W.
"	64	Eureka	W. F. Shell	S. W.
"	67	Hampden Sydney	Edwin H. Robinson	W. M.
"	68	Halsey	C. C. Craig	W. M.
"	69	Howard	Frederick W. Pritchard	W. M.
"	70	Central	M. Keiffner	W. M.
			G. G. West	S. W.
			C. M. Pritchard	J. W.
"	72	Widow's Son	Geo. W. Bayne	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	74	Solomon	W. C. Bledsoe ... W. M. S G. Burke* ... S. W.
"	76	Auburn	Warren S. Payne ... W. M. B. Dixon Armstrong ... J W.
"	79	Fredonia	J. F. Cumbee ... S. W.
"	80	Wilcox	John M. Walthall ... S. W.
"	83	Friendship	John C. Brannan ... W. M.
"	88	Meridian Sun	Wm. R. Smyley ... W. M.
"	89	Prattville	Charles A Edwards ... W. M. Joseph B Bell* ... J. W.
"	90	Pfister	J. H. Bohannon ... W. M.
"	91	Henry	J W. Foster ... W. M. Newell M Thornton* ... J. W.
"	93	Sawyer	James P. Dallas Murphy ... S. W.
"	96	Tuckabatchee	T. J. Gibson ... W. M.
"	97	Lozobatchee	James D. Amberson ... J. W.
"	98	Fulton	John R Carter* ... W. M.
"	101	Hartwell	B. Dudley Williams ... W. M.
"	105	Shiloh	H C. Dismukes ... W. M.
"	107	Choctaw	J. M. Gilder ... W. M.
"	119	Notasulga	C. L C. Atkeson ... J. W.
"	120	Camp Hill	W. R Dawson ... W. M.
"	126	Mortimer Reeder	Vinson P Dallas* ... S. W.
"	127	Boliver	H. D. Latimer* ... W. M.
"	132	Roanoke	Samuel Henderson ... W M.
"	134	Wiley	J W. Breedlove ... W. M.
"	135	Columbia	A. J. Armstrong ... W. M. Wm. C. Cleveland* ... S W.
"	136	Unity	Robert G Southall ... J. W.
"	137	Rockford	A D. Bentley ... W. M.
"	142	Baldwin	Otis B. Richardson ... J. W.
"	146	Missouri	A. B. Long ... W. M. C. A. Hightower ... S. W.
"	148	Coldwater	J. H. Ellis ... S W.
"	153	Monroeville	Samuel H. Dailey ... W. M.
"	154	Nixburgh	Wm. L Johnson ... W. M.
"	161	Penick	Eli Haynie ... S. W. H. I. Dupree* ... J. W.
"	162	Hendrix	Samuel G. Todd ... W. M.
"	163	Fayetteville Authentic	T. A. Ogletree ... W. M. O P Looney ... S. W.
"	168	Mount Hope	Matthew M. Summers ... S. W.
"	170	Elba	W. H. Chapman ... W. M.
"	171	Clopton	Andrew J. Batchelor ... W. M. George T. Weed* ... S. W.
"	173	Andrew Jackson	Henry H. Matthews ... W. M. Charles R. Westcott ... S. W. George R. Boyd ... J. W.
"	177	Orion	S J. Townsend ... W. M.
"	178	DeSotoville	Thomas W. Allen* ... W. M.
"	180	Mount Hilliard	E M McCreless ... W. M.
"	185	Mount Eagle	Joseph M. Amason ... W. M.
"	191	Brush Creek	Thomas F. Hall ... W. M.
"	197	Hillabee	Francis M. Patridge ... W. M. Charles M. Simpson ... J. W.

*Proxies.

No.	199	Kiligee	Nathan Landers	W. M.
"	201	LaPine	A. Champion	W. M.
			S M. Mitchell	S W.
"	208	Alexandria	G. H. Martin	S. W.
"	209	Marshall	Thomas B Lusk*	W. M.
"	211	York	John B Shields	W M.
"	213	Carrollton	W. G Robertson	W. M.
"	218	Sam Dixon	James A. Reeves*	W. M.
"	219	Lineville	R. D. Evans*	W. M.
"	221	Tensaw	Wm. H. Tolin	J. W.
"	223	Mount Carmel	J M Stevens	W. M.
"	224	Newton	James S. Edwards	W. M.
"	225	Louisville	Charles Capel	W. M.
"	226	Santa Fe	S. A Adams	J. W.
"	227	James Penn	Wm. A. Arnold	W. M.
			A. S. Clark*	S W,
"	228	Dallas	S B. Gaston	W. M.
"	233	Sepulga	T. A. Jones	S. W.
"	236	Gadsden	James A Bilbro*	W. M.
			Benjamin F. Pope*	S. W.
"	238	Fairmount	A. W. Deens*	W. M.
"	246	Bowen	T Tiedeman	W. M.
"	242	Coosa	A. F. Huff	W. M.
			J T. B. Adams	S. W.
			Edmond Powell	J. W.
"	243	Ramer	A H. Sellers	W. M.
"	244	Dawson	Marion Lee	S. W.
"	245	John Payne	Jeptha T. Seay	S. W.
"	246	Harrison	H. M. Radney	W. M.
			R D. Windom	S. W.
			W. B Darby	J. W.
"	248	Lawrence	Wm. L. McGee	W. M.
"	250	Amand	E G Rollins*	W. M.
"	251	Camp Creek	Julius M. Baxter*	W. M
			Richard F. Bryan	S. W.
"	252	Northport	John B Andrews	W. M.
			Elijah Moore	S W.
"	253	Rose Hill	T. W. Straughn	W. M.
			John B Carr	S. W.
			M. M. Grant	J. W.
"	254	Quitman	S. T Dillard	W. M.
			A. Green	S. W.
"	256	Gaylesville	J. P. Farill	W. M.
"	257	Ervin	John Manasco	W. M.
"	261	Talladega	W. J. Rhodes	W. M.
			L. J. Wright	J. W.
"	265	Meridian	J. W. Wall*	W. M.
"	270	Forest Home	Rufus G. Shanks	W. M.
			J. B Powell*	S W.
"	271	Pea River	W. T. Chapman	W. M.
			A J. Wise*	S. W.
"	272	Clifton	Warren B. Sheffield*	W. M.
"	276	Buliock	Wm. F. Gilchrist	W. M.
"	280	Springville	B. M. Hill	W. M.

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"	89	Prattville	Charles A Edwards ... W. M. Joseph B Bell* ... J. W.
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"	91	Henry	J. W. Foster ... W. M. Newell M. Thornton* ... J. W.
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"	97	Lozohatchee	James D. Amberson ... J. W.
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"	171	Clopton	Andrew J. Batchelor ... W. M. George T. Weed* ... S. W.
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"	209	Marshall	Thomas B Lusk*	W. M.
"	211	York	John B Shields	W M.
"	213	Carrollt n	W. G Robertson	W. M.
"	218	Sam Dixon	James A. Reeves*	W. M.
"	219	Lineville	R. D. Evans*	W. M.
"	221	Tensaw	Wm. H. Tolin	J. W.
"	223	Mount Carmel	J M Stevens	W. M.
"	224	Newton	James S. Edwards	W. M.
"	225	Louisville	Charles Capel	W. M.
"	226	Santa Fe	S. A Adams	J. W.
"	227	James Penn	Wm. A. Arnold	W. M.
			A. S. Clark*	S W,
"	228	Dallas	S B. Gaston	W. M.
"	233	Sepulga	T. A. Jones	S. W.
"	236	Gadsden	James A Bilbro*	W. M.
			Benjamin F. Pope*	S. W.
"	238	Fairmonnt	A. W. Deens*	W. M.
"	246	Bowen	T Tiedeman	W. M.
"	242	Coosa	A. F. Huff	W. M.
			J T. B. Adams	S. W.
			Edmond Powell	J. W.
"	243	Ramer	A H. Sellers	W. M.
"	244	Dawson	Marion Lee	S. W.
"	245	John Payne	Jeptha T. Seay	S. W.
"	246	Harrison	H. M. Radney	W. M.
			R D. Windom	S. W.
			W. B Darby	J. W.
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			M. M. Grant	J. W.
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			A. Green	S. W.
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"	257	Ervin	John Manasco	W. M.
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"	270	Forest Home	Rufus G. Shanks	W. M.
			J. B Powell*	S W.
"	271	Pea River	W. T. Chapman	W. M.
			A J. Wise*	S. W.
"	272	Clifton	Warren B. Sheffield*	W. M.
"	276	Buliock	Wm. F. Gilchrist	W. M.
"	280	Springville	B. M. Hill	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	281	Charles Baskerville	T. M. Reese	W. M.
			Thomas C. Morton	S. W.
"	285	Georgiana	Amason S. Palmer	W. M.
"	287	Clinton	J. F Lewis	W. M.
			J. W. Mathison*	J. W.
"	290	Gillespie	Freeman S. Jenkins	W. M.
"	291	Fort Deposit	J. F. Hattemer	W. M.
			W. E Clements	J. W.
"	301	Norris	W. J. Holland	S W.
"	305	Central City	T. P Whitby	W. M.
"	315	Jonesboro	Oscar E. Harmer	S. W.
"	331	Charity	R H. Pratt	W. M.
"	332	Blue Eye	A. H. Griffin	W. M.
"	334	Oliver	W. T. Jarvis*	W. M.
"	335	Nanafalia	Albert G. Westbrook	W. M.
"	337	Johnson	Joel Nichols	W M.
"	338	Georgiana Davis	W. O M. Franklin	W. M.
"	341	Ragan	W. H. Davis	W. M.
"	346	Hurtsboro	A. L Andrews*	W. M.
"	348	Bienville	P. J. Pillans*	W. M.
"	349	Ozark	W. R Sims*	W. M.
"	351	Wilson Williams	John A. Kumen*	W. M.
			Wm. Jackson	S W.
"	353	Rock Mills	W. M. Allison	W. M.
"	354	Heaton	Jefferson D Duke	W. M.
"	356	Ashland	G. W. Mackey	W. M.
			A. S Stockdale	J. W.
"	357	Rutledge	Joseph S Sanders*	W. M.
"	361	Town Creek	W. C. Bracken	W. M.
"	364	Pleasant Site	J. T. Bolling	W. M.
"	368	Piedmont	Thomas P. Savage	J. W.
"	369	Athelstan	Harry A. Lowe	J. W.
"	371	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	W. M.
"	373	Bell's Landing	W. M. Hestle	W. M.
"	379	Robert E. Lee	D C. Mims	W. M.
"	383	Attalla	J. W. Penn	W. M.
"	384	Birmingham Fraternal	M. T. Stratford*	W. M.
			Lew Lazarus*	S. W.
"	390	Weathers	James W. Swann	W. M.
			L. Mullens	J. W.
"	394	Valley Head	C. T. Culverhouse*	W. M.
"	396	Falkville	S. S. Leman	S. W.
"	397	Black Oak	L B Lackey	S. W.
"	398	Hartselle	C. J. Walker	W. M.
			D. W. Day	S. W.
"	400	Hanceville	F. A. Gillespie	S. W.
"	402	Green Hill	Gilford C. Thigpen	W. M.
"	406	Doric	T. B. Wallace	W. M.
"	408	Hillsboro	D C Alman	W. M.
"	410	Helena	T. A. Griffin	S W.
			T. B. Payne*	J. W.
"	411	Jemison	Joseph R Hill	W. M.
			Jonathan Bice	S W.
"	412	Amberson	Arthur D. Casey	W. M.
"	413	High Shoals	Jefferson D. Pittman	J. W.

*Proxies.

No.	415	Oak Level	H. G. Earnest*	J. W.
"	417	George Smith	J. R. Reeves	W. M.
"	421	Cullman Fraternal	A. J. York	W. M.
"	423	Clanton	W. D. Sartor	W. M.
"	425	Temple	Wm. H. Mason	W. M.
"	429	Milo Abercrombie	James C. Pinkston	W. M.
			Wm. Louis A. Lyon	S. W.
			James L. Boyd	J. W.
"	430	Albertville	R. M. Johnson	W. M.
"	433	Branchville	M. Barnett	S. W.
"	434	Andalusia	James E. Anderson*	W. M.
"	435	Ware	S. M. Pearson	W. M.
"	437	Fort Payne	J. M. Davison	W. M.
"	438	Headland	B. W. Herring	W. M.
"	440	Forney	Moses J. Abernathy	S. W.
			George W. Williams	J. W.
"	443	Anniston	W. F. Teat	J. W.
"	444	Allsborough	D. B. Hall	W. M.
"	446	Leeds	J. M. Atkins	S. W.
"	447	Taylor	J. J. Collins	W. M.
"	448	Coalburg	Wm. Kellum	W. M.
"	450	Florida	Charles H. Mandy	W. M.
			R. M. Cunningham*	S. W.
"	451	Seale	E. Herndon Glenn	W. M.
			B. D. G. Waddell*	S. W.
			W. J. Boykin	J. W.
"	452	Dolomite	R. J. Adcock	S. W.
"	453	Gibson	A. J. Emerson	W. M.
"	454	Lee	Thomas C. Preer	W. M.
"	456	Sam Thompson	B. M. Sharit	W. M.
"	457	Harris	Thomas M. Parson	W. M.
"	458	Bessemer	John T. McEwing	S. W.
"	459	Hardy Howle	Thomas H. Howle	W. M.
"	560	King Solomon	W. J. Price	W. M.
			Simon Klotz*	S. W.
"	461	Shiloh	E. R. Sims	W. M.
"	466	Dothan	W. J. Baxley	W. M.
"	467	Kennedy	G. J. Collins	S. W.
"	471	Mount Willing	J. A. Cochran	J. W.
"	474	Blocton	B. F. Jones	W. M.
			Eli Suortridge	S. W.
			Robert Vann	J. W.
"	475	Deatsville	A. H. Whetstone*	W. M.
"	478	Guinn	M. T. Akers	W. M.
"	479	Rock Springs	G. W. Newman	W. M.
"	484	Lebanon	D. M. Kaylor	W. M.
"	485	Monroe	W. J. McCants	W. M.
"	486	Cedar Bluff	Isaac A. Ellis	W. M.
"	487	Round Mountain	T. J. Allen	W. M.
"	488	Luverne	C. R. Bricken*	W. M.
"	489	Burnt Corn	F. S. Dailey	W. M.
"	491	New Decatur	Thomas Turner	W. M.
			John D. Graham*	S. W.
"	492	Wylam	Malthead Walker	S. W.

*Proxies.

No.	493	Ashford	W. H. Hays	W. M.
			G. M. Champion*	S W.
"	496	Bremen	E Rasneus Tucker	W. M.
"	498	Bay Minette	D. C Byrne	W. M.
"	499	Cleveland	Wiley P Owen	W. M.
"	500	Logan	Theo. T. Dickerson	W. M.
"	501	Delmar	T G Dupree	W. M.
"	502	Caldwell	A J. Haley	S. W.
"	504	Midland City	J. W. Cassady	S W.
"	508	Mount Signal	W T. Smith*	W. M.
"	509	Brookwood	J. M Clifton	S. W.
"	511	Johns	J. C. Jones	W. M.
"	512	Cunningham	James Kelso*	S. W.
"	513	Morrow	Marion A Ponder	W. M.
"	514	Cottonwood	W. J. Ham	W. M.
"	515	James D. Truss	A R Wyatt	W. M.
"	516	Magnolia	Thomas S Crowder	W. M.
			Daniel Butts	S. W.
"	517	East Bend	J. A. Waddell*	W. M.
"	519	Hewett	J. C. Ragan	W. M.
"	520	W. F Aldrich	T. J. Hoskins	W. M.
"	522	Carrington	Thomas P. DeWeese*	W. M.
"	524	Windham	A J. Emerson*	W. M.
"	526	Hackleburgh	W. W. Ozbirn	W. M.
"	527	Middleton	N. D. Meharg	W. M.
			James P. Nunnelly	J. W.
"	528	Charlton	Joseph E. Barnes	S. W.
"	529	Brown's Cross Roads	Henry A. Eubridge	W. M.
			James A. Samuel*	S. W.
			Wm. O Ayers	J. W.
"	530	Myles J. Greene	Henry M. Austin*	W. M.
"	531	Muscadine	M. F. Smith	W. M.
			E T. Hartsfield	S. W.
"	532	Sulligent	Robert J Redden	W. M.
"	533	Whitfield	B. W. Whitfield	W. M.
"	535	Bangor	J. C. Rhodes*	W. M.

*Proxies.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the W.·. M.·. Grand Master.

Prayer by R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Another year has rolled around and finds us in our accustomed place of meeting; and I would be very glad, if I could, to follow the custom of many years last past, and congratulate you upon an era of prosperity, since our last meeting; but in temporal affairs it is not true. It appears that the hand of Providence has been laid heavily upon us. The earth has not yielded to us its accustomed harvest, and at very many of our firesides the most grim poverty has been an unwelcome visitor. That the grand Architect of the Universe has sent this year of sorrow and adversity to our firesides cannot be disputed; that some wise purpose was intended, and will eventually be developed to our comprehension, we know. The trials and sorrows of our last year will, in the own time of "Him who doeth all things well," be worked out to our good, and we must face adversity as we have prosperity, with an eye single to an eventual rest from all care and sorrow in that "temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens." We have cultivated the soil, and it has not responded with its accustomed harvest; we have engaged in the marts of trade, and our ships have been lost in the storms of adversity! We have delved and toiled in the works of professional life, and our hopes again have been blown back to us as a leaf by the wind; but all these things are the matters of a day. To-day adversity comes, and with it all of its attendant evils, trouble and sorrow, the want of accustomed luxuries; to-morrow comes prosperity, and in her smiling train all of the good gifts of the earth follow. Let us not be cast down by adversity. It is but for a day. So sure as sun follows sun, so surely will prosperity follow adversity. Such from the earliest times has been the history of mankind; and such, until you and I, and many generations of such as we, are numbered with the dead, will be the immutable law of mankind. Our own organization, since

its own inception, many centuries ago, has known numberless seasons such as this, and also seasons without number of boundless prosperity. To our own beloved organization, looking back as she does, through countless ages, if she could give us but a faint insight into her sorrows, troubles and tribulations; when priest and potentate joined hands to destroy her; when the rulers of all nations banded themselves together with the common purpose to put an end to our beloved order; wh n hostile nations united themselves together in the common purpose to blot her from the face of the earth; when the most powerful religion hurled the thunders of its condemnation upon her devoted head; how calm and peaceful this season of apparent adversity would be. And even now, we have countless blessings for which to render thanks. Pestilence and famine, which has devastated the lodges of our neighbors, has passed us by. We have nothing of which we can complain, which has not visited every country and people upon the globe; and, too, I am glad to say, that during the past year, instead of decreasing, our number has increased. New lodges have been formed, and our membership is larger than it was a year ago.

It had been my intention, when honored with the high office with which your partiality invested me, to have visited the various lodges of the State; but in the early spring-time, the very time which I expected to devote to this work, I was confined to my bed, and for more than twelve weeks I was unable to attend to any business whatsoever. Since my restoration to health, my private affairs have demanded my incessant attention, and for this reason I have been unable to visit the various lodges, as I had intended. The result has been that I have visited few lodges in the State I have been deprived, for the same reason, of the pleasure of attending the Masonic Conferences held in the different districts of the State; and I desire to say in this connection, that from the reports which have been made to me, these Conferences have been doing a great work, and should be encouraged in every way possible.

The inevitable tendency of such Conferences is to secure uniformity of work in this Grand Jurisdiction, and also to promote a friendly interchange of views, and the social and friendly intercourse among the Brethren in the various districts.

Since our last communication the hand of death has again visited us, and has removed from among us two of the most beloved members of this Grand Lodge. Joseph H. Johnson, Past Grand Master, has left us and gone to his reward. There is no member of this

Grand Lodge who did not know and love him. For very many years he has been eminent in our councils, and there has never been a time when we have not listened with reverence to his words of wisdom. He occupied, or rather, filled every station in this Grand Lodge with dignity, and at the time of his death he was Chairman of one of our most important committees. His place no man can fill. At every communication, as long as those of us who knew him still live and meet together, his genial greeting and wise counsel will be missed.

I recommend that suitable steps be taken at this session of the Grand Lodge, to perpetuate his memory; and to that end I recommend that a Committee be appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of his many virtues.

At this communication we miss another familiar face. Henry C. Wiley haspassed from sight of mortal man into the great unknown. No more zealous Mason ever lived in this Jurisdiction. The last time I saw him he came to me with an appeal from the Lodge of which he was an honored member, to assist him in the adoption of legislation in the interest of the Fraternity of his native city. He was an ornament to this Grand Lodge and to the Masons of Alabama, and his memory should be by us forever cherished. I recommend the appointment of an appropriate Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of this Grand Lodge, at his untimely loss.

In accordance with time-honored custom, and with your commands on the subject, I submit to you a record of my actions, since you have honored me by election to this high office. That I have committed errors, I do not doubt; but I desire to say that in every action and in every ruling I have made, I have had an eye single to the dignity and prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

CHARLTON LODGE NO. 528.

At our last Annual Communication the following Resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Dispensation to Charlton Lodge No. 528, be continued; and that the M.·.W.·. Grand Master be requested to investigate all the circumstances in this case and continue or withdraw Dispensation or grant Charter, as he may in his discretion determine." Proceedings 1892, page 64.

Under this Resolution I appointed Bro. F. J. Cowart, Worshipful Master, Troy Lodge No. 54; John M. Dowling, Worshipful Master, Ozark Lodge No. 349, and N. M. Thornton, Worshipful Master

[illegible] be granted to Charlton Lodge
had a Charter issued.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On January 26th I appointed Bro. Nelson Will
Ohio, Representative of the Grand Lodge of A
Grand Lodge of Ohio, and in due time receive
ceptance.

On January 28th I commissioned Bro. Benjan
Foreman, N. D., as our Grand Representative at
of North Dakota, and in due time received acknow
ceptance of same.

On March 31st I commissioned Bro. Washingto
New Britan, as our Grand Representative near the
Connecticut, and in due time received his letter of

On November 10th I appointed Bro. Andrew H.
Hill, as our Grand Representative near the Grand
Carolina.

I recommended and have received notice of the
the following brethren as Representatives of the
named, near the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Fletcher J. Cowart, Delaware.

Addison A. Walker, South Carolina.

LAYING CORNER STONES.

On the 24th of December I appointed R.·.W.·.H.C
ıy Special Deputy, to lay corner stone, on Dec. 3
ormal College, at Roanoke, Ala ,which was done a
On November 1st I appointed R.·. W.·. H. Clay A
rner stone of new Masonic Hall,of Rockford Lodg
mstrong reported the ceremonies du[illegible]
a large num[illegible]

On May 15th, 1893, I appointed B. D. Williams, R.·. W.·. Junior Grand Warden, to act as my Deputy to lay the corner stone of the Masonic Hall at Delta, in Clay County, on the 24th of June, which I am informed was properly and becomingly done, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

GRAND LODGE TRUST FUND.

In 1867 the first attempt was made towards establishing a Fund for the purpose of building a Grand Lodge Hall. This was raised by a taxation of the membership of the Lodges, and after a short trial it was found inexpedient to continue it, and the money raised was refunded to the Lodges in the proportion in which it was paid. Nothing further appears to have been done until 1875, when, by resolution reported by the Finance Committee, of which Oliver S. Beers was Chairman, the present Trust Fund was founded. This resolution provided for the payment of 20 per cent. of all the monies received by the Grand Lodge into the Permanent Trust Fund, and also provided that all monies received from Dispensations, Charters and sales of Codes should also be used in the same way. The report for 1876, the next year, shows the amount which accrued to the Permanent Trust Fund, under this resolution, to have been $3,265.42, and they then had on hand in United States bonds $2,700.00. Afterwards this appropriation of 20 per cent. was reduced to 10, and was subsequently repealed. The appropriation of the monies arising from Charters and Dispensations still continuing, and the Grand Lodge has made appropriations from time to time of additional sums. This Fund, by natural increase, and by appropriations from monies of the Grand Lodge, has increased until we now have on hand $26,200.00 in Alabama State bonds; and by the close of this communication the amount in the Permanent Trust Fund will be, at the least estimate, $28,000.00. The purpose of the foundation of this Fund was ultimately to build a Grand Lodge Hall. It is now invested in Alabama bonds, bringing an interest of four per cent. The Constitution requires our Annual Communications to be held in the city of Montgomery, and I would recommend that authority be vested in a proper Committee to look out for a suitable site for a Grand Lodge building, upon which there are now improvements, and which would pay a reasonable rate of interest upon the money invested. I apprehend that a suitable building and lot may be found in the city of Montgomery, which would pay as much as 8 per cent. upon the investment, when we are now realizing only four,

upon the 9th day of November last, after consul
a thorough investigation of the subject by Bros. Hei
and A. D. Sayre, I came to the conclusion that our
place was, in its then condition, unsafe for the assem
a number of Masons as usually attend our Annual C
on account of the fact that the passage ways were al
furniture, and the entrance of Commerce street had
nently closed. Deeming it my duty to prevent the a
gave notice to the owner of the building of my inten
the lease then existing, and to move out of the buil
10th day of November, after a full conference with th
building, and upon his promise to keep the hall-way
obstructions and to re-open the entrance on Commerc
tered into a new contract for a re-lease of the Hall a
Secretary's office, commencing on the first day of Octo
ing on the first day of October, 1900. This contract pr
employment of a watchman by the owner of the build
for the employment of a watchman by the Grand Lodg
sessions, and, in my opinion, insures us as much safet
found in any hall. This contract was made, of cours
he ratification of the Grand Lodge, and is now submitt
our consideration.

COMMITTEE ON WORK.

On December 19th, 1892, Bro. J. A. Bilbro tendered
on as a member of the Committee on Work, which res
luctantly accepted. I appointed Bro. William W. M
the vacancy thus created.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

Dispensations for new Lodges have been issued
March 28th, 1892

September 8th, 1893, to Bro. B. W. Whitfield and nine others to organize a Lodge at Galloway, to be known as Whitfield Lodge No. 533.

November 7th, 1893, to Bro. C. C. Slaton and ten others to organize a lodge at Bozeman, to be known as Bozeman Lodge No. 534.

DISTRICT LECTURERS.

On May 1st, 1893, Bro. I. F. Thompson, District Lecturer for the Sixth and Eighth Districts, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and his place has not been filled, as the appointment must be made on the recommendation of some member of the Committee on Work, and no such recommendation has been made. I hope a suitable brother may be found at an early day to fill his place.

On May 4th, 1893, Bro. C. B. Whitfield, Lecturer for the First District, resigned, and on the recommendation of Bro. B. F. Elmore, a member of the Committee on Work, I appointed Bro. W. W. Daffin to fill the vacancy.

MASONIC DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

For the reasons I have already stated, I have been unable to attend the meetings of the various District Conferences, held during the year, much to my regret, but under the resolution of the Grand Lodge requiring me to appoint a Deputy in the event of my inability to attend, I have appointed as my Deputies the following Brethren to attend the meeting of the Masonic Conferences:

For the Ninth District,at Spring Garden,on January 17th, R.·.W.·. Bro. J. A. Bilbro; to the Masonic Conference of the Sixth District, at Fayette Court House, April 19th, Bro. R. J. Redden; to the Masonic Conference for the Fifth District, at Clanton, May 10th and 11th, Bro. A. M. Scott; for the Second District, at Brewton, July 12th and 13th, Bro. J. A. Bilbro; to the Seventh District Conference, at Attalla, August 22nd to 24th, Bro. J. A. Bilbro; to the Sixth District Conference, at Jackson, July 24th, Bro. W. W. Daffin.

I have received reports from each of these Conferences, and am thoroughly satisfied that they are doing good, as well in the way of social and friendly intercourse among the Brethren, as in securing greater proficiency and uniformity in the work.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

On April 29th I granted a Special Dispensation to Carbon Hill Lodge No. 494, to continue work until the approaching session of the Grand Lodge,their Lodge having been lost, including its Charter

and contents, by fire. I recommend that a new Charter be granted this Lodge.

On June 22nd I granted a Special Dispensation to Bolivar Lodge No. 127, to elect a Worshipful Master, the Brother who was elected at the regular Communication for the election of officers being ineligible by reason of the fact that he had never filled the office of Warden.

On July 7th I granted a Special Dispensation to Maysville Lodge No. 158, to elect all officers, for good reason shown, having failed to elect at the regular time.

On October 30th Dispensation was granted to Auburn Lodge No. 76 to elect officers, the Lodge having failed to elect at the regular time.

On March 25th, 1893, I granted a Dispensation to Woodstock Lodge No. 525 to elect a Junior Warden, for reasons which were satisfactory.

On July 6th I granted a Special Dispensation to Clopton Lodge No. 171 to elect a Master. The reason stated was that the Master elected declined to be installed. I do not think that the edict on the subject applies to a case like this, hence the Dispensation was granted.

On July 21st, 1893, I granted a Special Dispensation to Clifton Lodge No. 272, to remove their Lodge from the point at which it then was to the village of Arlington, on the Mobile & Birmingham road. This petition was signed by all the officers and members of the Lodge, and it appeared to me to the interest of Clifton Lodge and to the Fraternity that the Dispensation should be granted.

Dispensation was granted to E. H. Cook Lodge No. 381 to remove its Lodge from Rehobeth to Gastonburg, on the Mobile & Birmingham road, the petition having been signed by all the officers and members of the Lodge.

I have received a very large number of requests to grant Dispensations to confer degrees out of time. These Dispensations have been granted in two instances. In one instance I made an implied promise to grant the Dispensation without having first made a full investigation. The Lodge acted upon the implied promise, and I did not feel at liberty to break it. In the other, the necessity appeared to be an urgent one, and it seemed proper to grant the Dispensation in that case. All of the others were refused. It seems to me that unless the necessity is urgent and overwhelming, and injury will result to the Fraternity, that these Dispensations should

never be granted. It involves a suspension of the Constitution, and while I have no doubt of the power of the Grand Master to suspend the Constitution in these cases, I think that it can rarely happen that good will result to the Fraternity from the exercise of this power. Usually these requests are made for the purpose of conferring the various degrees upon a candidate who is about to remove from the Jurisdiction, either temporarily or permanently. In either event he must necessarily go into the foreign Jurisdiction utterly wanting in the requisite Masonic attainments, and instead of being a credit to the Fraternity, his want of proficiency would be a reproach, both to the lodge which conferred the Degrees and the Grand Lodge under which it was acting. I think it would be well to settle, once for all, that in no case except by the Grand Master in the exercise of his prerogative, acting in person, should the Degrees be conferred except in the Constitutional manner.

CASE OF GILLIAM AND KELLAR.

At our last Annual Communication a Report was made by the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals in the case of the appeal of Thomas T. Rowland, from the decision of Washington Lodge No. 36, which, on May 28th, 1892, acquitted Bros. W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar of charges of gross unmasonic conduct and of violating their obligations. The Grand Lodge concurred in the Report of the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, which Committee recommended that the decision of Washington Lodge No. 36 be reversed, and Bros. James Kellar and W. H. Gilliam be indefinitely suspended by this Grand Lodge. Some time after the close of the Communication, I was in the town of Tuscumbia on business; and while there was waited upon by a Committee from Washington Lodge No. 36, and afterwards by Bro. James Kellar; and at the request of the Committee and of Bro. James Kellar, I examined the transcript in the case. As a result of my examination, I communicated with Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, as follows: "Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last session of the Grand Lodge an appeal was taken from the decision of Washington Lodge No. 36 in the case of James Kellar and W. H. Gilliam. Gilliam and Kellar were tried by Washington Lodge No. 36, on the charge of gross unmasonic conduct and violation of their obligations. The matter grew out of a transaction between Kellar and Gilliam and Roland. They were acquitted after trial by Washington Lodge No. 36. By some means

the Committee became satisfied that the appeal should be sustained, although upon the evidence contained in the transcript, which I have examined, I should have come to a different conclusion; but the Committee, instead of remanding the case to Washington Lodge for a new trial or further investigation, recommended the indefinite suspension of Kellar and Gilliam, and the Grand Lodge, without discussion, concurred in the recommendation. It appears to me that a manifest injustice has been done, and this letter is written to request your Committee to investigate the matter and report to the next session of the Grand Lodge, what remedy, if any, there may be." I presume that some report will be made by this Committee at this Communication of the Grand Lodge. I have to say in reference to the matter that I have examined the records of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge as far back as 1867, and in all that time I find only one case in which the Grand Lodge has ever reversed the sentence and convicted a Brother, when the Lodge below had found him not guilty. This matter is submitted to you for your consideration, and for such action as may be deemed proper in the premises. If Washington Lodge, having the witnesses before it, and being personally acquainted with the character and standing of each witness, of their credibility, their means of knowing the facts, came to the conclusion that these Brethren were not guilty, it would seem that the only thing that this Grand Lodge ought to do, if it should come to a different conclusion, would be to remand the case to Washington Lodge for a new trial, and not to convict and sentence upon testimony which the Lodge below thought insufficient. This is a very different case from the one in which the Lodge below finds the accused guilty, and fails to inflict adequate punishment. In that case it is not only the right, but it is the duty of this Grand Lodge to see that a sufficient punishment is assessed. In the case under consideration not only did the Grand Lodge overrule the decision of the subordinate Lodge, as to the guilt of the accused upon the testimony, but, without opportunity for further hearing, it announces him guilty and imposes the penalty. This, it appears to me, is not in accord with fairness and justice to the accused, and I most heartily recommend that some means be found for correcting this apparent injustice. I feel sure that this case was passed upon hastily or such a result would never have occurred. What the remedy to these Brethren may be I know not, but when this Grand Lodge sees that it has done an injustice, it will surely rectify it; and if there be no precedent, the Grand Lodge will make one for the occasion.

CASE OF BROTHER E. D. MEHARG.

Charges were preferred to me by a constitutional number of the members of Ohatchee Lodge No. 380, against Brother E. D. Meharg, Worshipful Master. Under Section 25 Article 6 of the Constitution, I appointed the following Brethren to investigate the nature of the charges, and ordered them to report to me at their earliest convenience: J. W. Phillips, Worshipful Master, Anniston Lodge No. 443; Asa R. Wyatt, Worshipful Master James D. Truss, Lodge No. 515; and Henry T. Persons, Worshipful Master, Alexandria Lodge No. 280. These Brethren investigated the nature of the charges and made an elaborate report to me of all the testimony taken by them, and of all the testimony offered on the trial of the charges. Their conclusion was that the charges were not true, and upon a careful examination of the matter, I agreed fully with them. The report fully and completely exhonorated brother Meharg from any Masonic offence whatsoever. In making the investigation, which I desire to say was most admirably done, these Brethren incurred certain expenses, amounting in the aggregate to about seven or eight dollars, for the payment of which provision ought to be made.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL CONFERENCE.

To the General Conference of the various Masonic Grand Lodges at Chicago, in August, I did not appoint delegates, for the reason that the matter had been up, and had been to some extent considered by the Grand Lodge, and it had failed to authorize in any way, the appointment of such delegates. The idea of securing uniformity in the work in this way was out of the question, and the only possible effect which could be had from the meeting would be a step, a remote one, it may be, but still a step in the direction of the formation of a general Grand Lodge, which I am satisfied could never meet the approval of the brethren in this Grand Jurisdiction.

On November 11th, 1893, I received a communication from Bro. R. W. Woodbery, of Denver, Colorado, as a Committee from the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Colorado, in referenence to holding proper memorial services of the centennial of the death of Brother George Washington, to which communication I replied, stating that the matter would be submitted to the Grand Lodge at the next Communication. This matter, together with the letter of the Committee, is submitted to you for your consideration.

WIDOW'S AND ORPHAN'S HOME.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the last Grand Lodge, I appointed a Committee of one from each Congressional District, as a Committee on the Masonic Widow's and Orphan's Home. Of this Committee each Past Grand Master and myself are ex-officio members. Bro. T. H Holt, of Birmingham, was appointed as Chairman of the Committee, he being the real author of the resolution. So far as I have been informed, this Committee has never had any meeting, and nothing whatever has been done in this direction, since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge. Speaking for myself individually, I do not think that this Grand Lodge ought to relieve the subordinate Lodges from the solemn duty resting upon each of them to care for and support the widows and orphans of their deceased members. It may be that an Orphan's Home may be practicable, but there are few Lodges within this Jurisdiction which have not had cases of widows to whom it would be a brutality to propose that they be sent as paupers to a Masonic poor house. It is our privilege and our duty, as Masons, tenderly, reverently and respectfully to care for the wants of the widows and orphans of our dead Brethren, and not one of us would contemplate, with any satisfaction, the idea of our own dear ones being cared for in this way.

This Grand Lodge has not the necessary funds to build and maintain a Home such as is contemplated in the resolution, adopted by the last Grand Lodge, and an attempt to do it without funds must necessarily result in a failure and reproach upon the Fraternity. If it is deemed proper that this Grand Lodge should assist the subordinate Lodges in taking care of its orphans, I would respectfully suggest that it only be done after the Lodge whose duty it is to care for them, has exhausted every resource. Then let application be made to a Commission appointed by this Grand Lodge, and in the event that the Lodge has done its full duty in the premises, and that a deserving object of Masonic charity is needing assistance, if it be an orphan of tender years, let the Commission make arrangements with one of the Orphan Asylums now existing in the State, having reference to the denomination of the parents of the child, and in this way assist the subordinate Lodge in caring for such orphan; but simply to complete a pile of brick and mortar, for the purpose of saying that we have a Masonic Orphan's Home, without money to endow or equip it, would seem to me to be a mere mockery. I should be heartily in favor of having an Orphan's Home if we had the necessary funds, but I am utterly opposed to starting on this

line until we have the funds in hand to build, equip and endow it.

There is one matter to which I desire to call your attention, which is not proper to be written. * * * About this matter, I have endeavored to take some action, but have not had such definite information as would justify me in acting. I recommend that you pass another unwritten edict upon this subject, and direct what action should be taken, by the Grand Master, in event of its violation.

DELEGATES TO THE GRAND LODGE.

Ever since I have been a member of the Grand Lodge, there has been a growing disposition upon the part of the Delegates to leave the Grand Lodge before it closes. Every Delegate to the Grand Lodge is commissioned by his Lodge, to attend its meeting for the purpose of reporting to the Lodge the work of the Grand Lodge, and other things necessary for the Lodge to know. If a Delegate comes and attends for a day, and leaves before the Communication is ended, he does his Lodge an injustice. He cannot properly represent his Lodge. His Lodge is left unrepresented during the major part of the proceedings, and if he is an officer, and is situated so that he cannot come and stay through the proceedings, he ought to send a proxy. If instead of being an officer, he has accepted the proxy of an officer of the subordinate Lodge as a Delegate to the Grand Lodge, he is acting in bad faith to the officer whose proxy he holds, in not attending the whole meeting of the Grand Lodge. For the purpose of distinguishing between the members of the Grand Lodge and the visiting Brethren, I have instructed the Grand Secretary to prepare suitable badges, which the Brethren who are Delegates are earnestly requested to wear during their attendance on the Grand Lodge. If any Brethren in attendance, for Providential reasons, must return to their homes, they will be excused, by application to the proper Committee. There is not one of us who has not busines at home, and I earnestly hope that every member of the Grand Lodge will remain until the Gavel has sounded for the closing of the Grand Lodge at its present Communication.

DECISIONS.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, I have rendered the following decisions on questions of Masonic law:

(1) Upon a ballot upon a petition for initiation, a member of a Lodge by mistake casts his vote in favor of the petitioner, instead of against it as he intended. He asks to have the ballot re-taken, which was refused. He thereupon stated to the Worshipful Master that he objects to the applicant being made a Mason in that Lodge.

Held, That so long as he remained a member of the Lodge and did not withdraw his objection, the Lodge had no right to confer the degrees upon the applicant.

(2) A member of a Lodge suspended N. P. D. is in the same condition as a profane, and cannot prefer charges against a member of the Lodge.

(3) Pending the trial of charges preferred by one member of the Lodge against another, both are suspended for non-payment of dues. The question submitted was whether the member suspended could be tried during the suspension, and if so, what was the proper course of proceeding on the trial? I decided that the defendant had a right to be present at his trial He was summoned to appear and answer the charges, and it was not only his right but his duty to appear; that the member preferring the charges, being under sentence of suspension, had no right to be present, and could not lawfully be allowed to enter the Lodge during its sessions; that his testimony should be taken as if he had never been a member of the Lodge, by deposition, and the trial should proceed in all other respects as any other Masonic trial.

(4) Each of the three principal officers of a subordinate Lodge have the right to attend as Delegates to the Grand Lodge, and, except in certain matters not necessary to be mentioned, there is no difference in their dignity. The matter of the payment of the expenses of the Delegates to the Grand Lodge may be regulated by the subordinate Lodge; but in the absence of some regulation in the by-laws of the subordinate Lodge to the contrary, each has the same right to have his expenses paid by the subordinate Lodge.

(5) To secure re-instatement, a Mason who has been suspended for the non-payment of dues must pay all of the dues which he owed the Lodge at the time of his suspension; and also all the dues accruing from the time of his suspension until his application for reinstatement is made to the subordinate Lodge, but the Lodge, in its discretion, has the right to remit all or such part of such dues as it may seem just and right.

(6) The Master of a Lodge has a right to vote upon all questions involving a change in the by-laws of the Lodge. In the case in which the above decision was rendered, the by-laws required a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the Lodge to change the by-laws. Ten members were present at the particular meeting; nine made up the necessary two-thirds; eight of the members present voted in favor of the change; one against it. The Worshipful Mas-

ter was in fact in favor of the change. Of course, to refrain under such circumstances from voting is equivalent to a negative vote; and to hold that the Worshipful Master, under such circumstances, had not the right to vote would be equivalent to deciding that he must vote against the proposition, whether he favored it or not.

(7) The Grand Lodge has decided that a subordinate Lodge ought not to allow its lodge room to be used by any other body than itself; but it has never decided that a subordinate Lodge did not have the right so to use its hall; consequently this matter has been left to the discretion of the subordinate Lodge.

(8) To constitute a legal Lodge there must be present seven members of the Lodge. At a meeting at which less than this number were present no business of any sort could be transacted, hence a dimit granted at such a meeting is illegal and of no effect.

(9) A dimitted Mason must be tried in the Lodge from which he is dimitted, if his residence has not been changed. If he has become a member of any other Lodge, the Lodge of which he has so become a member alone has the right to try him.

(10) The question was asked me by several different Masons: Can a man who has lost one arm, and who has been elected Master of his lodge, be legally installed? My answer to the question was that he could. How he became a member of the Lodge is not stated; but being a member in good standing, and necessarily having filled one or more stations in the Lodge, he has exactly the same rights as any other member of the Lodge. There may be functions of the Master's office which cannot be properly performed by a man who has lost one of his arms, but still he is a member of the Lodge, in good standing; he is on a level with every other member of the Lodge, and I decided that the reasons for not electing him should address themselves to the subordinate Lodge before the election. Having been elected and being otherwise qualified, I do not see how he can be prevented from being installed. This decision was made with much doubt as to its correctness, and is, so far as my information goes, entirely a novel one, but I can see no escape from the proposition. How such a man was made a Mason, I am unable to conceive, and how, having been made a Mason, the Lodge should have seen fit to elect him a Master, I do not know; but a right of membership certainly carries with it the right to hold office. The attention of the Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence is respectfully called to this matter.

(11) A dimitted Mason may apply to any Lodge he may see fit for

affiliation, and the consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides is not necessary.

(12) An Entered Apprentice holding a certificate from the Lodge by which he is initiated should be treated exactly as if he were a non-affiliated Mason applying for affiliation. The certificate is in the nature of a dimit, and should be treated in the same way.

(13) A member of a Masonic Lodge in Birmingham, while a member of that Lodge, committed an alleged Masonic offense. He obtained a dimit and became a member of the Lodge at another place. Held, That he could be tried only in the Lodge of which he was a member.

(14) At the last Grand Lodge a Charter was granted to a subordinate Lodge, and after the grant of the Charter officers were elected. The question is, whether or not the Wardens so elected would be eligible to election to the Master's office at the ensuing election in June? Held, They were eligible.

(15) When one Lodge confers a degree upon a Brother living within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, without first obtaining consent of the latter Lodge, the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the Brother lives is entitled to the fees for the degrees.

(16) To restore a defunct Lodge, seven members must petition for its reinstatement.

(17) A dimitted Mason has the right to select the Lodge to which he will apply for affiliation, without reference to his residence. Hence a Mason who dimitted from Tuskegee Lodge, and who resides in Birmingham, and who is stationed and whose temporary residence is in Eutaw, has the right to apply to the Lodge at Eutaw for affiliation.

(18) A member of a Lodge was summoned to attend one of its communications; he failed or refused. For two and a half years he remained in the Lodge, in good standing; no charges having been preferred against him. He is clear on the books, having paid all dues, and applies for a dimit. Objection is made to granting the dimit, on account of his refusal to obey the summons, and it is proposed to prefer charges against him. The question is, whether or not the lapse of time is a bar to the preferring of charges? In my opinion the dimit should be granted. Having remained a member of the Lodge for two and a half years, in good standing, participating in the proceedings of the Lodge, without any charges having been preferred against him, it is too late, after he has moved away, to prefer charges against him. I do not mean to say that necessarily

in all cases the lapse of this length of time would be a bar, but in a case like this, where the facts were known to the Lodge, it would seem to me that some limit of time should be established. Without intending to decide the matter, as I was not called to pass upon it in this shape, I should think that twelve months would be a proper limitation. Certainly two and a half years would be too long.

(19) I am aware that the decision about to be reported is in conflict with former adjudications on this subject, by this Grand Lodge; but on principle, I think the decision correct.

In June, 1892, a member of the Lodge was elected Master of Walker Lodge No. 286; in September of the same year, he is alleged to have committed a Masonic offense, and to have removed to the State of Arkansas. At the next meeting another Master was elected. The former Master applies for a dimit. The question is, whether or not Walker Lodge can try him? I replied as follows: "From your letter, it appears that the Brother was W.·. M.·. of your Lodge, at the time the offense mentioned in your letter, was committed. He now lives in Arkansas and desires a dimit. The principle is well settled in Masonic jurisprudence that a Lodge cannot try its Worshipful Master, and on that principle, a Lodge cannot try its W.·. M.·. for offenses committed while Master of a Lodge; charges may be preferred in the same manner as if he were now acting as Worshipful Master, that is to say, in the Grand Lodge of Alabama."

As I have stated, I am aware that this decision is in conflict with more than one ruling of this Grand Lodge, but the ancient customs and landmarks attach a great significance and importance to the relation of Master and Lodge, and it would seem to me that the charges against a Master for offenses committed while Master, should be tried by a jury of the Master's peers and that the Grand Lodge of Alabama ought to take jurisdiction and try such cases The reasons for allowing the Lodge to try its Master, do not seem to me to be sound.

(20) A subordinate Lodge has in its discretion the right to contract with other organizations to build a hall for the joint use of such other organization. The Grand Lodge disapproves of that practice, but leaves it within the discretion of the subordinate Lodge.

(21) When a member of a subordinate Lodge is suspended for the non-payment of dues, he must pay all the dues he owed at the time of his suspension, and if he makes application for reinstatement during the Masonic year, he must also pay dues for the fractional part of the year, which have accrued up to the time of the making of the application.

(22) The fact that a member is in arrears at the annual meeting for the election of officers does not, of itself, suspend him. It is the action of the Lodge and not the fact of being in arrears which suspends; and under our Constitution he cannot be lawfully suspended at any other meeting.

(23) Charges preferred against an officer do not affect his right to hold his station until the charges have been tried and established, and the judgment of the Lodge passed upon them. The Senior Warden of a Lodge against whom charges have been preferred has the right to act as Senior Warden during the pendency of the charges

(24) In a case of emergency, in the absence of the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden, and in his absence, the Junior Warden, has the power to assemble the Lodge for the purpose of burying a deceased member of the Lodge.

(25) Where a Lodge has forfeited its Charter, and the Charter has never been restored, a member who was under suspension for non-payment of dues, at the time of the forfeiture of the Charter, must apply to the Grand Secretary for a certificate, and cannot be reinstated by a new Lodge composed of the same Brethren, acting under a new Charter, granted by the Grand Lodge.

There are many other matters to which I would be glad to direct your attention, but our time is short and our duties are many, and it is not right or fit that I should detain you longer. The recommendations I have made in this communication are made without the slightest personal pride in their adoption. If they be unwise, there is no member of this Grand Lodge who will acquiesce more cheerfully in their rejection, than will I.

FRANCIS L. PETTUS,
Grand Master.

ADDRESS REFERRED.

On motion of Bro. W. W. Daffin, the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master was referred to a Special Committee of three Past Grand Masters, as follows:

Henry C. Tompkins, Palmer J. Pillans and H. Clay Armstrong.

REPORT ON ADDRESS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Address of the Grand Master, made the following report, which was concurred in, and the resolution adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your committee, to whom was referred the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, beg leave to submit the following report:

1. We recommend that so much of such Address as refers to the investment of the "Trust Fund" be referred to a Special Committee of three, to be appointed by the Grand Master.

2. We recommend that the action of the Grand Master relative to the lease of the Hall be confirmed, and for that purpose recommend the adoption of the resolution reported herewith.

3. We recommend that so much of such Address as relates to Dispensations be referred to the Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers.

4. We recommend that so much of such Address as relates to the Decisions of the Grand Master on Questions of Masonic Law be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

5. We recommend that so much of the Address as relates to the case of Gilliam and Kellar, appealed from Washington Lodge, No. 36, and decided at the last Communication of this Grand Body, be referred to the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals.

In conclusion, we beg to commend the M.·. W.·. Grand Master for the energy and zeal with which he has discharged the duties of his high office, and to thank him for his able Address, and the wise and thoughtful suggestions contained therein.

Fraternally submitted,

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Chairman.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Resolved, That the action of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master in entering into the lease contract with Brother B. Wolff, for the rent of the Grand Lodge Hall, reported in his Address, be, and the same is hereby, in all things, ratified and confirmed.

(See Exhibit A, Appendi

The Grand Secretary, R.·. W.·. H. C
submitted his Annual Report, which wa
referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibit B, Appendix

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master, throu
Secretary, announced the following—

COMMITTEES:

ON DISPENSATIONS, No. 1.

Jno B. Christian, A. H
Jno. H. Turpin, A. J.
W. J. Ruddick.

ON DISPENSATIONS, No. 2.

Wm. Smaw, B. D
Thomas B. Wallace, J. F.
G. W. Mackey.

ON BY-LAWS.

H. A. Shields, Harr
J. M. Amason, Warr
W. L. Johnson.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND G

ON FINANCE.

Wm. S. Foster, Benj. J. F. Pope,
Wm. J. Pearce, F. J. Cowart,
F. F. Wise.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Basil M. Hill, R. G. Shanks,
R. M. Johnson, S. M. Pearson,
A. C. Romine.

ON DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

B. F. Jones, A. D. Bentley,
T. C. Preer, T. M. Reese,
T. A. Jones.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory, J. R. Dowdell,
E. Herndon Glenn.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins, A. D. Sayre,
B. M. Stevens, H. M. Judge,
S. K. McSpadden.

ON WORK.

R. J. Redden, A. M. Scott,
R. M. Cunningham, B. F. Elmore,
W. W. McCOLLUM.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Brother P. J. Pillans, chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted his Annual Report, which on motion was received and ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

(See Appendix.)

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary made the following Report, which was received and ordered printed with the proceedings:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

I beg leave to submit the following report:

LODGE RETURNS.

Up to this date, November 30th, Annual Returns from two hundred and eighty-eight Lodges have been received, the same carefully examined and corrections made where necessary. It gives me real pleasure to state that out of the whole number of Returns received, but one was so imperfectly prepared as to have to be returned, and I avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the Secretaries of this Grand Jurisdiction on the efficient manner in which they have prepared their Returns to the Grand Lodge; most of them are well prepared, and many of them are models of accuracy and neatness; thus showing that the Secretaries appreciate the importance of the offices they fill, and are discharging their duties in a manner creditable to themselves and honorable to the Fraternity. One cannot fail to be impressed upon examining these Returns, with the fact that the Lodges have at last realized that a Secretary should be selected with special reference to his fitness and qualification for the proper discharge of the duties annexed to that office. A Lodge may prosper with an inefficient Master, but no Lodge can succeed without an intelligent, earnest, painstaking Secretary, and *with such a one no Lodge will fail or lag in interest.* I regret, however, to have to report that many of the Secretaries have failed to comply with an Edict of the Grand Lodge which requires that "Returns from Sub-Ordinate Lodges shall be made up to the 15th day of September, in each year, and *said returns shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of October following.*" Less than half the number of Returns from Lodges, above mentioned, reached this office by the time prescribed, and quite a number are yet to be received. I sincerely trust the Secretaries will do better in the future in this respect; am quite sure they would if they could appreciate the great advantage and convenience it would be to this office to have all returns in by the first of October of each year, and when it is at all convenient to do so, I would especially appreciate the forwarding of Annual Dues before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, in order that the Grand Secretary may be free to devote his entire time, during the session of the Grand Lodge, to attendance upon its proceedings, which is necessary and important.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

By authority of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Dispensations have been issued for the Institution of four new Lodges, as follows:

Muscadine Lodge No. 531.
Sulligent Lodge No. 532.
Whitfield Lodge No. 533.
Bozeman Lodge No. 534.

NEW MASONIC CODE OF ALABAMA.

The new Code has been published. It is neatly and substantially bound in cloth, contains the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama; The Ancient Landmarks, or The Old Charges of Free and Accepted Masons; The Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge up to 1893; Form for Keeping Minutes of Lodge; Rules for the Transaction of Business in Subordinate Lodges; Instruction to Secretaries of Lodges; also all forms required by Subordinate Lodges; and a complete list of the Grand Officers of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama from its organization up to the present time. This book is indispensable to the Masters, Secretaries, and other Officers of the Lodge; indeed, every Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction should buy a copy and read it; it contains valuable and important information, the possession of which would enable one to determine many matters that are now referred to the Grand Master for his decision. The book is properly indexed, and no difficulty would be experienced by any one in finding any matter treated of in it. It is now on sale at the office of the Grand Secretary; the price is 50 cents per copy, and it is hoped and expected that all Lodges, as well as Masons generally in Alabama, will supply themselves with it. I mailed a circular letter to all the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, on the second day of November, informing them that the new Code was published and ready for distribution.

STATE OF THE CRAFT.

Considering the great financial depression that has prevailed during the year just closing, Masonry in this Jurisdiction has enjoyed a year of gratifying prosperity. We have now a larger number of working Lodges than has ever existed since the organization of the Grand Lodge; the Ritualistic part of the work is better understood than was ever heretofore the case; a spirit of honorable rivalry is now seen among Lodges in their efforts to excel one another in the accuracy and impressiveness in working the Degrees. The Masonic Conferences now being held in different parts of the State have

... and importance to Mas
intelligently conducted.

I am quite sure the Returns from the Sub-Or
year will show an increase in Lodge membersh
ter still, the moral standard required of applica
conferred by Masonry in this Jurisdiction, is b
Lodges are guarding more carefully their portals
more rigidly than ever was the case heretofore
against profanity and drunkenness among their n
reformations and improvements are being brought
agency of these Conferences.

Let us be true and faithful to our vows as M
becoming zeal press onward and upward to the g
noble Institution—that of being happy, and co
piness.

I desire to acknowledge the special courtesy of
of Quebec, in contributing to our Library an eleg
ume of 645 pages, entitled "Outlines of the History
ry in the Province of Quebec," by John H. Gral
D., P.·. G.·. M.·. and P.·. G.·. Z.·. Quebec.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge are due to the va
in the State for the courtesy extended in granting
tion in fare, and I have no doubt it will be the pleas
Lodge to tender thanks therefor.

Fraternally submitted,

H. CLAY AR

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REPORT ON THE E. A. DEGREE

Bro. Scott, of the Committee on Work,
on the E. A. Degree, which Report was

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 6, 1893.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus, presiding, and other Grand Officers at their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

CHAS. W. SHEARER.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Geo. P. Harrison presented petition of Chas. W. Shearer, formerly a member of Salem Lodge, No. 99, now defunct, praying the Grand Lodge to restore him to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and the petition, together with the accompanying papers, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals.

NEW LEXINGTON LODGE, NO. 317.

Bro. F. S. Jenkins presented petition from New Lexington Lodge, No. 317, praying for renewal of the Charter of said Lodge, which was, on motion, referred to Committee on Dispensations, No. 2.

COMMUNICATION FROM BRO. T. T. ROWLAND.

Bro. Benjamin F. Pope presented a communication from Bro. T. T. Rowland, which was referred to the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals.

MASONIC HOME.

Bro. M. G. Shelton offered a resolution as to the Masonic Home, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HELICON LODGE, NO. 201.

Bro. A. Champion offered a resolution to change the name of Helicon Lodge, No. 201, to La Pine Lodge, No. 201, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations, No. 1.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

M.·. W.·. Bro. P. J. Pillans, from the Committee on the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, made the following report, and it was adopted:

"The Committee on the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master would further report, That the communication of the Committee on the part of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Colorado, with reference to proper memorial observance of the Centennial of W.·. Bro. George Washington, be referred to a Special Committee of three.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following as the Committee: M.·. W.·. H. C. Tompkins, H. Clay Armstrong and Palmer J. Pillans.

MASONIC CONFERENCE, BALDWIN COUNTY.

R.·. W.·. Bro. Jas. A. Bilbro offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Baldwin County is hereby authorized to hold a Masonic Conference at such time and place as the Lodges in the County may agree; and that at the Conferences so held, three delegates shall be elected to represent the several Lodges of said county in the District Conference embracing said County."

REPORT ON THE F. C. DEGREE.

Bro. R. J. Redden, of the Committee on Work, made report on F. C. Degree. The report was adopted.

GRAND LODGE OF OKLAHOMA.

M.·. W.·. Bro. P. J. Pillans, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, made the following report, which, together with the accompanying resolution, was adopted:

"The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, whose Jurisdiction covered Oklahoma, in which several Lodges had been established by her, authorized the Grand Master, if satisfied that these Lodges wished it, to call a Convention of them for the formation of an independent Grand Lodge. This was done in due form and most systematically, and the result was the organization of the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Oklahoma. Every step taken being most regular and in order, we recommend the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama most cordially and fraternally greets the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and extends to her the right hand of fellowship, hoping that her influence may grow and extend, and be fully felt within her territory and elsewhere."

HARDY HOWLE LODGE, NO. 459.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Bro. T. H. Howle, and was, upon motion, referred to the Committee on Finance:

"WHEREAS, Hardy Howle Lodge, No. 459, has, at large expense, erected during the past year a new Masonic Hall, thereby trenching heavily upon the funds of the said Lodge, as well as the generosity of its members; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the dues which have been paid by the said Lodge to the Grand Lodge for the past year be returned to said Hardy Howle Lodge."

MASONIC CONFERENCES.

Bro. W. H. Chapman offered the following resolutions, which the Grand Lodge refused to adopt:

"*Resolved*, 1. That this Grand Lodge authorize the organization of a Masonic Conference for the Counties of Coffee, Covington and Geneva.

"*Resolved*, 2. That said Conference shall be under the same control and direction as the District Conferences heretofore provided for."

CHARTERS TO BE GRANTED.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary offered the following resolution, which was referred to Committee on Dispensations No. 2:

"*Resolved*, That Charters be issued to Newton Lodge, No. 224; Ft. Deposit Lodge, No. 291; Carbon Hill Lodge, No. 294, free of any charge; the Charters of said Lodges having been destroyed by fire."

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. Jas. M. Brundidge, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Officers, with the following result:

FRANCIS LEIGH PETTUS.....Grand Master.
GEORGE PAUL HARRISON .....Deputy Grand Master.
JAMES ANDREW BILBRO.....Senior Grand Warden.
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.....Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM HENRY DINGLEY.....Grand Treasurer.
HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Secretary.
CHARLES ALEXANDER ALLEN.....Grand Tyler.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master subsequently announced the following as the

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS:

WILLIAM CAREY BLEDSOE.....Grand Chaplain.
LEW LAZARUS..... .....Grand Marshal.
BASIL MANLY HILL.....Sr. Grand Deacon.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS..... .....Jr. Grand Deacon.
CHARLES H. MANDY .. ..Grand Steward.
WILLIAM B. KYLE .....Grand Steward.

After Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 6, 1893.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 3 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus presiding; other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The minutes were read and approved.

TRUST FUND.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Committee on Trust Fund of the Grand Lodge: Henry H. Matthews, Wm. Smaw and Thomas P. Whitby.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following reports, and they were severally adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

The Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals respectfully submit the following reports:

CASE OF G. W. LODGE.

Your Committee have carefully examined the transcript in the appeal taken by G.W. Lodge from the action of Stanton Lodge, No. 473, in expelling him from the Lodge.

CHARGE, UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Said G. W. Lodge, who was a member of Stanton Lodge No. 473, was, on July 22, 1893, regularly tried on charge of unmasonic conduct, for alleged false swearing as a witness in his own behalf. The specification does not set forth in what court, or the nature of the case in which said alleged perjury was committed—but from the evidence it appears that said G. W. Lodge was indicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama, for an alleged violation of the pension laws of the United States—the false swearing being that on the trial of said case, said defendant Lodge having been sworn and being examined as a witness in his own behalf, testified that the two men who signed the affidavits in the matter of the pension claim of Henry Fisher were *white*, when in fact, they were black men.

To properly elucidate the matter, your Committee will now set forth a summary of the facts as appear from the evidence taken on the trial in Stanton Lodge. From this evidence it appears that one Henry Fisher, who was in the employ of the Gregory & Coe Lumber Company, at Stanton, Alabama, made a claim for pension from the United States Government, for alleged injury received while in the service of the United States during the late war between the States. Before making the claim, he consulted with said G. W. Lodge, and informed him of his desire to make the claim, and the difficulty there would be in getting the proof. He gave to said G. W. Lodge the names of two white persons, who were in the service with him. He and Lodge then procured two negroes who lived near Stanton, to personate these two white men. Lodge prepared the affidavits, and had Fisher and the two negroes to come to his, Lodge's, house, explained to them what he wanted them to do, and they were promised money for their false swearing. Lodge then had a Justice of the Peace to take the affidavits of the two men and he and one Thompson witnessed the signatures.

It is at least doubtful if the Justice and Thompson knew of the fraud being then committed. After the pension papers were prepared, the said Fisher sent them to Washington to be filed in the Pension Office. The Pension Department saw fit afterwards to investigate the claim, and an agent of the Department went to Stanton and took the affidavits of said Fisher and Thompson—which affidavits set forth particularly all the facts in connection with the preparation of the

claim and the proof to sustain it. Said Lodge was afterwards indicted in the Circuit Court of the United States, for his part in the fraud, and on the trial of his case gave the testimony in which the alleged perjury was committed.

The evidence, if true, very clearly shows that said G. W. Lodge was the chief actor in the fraud; that he procured the false witnesses, prepared the papers and had the negroes to make the affidavits, promising to reward them for the same; that he knew that the said witnesses were negroes and not white men; that they were falsely personating the two men who Fisher claimed could establish the injury entitling him to a pension; that when he testified on the trial of the case against himself in the United States Circuit Court, that said witnesses were white men, and not negroes; he knew the statement was false, and that the evidence was material. Such being the case, we regret that error in the reception of evidence in the trial in Stanton Lodge, necessitates a reversal of the judgment rendered by the Lodge.

The most material evidence introduced on the trial of the charge against the defendant in said Stanton Lodge, were copies of the affidavits of Henry Fisher and J. M. Thompson, taken *ex parte* by said pension agent in a proceeding to which said G. W. Lodge was not a party, without notice to him, and in which he did not cross-examine and had no right to cross examine the witnesses.

When this evidence was offered, said G. W. Lodge objected to its introduction.

For this very material error, your Committee reports that the appeal of said G. W. Lodge should be sustained, and that said cause be reversed and remanded to Stanton Lodge for a new trial, in accordance with Masonic Law.

CASE OF OCO DE ARMAN.

We have carefully examined the transcript in the appeal of Oco DeArman from the finding of Ragan Lodge, No. 341, Iron City, Ala.

Charge:

Immoral and Unmasonic Conduct.

From the same it appears that said Oco DeArman, who was a member of Ragan Lodge, No. 341, was on May 31, 1893, tried by said Lodge on charges regularly preferred for attempting to seduce and violate the chastity of the wife of Bro. W. H. Davis, a Master Mason, a member of said Lodge, and was by the Lodge found

guilty and sentence of expulsion passed on him. From such action said Oco DeArman appeals to this Grand Lodge.

The only witness examined was Kate Davis, the wife of said W. H. Davis; said DeArman not having testified in his own behalf. From her evidence it appears that she lived with her husband, Bro. Davis, in Iron City, where he carried on a mercantile business. She testified that said DeArman visited her a great many times at her residence and her husband's store. He told her he loved her. These expressions of love were made during all the time of these visits, extending from June to December. During the month of September he visited her one night and remained an hour with her, telling her of his love. He several times told her he did not love his own wife and insisted that he had always had a peculiar friendship for her (the witness),and wanted to tell her of his love, and asked her if she would love him. He also told her that if her husband knew of his visiting her so much he expected he (the husband), would want to shoot him. He also asked her if she would marry him if her husband were to die.

Your Committee believes that the said DeArman could have had but one purpose in view, as the result of these unmasonic and illicit overtures to a brother Master Mason's wife; that was to induce her to yield to his unlawful desires, and to violate her chastity; and we recommend that the action of Ragan Lodge, No. 341, in convicting him and expelling him from said Lodge, and all the benefits and privileges of A. F. & A. M. be sustained and affirmed, and said appeal dismissed.

CASE OF JAMES KELLAR AND W. H. GILLIAM.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge an appeal was brought up from the decision of Washington Lodge, No. 36, in the case of James Kellar and W. H. Gilliam.

Charge:

Unmasonic Conduct.

Said Kellar and Gilliam, who were members of Washington Lodge, No. 36, were tried by that Lodge upon a charge of unmasonic conduct and violation of their Masonic obligations.

After due trial they were acquitted, and Bro. T. T. Rowland, a member of the Lodge, claiming to be aggrieved, prayed an appeal to this Grand Lodge. The appeal, coming on to be heard at your last session, was sustained, and said Kellar and Gilliam were indefinitely suspended. On May 16, 1893, the Most Worshipful Grand

Master addressed a communication to this Committee, expressing the belief that manifest injustice had been done said Kellar and Gilliam by the action taken by this Grand Lodge, and instructing this Committee to investigate the matter and report to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at the present Communication.

In pursuance of such instructions your Committee has carefully examined the proceedings in Washington Lodge, and the evidence adduced on the trial there, as sent up to this Grand Lodge. From the evidence, it appears that said James Kellar and W. H. Gilliam were partners in business under the name of the Tuscumbia Contracting Company, in Tuscumbia, Alabama.

On November 8th, 1890, James Kellar being at the time absent, having gone to Memphis on business, said W. H. Gilliam visited Bro. T. T. Rowland, a member of Washington Lodge, at his place of business, stating that he was in trouble and needed help; that said James Kellar, who was the paymaster for the firm, had not made any provision for meeting the weekly pay-roll, and asked from Bro. Rowland the loan of one hundred and fifty dollars for that purpose, which loan would be returned in three days, or as soon as said Kellar returned home. Bro. Rowland loaned him the money, upon the promise that it would be so returned and the assurance that there would be no difficulty about its return in that time.

There is no claim, and no ground to claim, that when said Gilliam borrowed the money, he mis-stated any fact. It very clearly appears from the evidence, that said James Kellar was, in fact, absent on business, either in Memphis or in Arkansas; that the firm had no means of meeting the pay-roll, and that the money was borrowed from Bro. Rowland in good faith for that purpose.

It further appears from the evidence that when W. H. Gilliam made the promise to so return the money, his firm was in daily expectation of money from the Sheffield Machine Works.

Bro. Rowland testified that he loaned the money in recognition of his obligation as a Master Mason to relieve the distress of a Brother Mason, and we doubt not that he acted in view of his supposed Masonic obligation, but he says that when said Gilliam applied to him nothing was said about Masonry, but that said Gilliam addressed him as Bro. Rowland.

Said Gilliam testified that he did not borrow the money as a Master Mason, but that it was a simple business transaction, and that he promised to repay it as soon as said Kellar returned home, and believed, and had reason to believe, that he could return it.

In our opinion it was a simple business transaction, and that in borrowing the money, under the circumstances, said Gilliam acted in good faith and violated no Masonic obligation.

Certainly said Kellar can not be complained of, so far as the original transaction is concerned, for he was then out of the State on a business trip, and had no part in it.

We have carefully studied the evidence to ascertain whether either said Gilliam or said Kellar was guilty of violating any Masonic obligation in not repaying the loan.

It appears that Bro. Rowland made diligent effort thereafter to collect the loan, as he had the right to do, but was unsuccessful.

W. H. Gilliam testifies that when said Kellar returned home he informed him of the loan from Bro. Rowland and he promised to arrange it, and that he afterwards again called it to his attention and was informed that he (Kellar) had seen A. H. Kellar, who was to make some arrangement of it, and that on inquiring of A. H. Kellar, the latter informed him that he had seen Bro. Rowland and that "it was all right with Bro. Rowland."

The partnership soon became so embarrassed that it was unable to complete its contracts or carry on business, and made a transfer of its property for the payment of its debts. It nowhere appears in the evidence that either of them, at any time, after the loan was made, has been able to repay said sum. On the contrary, the evidence is abundant that neither of them has been able to repay it.

The money was borrowed on the 8th day of November, 1890

At the regular meeting of Washington Lodge, held March 14, 1891, Bro. Rowland formulated charges against said Gilliam and Kellar, and, as he testifies, placed them in the hands of Bro. Hinton E. Carr, J. W., of said Lodge, who, with Bro. E. W. Gilfillan, S. W , undertook to effect a settlement of the matter without having the charges brought into the Lodge, and for that purpose met said Kellar and Gilliam in the preparation room of the Lodge. At said meeting, said Kellar and Gilliam promised to pay Bro. Rowland the debt in twelve months from that time.

There is conflict in the evidence as to whether the promise then made was given under a Masonic obligation, or was a simple promise to pay, unattended with any such obligation, but on the faith of the promise, Bro. Rowland withdrew his charges.

There were present at this meeting in the preparation room,

Brethren T. T. Rowland, Hinton E. Carr, E. W. Gilfillan, Jack Lassiter, and said Gilliam and Kellar.

As to this meeting, Bro. Rowland testifies as follows:

"Bro. Junior Warden Hinton E. Carr, together with Bro. Senior Warden E. W. Gilfillan, undertook in a Fraternal spirit in the preparation room of this Lodge, to effect a settlement of the matter without bringing it before the Lodge. Their efforts resulted in the following promises, made by Bros. Gilliam and Kellar, which promises were reduced to writing over the signatures of the Wardens of the Lodge, to which I assented and withdrew the charges."

The written memoranda of the promises testified about by Bro. Rowland are as follows:

"Certificate of Promise Made by Bros. W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar.

Tuscumbia, Ala., March 14, 1891.

This is to certify that the undersigned as members of Washington Lodge, No. 36, this day adjusted and witnessed the following transaction: That, whereas, W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar, as copartners, known as the Tuscumbia Contracting Company, as such, did, on the 8th day of November, 1890, borrow of T. T. Rowland, for the use and benefit of said Tuscumbia Contracting Company, which indebtedness they acknowledge and confess as being just and unpaid, do now solemnly promise, as Master Masons, individually and collectively, well and truly, to pay the same, one hundred and fifty dollars, to T. T. Rowland, on or before March 14, 1892, with interest, at 8 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1890.

Witness our hands this March 14, 1891.

(Signed) E. W. Gilfillan, S. W.
Hinton E. Carr, J. W."

Of this settlement Bro. Junior Warden H. E. Carr testifies, as follows:

"I do not remember the words that were used in the conversation, but my recollection is that Bros. Gilliam and Kellar promised, as Master Masons, to pay Bro. Rowland within a year the amount due, with interest. The paper signed by Bro. Gilfillan and I at the time was never read over to Bros. Gilliam and Kellar, nor shown to them. It was signed by us and handed over to Bro. Rowland. I know that Bro. Gilliam since

that time has been unable to pay one hundred and fifty dollars or any other amount. He could not pay 25 cents if he wished."

Bro. Jack Lassiter, who was present, testified of the matter as follows:

"I only heard a part of the conversation, * * and while I was there I did not hear Bro Gilliam promise, as a Master Mason, to pay Bro. Rowland the money he had borrowed. I heard him promise to pay it, if possible, within a year."

Said Gilliam and Kellar both testified that they did not, on that occasion, promise as Master Masons to repay said sum, but merely promised to repay it, within twelve months, if they could possibly do so, and that they have been unable to pay it. Our conclusion is, that the weight of the evidence clearly shows that said Gilliam and Kellar did not, on that occasion, promise, as Master Masons, to repay said loan; but only to pay it if they were able to do so; that when said promise was made, all the persons present knew, or had good reason to believe, that said Gilliam and Kellar were then unable to pay said money, and it further appears that at no time thereafter had they the ability to repay it.

Our final conclusion is—

First, That the evidence wholly fails to show that either said Gilliam or Kellar violated any Masonic obligation.

Second, That the finding of Washington Lodge that said Gilliam and Kellar were not guilty, was in accordance with the evidence.

Third, That the action of this Grand Lodge at its last Communication in sustaining the appeal from said findings, reversing the action in Washington Lodge, and indefinitely suspending said defendants, was manifestly wrong.

Fourth, That this Grand Lodge should take such action as may be necessary to correct that wrong.

We recommend:

That the action of the Grand Lodge, at the last Communication thereof, in the premises, be reconsidered, if this Grand Lodge has the powerso to do, and that such action be now taken as the justice and equity of the case demand. All of which is

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,

E. HENDERSON GLENN,

Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

Bro. A. L. Andrews offered the following Resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Resolved,1. That the Report of the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals on the matter of the action of this Grand Lodge at its last session on the Appeal of Bro. T. T. Rowland from the decision of Washington Lodge, No. 36, acquitting W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar, be and the same is hereby adopted.

Resolved, 2. That the said action of this Grand Lodge at its last session be and the same is hereby reconsidered:

Resolved, 3 That said Appeal of Bro. T. T. Rowland be and the same is hereby dismissed, and the action of Washington Lodge, No. 36, in acquitting said W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar be sustained and confirmed;and that said W. H. Gilliam and James Kellar be and are hereby restored to all rights and privileges of A. F. and A. Masonry.

PETITION OF PLEASANT HILL LODGE, NO. 321.

Bro. M. T. Akers presented Petition from Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 321, praying for the repeal of the resolution creating a County Masonic Association for the County of Marion, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DISPENSATIONS NO. 1.

Bro. Jno. B. Christian, Chairman of the Committee on Dispensations, No. 1,submitted the following Report, which was adopted :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Dispensations, No. 1, has had under consideration the petitions for Charters and Dispensations submitted to them, and begs leave to make the following report:

We have examined the Dispensations and Minutes of the following Lodges, asking that Charters be granted to them, to-wit:

Morrow.....No. 513 | Hackleburg..... .....No. 526
Gurley. .... No. 521 | Muscadine..... .....No. 531
| Bozeman.....No. 534

And find that these several Lodges have complied with the law, and we, therefore, recommend that Charters be granted to them. We recommend that Sulligent Lodge No.532,be continued under Dispensation as per its request. We have noted some inaccuracies in the Minutes of some of the Lodges named above, which we have noted on the margin of the several Minute Books, and would call the attention of the Lodges to the same. In the matter of the application for a dispensation to organize a new Lodge at Spring Hill, Pike County, Ala., to be known as Spring Hill Lodge, No. 536, we have carefully examined all the papers accompanying the same; and as the petitioners therein named have fully complied with Art. 1, Sec. 7, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, we recommend that the same be granted.

As to the application of Helicon Lodge, No. 201, to change the name of the said Lodge to LaPine Lodge, No. 201, we recommend that the same be granted,

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. B. CHRISTIAN,
Chairman.

BRO. WM. Y. TITCOMB.

Bro. Wm. F. Teat offered the following Preamble and Resolution, and they were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Bro. Wm. Y. Titcomb having served as Chairman of the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals of this Grand Lodge for a long number of years, with that distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality which marks the highest type of Masonic character; and

"WHEREAS, His said services having resulted in great good to the Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby tenders Bro. Titcomb its profound thanks and gratitude for the faithful and efficient manner in which he so long discharged the difficult and often delicate duties incident to the said position."

MASONIC GUIDE.

R.·. W.·. Senior Grand Warden, James A. Bilbro, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge expresses its high appreciation of the valuable aid The Masonic Guide is to Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that it earnestly commends it to the patronage and generous support of the Craft."

Bro. J. A. Ellis offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That each Master and Representative to this Grand Communication is hereby requested, on returning home, to call the attention of his Lodge to The Masonic Directory, now being published in The Masonic Guide, and urge it to become a subscriber thereto."

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Bro. W. S. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, made report, and the report was concurred in.

(See Exhibit marked C, Appendix.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Report, which was concurred in, and the resolution adopted:

CASE OF W. A. MAYBIN.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, to whom was referred the appeal of Bro. W. A. Arnold, W.·. M.·. of

James Penn Lodge, No. 227, in the case of said Lodge against Wm. H. Maybin, beg leave to report:

Charge:

Unmasonic Conduct.

Said Wm. H. Maybin, who was a member of James Penn Lodge, No. 227, was tried on a charge of unmasonic conduct. On Specification No. 1, he was acquitted. On Specifications Nos. 2 and 3, he was declared guilty.

The Lodge failed to affix any punishment.

From this failure of the Lodge the Worshipful Master appealed to this Grand Lodge.

It will be therefore observed that the question is not as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Your committee is of the opinion, from the record, and from the statements made by the duly accredited representatives of the Lodge, and of said defendant, who appeared before us and argued the question, that said James Penn Lodge has not made due and reasonable efforts to decide and pronounce proper punishment on said defendant, consequent on his conviction.

We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution by this Grand Lodge:

Resolved, 1. That it is the Masonic duty of said James Penn Lodge to decide upon and inflict proper punishment on said defendant, Wm. H. Maybin, consequent upon his aforesaid conviction.

Resolved, 2. That said cause be, and the same is hereby remanded to said James Penn Lodge, and said Lodge be and is hereby instructed to pronounce and inflict due and proper Masonic punishment on the said defendant consequent upon his aforesaid conviction. All of which is

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,

Chairman Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals."

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. B. F. Jones, Chairman of Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers begs leave to submit the following report:

We are convinced from the able address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, that he has zealously looked after the interests of the Masonic Fraternity in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that he has discharged the duties imposed on him with ability and fidelity.

We find that our Grand Secretary has discharged, with signal ability, the onerous duties devolving on him, and for which he deserves the gratitude of this Grand Lodge.

The other Grand Officers are known to us as men of the highest moral and Masonic character, and have filled their several places and stations creditably to themselves, and with honor to the Fraternity. Fraternally submitted,

B. F. JONES,
Chairman."

MASONIC CONFERENCES.

Bro. J. W. Penn submitted the following resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the event of any District Conference or other Conference of Subordinate Lodges, working under the law now of force, for their organization, shall meet and no officer be present, who is authorized by the present law, to open such Conference, then the Conference may be opened by the W.·.M.·. of the Lodge with which the said Conference meets, and such proceedings be had as the Brethren may think for the good of Masonry, not inconsistent with Masonic Law and usage."

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 7 o'clock p. m.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6, 1893.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus presiding, and the other Grand officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

CASE OF CHAS. W. SHEARER.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, to whom was referred the petition of Chas. W. Shearer, to be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, accompanied by the petition of W. E. Hudmon, and 25 other members of Lee Lodge, No. 454, to the same effect, begs leave to report:

Petition for Restoration.

That it appears from said petitions, that the petitioner, Chas. W. Shearer, was formerly a member of Salem Lodge, No. 99, now defunct; that over twenty years ago, he was expelled or suspended by said Salem Lodge, No. 99, for some Masonic offense, unknown to

this committee. For more than twenty years past, he has resided in Opelika, Alabama, and has, during that time, so conducted himself as to become restored to the confidence of the Masons of that community. The Lodge expelling him being defunct, he has no remedy, except by petition to this Worshipful Body. Your Committee believes that twenty years of honorable conduct, and the confidence of the Master Masons of the said community in which he has so long resided, entitles him to the favorable consideration of this Grand Lodge. We therefore recommend, that you restore him to all the rights and benefits of A. F. and A. Masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
E. HERNDON GLENN,
Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals."

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Bro. Henry H. Matthews, from Committee on Permanent Trust Fund, submitted the following Report, and it was adopted:

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Permanent Trust Fund begs leave to submit the following Report:

That said Fund remain in its present shape until such time as the Committee hereinafter provided for, shall see fit to otherwise invest the same.

That the said Committee shall be composed of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, M.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master, and R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, who shall have full power and authority to invest, at any time, the said Fund, or any part thereof, in such property, or properties, as in their judgment will be to the best interest of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) H. H. MATTHEWS,
WM. SMAW,
T. P. WHITBY."

DISPENSATIONS, NO. 2.

Bro. Wm. Smaw, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations, No. 2, submitted the following Report, and it was adopted:

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Dispensations, No. 2, begs leave to make the following report:

That the petition of Helicon Lodge, No. 201, asking that the name of said Lodge be changed to LaPine Lodge, No. 201, be granted.

That Charters be issued to Newton Lodge, No. 224; Ft. Deposit Lodge, No. 291; Carbon Hill Lodge, No. 494, without charge; the Charters of said Lodges having been destroyed by fire.

That the petition for renewing the Charter of New Lexington Lodge, No. 317, be not granted, for the following reasons:

So far as the Committee is informed, but three of the petitioners were members of the said Lodge at the time its Charter was forfeited, and the other petitioners are active members of adjoining Lodges; one of which Lodges is located about seven miles from the former location of New Lexington Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) WM. SMAW,
Chairman."

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Bro. W. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary be authorized to draw his Warrant on the Grand Treasurer for the sum of one hundred dollars, to pay for Testimonial presented to Past Grand Master Morrow by this Grand Lodge."

COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Report, which was adopted:

CASE OF S. R. COTTON.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, to whom was referred the appeal of S. R. Cotton from the decision of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 29, of Decatur, Alabama, respectfully reports.

Charge:

Unmasonic Conduct.

That we have examined the Transcript sent up from said Lodge. The Transcript does not contain the proceedings of the Lodge in the cause; a copy of the Minutes of the meeting at which the charges against said defendant were preferred, and of the meeting at which the trial was had, being wholly wanting.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that Rising Sun Lodge, No. 29, be required to send up a complete transcript of all the proceedings to the next stated Communication of the Grand Lodge, and that further action by the Grand Lodge be continued to await the coming of the same.

All of which is Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
E. HERNDON GLENN,
Com. on Susp., Exp. and App."

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Bro. W. S. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, made the following Report, and it was concurred in:

HARDY HOWLE LODGE, NO. 459.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Resolution of Bro. Thos. H. Howle, asking that "the dues of Hardy Howle Lodge, No. 459, to this Communication of the Grand Lodge, be refunded to said Lodge," has carefully considered the same and begs leave to report adversely thereto.

WM. S. FOSTER,
Chairman."

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH OF P.·. G.·. M.·. WM H. NORRIS.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary announced to the Grand Lodge the death of Past Grand Master Wm. H. Norris, which occurred at his home in Brazil, on the 13th day of July, 1893, and moved that a Special Committee be appointed to prepare suitable Memorial of our said beloved Past Grand Master, which motion was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master appointed the following Committee: M.·. W.·. H. Clay Armstrong, R.·. W.·. Jas. M. Brundidge, and Bro. Isaac C. Hall.

COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Special Committees:

On Death of P.·. G.·. M.·. Joseph H. Johnson—M.·. W.·. H. C. Tompkins, Wm S. Foster, and Benj F. Pope.

On Death of Bro. Henry C. Wiley—F. J. Cowart, J. A. Bilbro and G. L. Comer.

COMMUNICATION FROM P.·. G.·. M.·. J. G. HARRIS.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master read the following Communication from Past Grand Master J. G. Harris, which was received, and, on motion, ordered spread upon the Minutes:

"*Most Worshipful Grand Master Francis L. Pettus:*

Dear Sir and Bro.—Please say to the Brethren of the Grand Lodge that, owing to an attack of LaGrippe of twelve days' duration, I shall be denied the great pleasure of meeting with them at this Grand Communication. For the past twenty-six years I have not failed to be with them in Annual Meeting. It is a sad disappointment to me, for I desired to meet and grasp the hands of old and new friends, and look into the faces of those with whom I have been associated with so long and so pleasantly. While some of us are

growing old, we love to cherish the memories that cluster around the old Masonic Temple, and renew our vows afresh, as the years go by. While I cannot be with you in person, I am with you in spirit and love.

Fraternally,

JOHN G. HARRIS."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORK.

Bro. R. M. Cunningham, from Committee on Work, made Report on M. M. Degrees, and the Report was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Bro. H. A. Shields, on behalf of Committee on By-Laws, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

"*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

We your Committee on By-Laws, beg leave to report that we have examined the following By-Laws submitted to us by the Grand Lodge:

Muscadine Lodge.....No. 531
Hackleburg Lodge.....No. 526
Gurley Lodge.....No. 521
Sulligent Lodge.....No. 532
Bozeman Lodge.....No. 534

For Muscadine Lodge, No. 531, we recommend the following changes:

Art. 1. Sec. 2 should be stricken out.

Art. 2, Sec. 1, add Saint before the words, John, the Evangelist.

Art. 2, Sec. 8. Change to read, "and give due warning by instruction of the Master of all called meetings."

Art. 2, Sec. 9. Amend by adding, "or as soon thereafter as practicable, if found correct."

Art. 3, Sec. 1. After the words, "in no case to act," change the reading to "any other Committee of charity."

Art. 4, Sec. 3. In place of "or by leave of Worshipful Master," insert "except by leave."

Art. 4, Sec. 4. Instead of "shall be stopped," insert, "shall be called to order."

Art. 5, Sec. 1. Substitute "occasion" for "institution."

Art. 5, Sec. 2. After the words "same nature" substitute "may be punished as the Lodge directs."

Art. 6, Sec. 2. Strike out "until next regular Communication" and insert "one month."

Art. 6, Sec 3. Strike out everything after the word "petitioner" except "and report to the Lodge."

Art. 6, Sec. 4. Strike out all after the words "Sabbath day."

For Hackleburg Lodge, No. 526, we recommend this change:

Sec 12. Add "provided, that this does not apply to the Master of the Lodge."

We would further recommend that these By-Laws be re-written and put in proper form; we find the spirit of these By-Laws to be correct; only need to be put in proper language.

For Gurley Lodge, No. 521, we recommend the following changes:

Sec. 3. Strike out the word "away," after giving.

Sec. 18. Substitute the word "dues" for "fees."

Sec. 23. After the word "occasions" substitute "teachings of the Order," and strike out the balance.

Bozeman Lodge, No. 534: we have no change to recommend to these By-Laws.

Sulligent Lodge, No. 532: we have no changes to recommend to these By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

H. A. SHIELDS,
J. M. AMASON,
L. W. PAYNE,
W. L. JOHNSON,
HARRY A. LOWE,
Committee."

TESTIMONIAL TO P.·. G.·. M.·. GEORGE M. MORROW.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted at the Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1892, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus presented to P.·. G.·. M.·. George M. Morrow, through the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, (Bro. Morrow being prevented by illness from attending this Grand Communication), a Testimonial in the form of a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed,

accompanying said presentation by an appropriate address, which was happily responded to by the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, Bro. H. Clay Armstrong, in behalf of P.·. G.·. M.·. Morrow.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Bro. H. C. Tompkins, on behalf of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave to submit the following Report on the several matters and things referred to them:

FIRST.

An unaffiliated Mason petitions a Lodge for affiliation. His petition is referred to a committee. At the next Communication of the Lodge the Committee fails to report. It is moved that the Lodge go into a Committee of the whole. That motion is put and carried, and while the Lodge is in such Committee a vote is taken upon the petition and the Candidate is rejected. At the next Communication the Master holds that the proceeding at the former Communication was void, and orders the Committee to report. Thereupon a majority of the Committee report favorably upon the application. The Lodge ballots upon the same and the applicant is declared affiliated, having received the unanimous vote of those voting. We are asked as to the status of the applicant.

In our opinion the proceeding at the first Communication was irregular and wholly unauthorized. We know of no authority for a Lodge going into a Committee of the whole, and if there was authority for that, we know of no authority which would authorize it, while in such Committee, to vote upon an application for membership. The Constitution of this Grand Lodge requires that all petitions for affiliation or initiation shall be referred to a Committee, and that Committee shall investigate the character of the applicant and report thereon in writing to the Lodge. Upon such report being made, then the Lodge proceeds to ballot. In our opinion, until such a report is made, the Lodge is not authorized to ballot upon the application. This being the case, for that reason and for the other rea-

son stated above, we hold that the action of the Lodge at the first Communication,after the reference of the petition,and before the report of the Committee. was wholly without authority of law and void, and that it was its right and duty,when the report of the Committee was presented at the next meeting, to ballot upon the application. This it did, and, in our opinion, the applicant, having received the unanimous vote,is a duly and legally elected member of the Lodge.

SECOND.

It is a well settled law of Masonry that the officers of a Lodge may be installed in public But the Lodge should be opened regularly in its Lodge room before the installation, and it should remain open until after the officers are installed.

THIRD.

We are asked this question: Whether a Lodge not participating in a District Masonic Convention can be compelled to pay its pro rata of the expenses of such Convention? The resolutions of this Grand Lodge, adopted in 1891, which authorize such District Conventions, provide that each Lodge in the district shall pay its pro rata share of the compensation paid to the District Lecturer. This would seem to confer the power upon such Convention to compel the payment of such pro rata from Lodges not represented. But, in our opinion, the Grand Lodge had no authority to confer that power upon the District Convention or any other body. It has long been the settled law within this Jurisdiction that the Grand Lodge has no right to impose any tax upon a subordinate Lodge beyond the amount authorized by the Constitution, which consists of an assessment of fifty cents against each member of subordinate Lodges. Not having that power itself, it cannot delegate the power to another body.

FOURTH.

Your committee approves the following decisions contained in the annual address of the Grand Master, viz: those numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15. 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

FIFTH.

With respect to the decision of the Grand Master numbered 3, we think it is in the main correct. But we disagree with the Grand Master in holding that the defendant in such case has the right to be present at the trial. Being a suspended Mason, we think that he not only has no right to be at the trial, but that it is not lawful for other members to sit in a lodge with him. This Grand Lodge

many years ago formulated a mode of procedure for the trial of suspended Masons. That mode is found in paragraph 4 of page 62 of the present Code, and, in our opinion, is as applicable to the trial of Masons suspended for the non-payment of dues as those suspended by a vote of the Lodge. The reasons that prohibit the presence of the latter in an open Lodge apply equally as well as a prohibition to the presence of the former. With this exception, we approve of the ruling.

SIXTH.

The decision of the Grand Master numbered 9 seems to us to be in conflict with the former rulings of this Grand Body. He holds that a dimitted Mason, if he has not changed his residence, must be tried in the Lodge from which he dimitted. In 1877 it was decided by this Grand Lodge that an unaffiliated Mason might be tried by any Lodge within the jurisdiction in which he resides. In many cases, especially in the larger towns, there are two or more Masonic Lodges whose jurisdiction embrace the same territory. In such a case, in our opinion, he may be tried in any one of the Lodges.

He also holds that if he has become a member of any other Lodge, he must be tried in the Lodge of which he has become a member. This seems to be in conflict with two former rulings of this Grand Lodge. In 1858 and 1873 it was decided by this Grand Lodge that a Lodge may try its members for an offense committed in the jurisdiction of another Lodge, but that it is the duty of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed to try him, for it is reasonably supposed that the members of that Lodge are better acquainted with the facts in the case. We think that the Grand Lodge should adhere to these former rulings. They have been so long decided that no doubt they have become familiar to the officers of subordinate Lodges, and we do not think it is expedient to change them; besides we think they are correct in principle.

See Masonic Code, pages 64-5, paragraphs 10 and 12.

For the same reason we disapprove of the ruling contained in decision numbered 13, where it was held that where an offense was committed in Birmingham, the offender being then a member of a Birmingham Lodge, and afterwards the offender obtained a dimit and became a member of another Lodge, he could only be tried in the Lodge of which he was a member.

SEVENTH.

We approve of the ruling of the Grand Master with reference to the case where one has failed or refused to attend a communication to

which he was summoned, and two and a half years afterwards applies for a dimit. During the interim, he has paid all of his dues and has participated in the proceedings of the Lodge. We think that in such a case, upon these circumstances, the Grand Master properly held that upon his application for a dimit, it was too late to prefer charges for his failing to attend. We desire, however, to be understood *as limiting the application of this rule to such a case as the one presented by the facts above stated.*

EIGHTH.

We cannot concur in the decision of the Grand Master, numbered 19. It has been repeatedly decided by this Grand Lodge that the Master of a Lodge, who commits a Masonic offense, not connected with his official duties, may, after his term of office expires, be tried as any other Mason by the Lodge having jurisdiction of the offense. We cannot see that such a person is in any better position than any other member of the Lodge. He is not tried for any action of his as a Master, but he is tried for an offense totally disconnected from the discharge of his official duties. Every member of the Lodge is at that time his Peer. The fact that he has been a Master, does not place him in any higher or better position. Two reasons are given by writers on Masonic Law, why a Master should not be tried by his Lodge. One is that he is entitled to be tried by his Peers, the other is, that as in all Masonic trials, the Master is required to preside, and that he cannot and should not be a judge in his own trial. The best writers, in our opinion, repudiate the first reason. The Master tried by a Grand Lodge, is not tried by his Peers. The Grand Lodge is composed of Masters and Wardens and their Proxies. It may be composed altogether of the two latter. Then a trial by the Grand Lodge would not be a trial of the Master by his Peers. But in our opinion, even if it be true that both reasons are good, it would not alter the rule in this case. For, as stated above, the fact that the accused was once a Master does not make the other members of the Lodge any the less his Peers after he retires from that office, than they would be had he never been Master. As stated above, this question has been decided three times by this Grand Lodge, in 1875, 1877 and 1888, contrary to the ruling under consideration.

See Masonic Code, page 62, paragraph 1.

In the last instance, it was decided and a peremptory order issued by this Grand Lodge, requiring the Subordinate Lodge to prefer charges against, and try one who has been its Master, for a Masonic offense committed while he was such Master, and the order required

the Lodge to proceed with the trial, with directions to the Grand Master, if it did not, to arrest its Charter. For these, and many other reasons which might be given, but which we refrain from giving, in order that this report may not be made too lengthy, we think that the ruling of the Grand Master as above referred to should not be sustained

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Chairman.

NEW MASONIC CODE.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Masonic Code of Alabama of 1893, prepared by Bros. H. Clay Armstrong, Henry C. Tompkins and H. H. Brown, under instructions of this Grand Lodge, be, and the same is hereby adopted, by the Grand Lodge of Alabama."

DECISIONS TO BE REPORTED.

M.·. W.·. H. C. Tompkins submitted the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the M.· W.·. Grand Master be, and is hereby requested, to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence a copy of all decisions made by him on questions of Masonic Law, as soon after the same are rendered as practicable."

MASONIC HOME.

Bro. W. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the following Resolutions, reported favorably as to Resolution No. 1, which was adopted, and adversely as to second, third and fourth Resolutions, and the Report was sustained:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Committee on Locating a "Masonic Home" was premature in its appointment and that the same be now discontinued.

Adopted.

"*Resolved*, 2. That Sec. 21, of Art. 6, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which reads, 'that every Lodge shall pay to the Grand Secretary not more than fifty cents for each member,' be changed to read, 'not more than one dollar for each member to be regulated by the Grand Lodge.'

Resolved, 3. That this additional fifty cents, when collected by the Grand Secretary, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer, shall go to constitute a fund, known as a fund to erect and endow a Masonic Home for the widows and orphans of indigent worthy Master Masons.

Resolved, 4. That the Grand Secretary in submitting this amendment to the subordinate Lodges, shall send a circular letter stating the object of said amendment and requesting each Lodge to take prompt action."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Bro. W. W. Daffin, Chairman of Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

"*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

We, your Committee on Propositions and Grievances, beg leave to submit the following report:

1. The petition of Monroe Lodge, No. 485, to be allowed to confer the Master's degree on Bro. Archie H. Hays, he having been initiated and passed in an Army Lodge, of which fact the Committee has had satisfactory evidence, and we recommend that said petition be granted.

2. Also the petition of Clifton Lodge, No. 472, praying this Grand Lodge to allow it to change its name from Clifton to Arlington Lodge, No. 472, which we recommend be granted.

3. Also the petition of Carrington Lodge, No. 522, praying this Grand Lodge to allow it to surrender its Dispensation, which we recommend be granted, and the Grand Secretary instructed to issue the members certificates.

4. The petition of Bellefonte Lodge, No. 82, praying this Grand Lodge to allow it to surrender its Charter, which we recommend be granted and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue the members certificates.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) W. W. DAFFIN,
Chairman."

MARION COUNTY MASONIC CONFERENCES.

Bro. W. W. Daffin, Chairman of Committee on Propositions and Grievances, also made the following Report, and it was adopted:

"*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

We, your Committee on Propositions and Grievances, beg leave to submit the following Report:

The Petition of Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 321, to repeal the law allowing County Associations, or Conferences, so far as the same applies to the County of Marion, we recommend be not granted.

Fraternally submitted,

W. W. DAFFIN,
Chairman."

M.·. W.·. H. Clay Armstrong, in behalf of the Special Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial on the death of P.·. G.·. M.·. William H. Norris, made the following Report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE DEATH OF PAST GRAND MASTER WM. H. NORRIS.

IN MEMORIAM.

WILLIAM H. NORRIS.

BORN SEPTEMBER 25, 1800. DIED JULY 13, 1893.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

M.·. W.·. Bro. William H. Norris, P.·. G.·. Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, died at his home at Santa Barbara, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, on July 13, 1893, at the age of 93 years, leaving behind to mourn his loss a devoted wife, nine children, thirty-nine grand children, and twenty-three great-grand-children.

Bro. Norris was made a Master Mason in Dale Lodge, No. 25, (then located at Prairie Bluff, Wilcox County,) in 1839; and represented the said Lodge in the Grand Lodge that year; and was continuous in his attendance upon its Grand Annual Communications up to 1865, during which year he and many others from this and other Southern States, who were disappointed and dejected over the results of the war between the States, which had just closed, left their homes and hied away to raise their roof trees in a land far away, under the Southern Cross, in Brazil.

Bro. Norris was at all times an earnest, active, zealous Mason; he was the Father of Liberty, now C. P. Whitt Lodge, No. 65; Fulton Lodge, No. 98; and Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 266, and one of his first thoughts after reaching Brazil, was to arrange for the organization of a Masonic Lodge,in which he and his Masonic Brethren might meet in Fraternal intercourse, and transmit unimpaired to their posterity, the sublime truths, the bright virtues, and the beautiful symbols of Masonry, and thereby lead them through all the chambers of our Mystic Temple, where they would be taught the great lesson of not only HOW TO LIVE, but most impressively HOW TO DIE.

Application was made to the Grand Orient of Brazil, and a Charter was granted to WASHINGTON LODGE, with Bro. Norris as its first W.·. M.·.; the only Lodge in Brazil in which the ceremonies were conducted in the English language.

Bro. Norris was elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama in 1860, and Grand Master in 1861 and in 1862. He held many positions of honor and trust while living in this country, having frequently represented Dallas County in both branches of the General Assembly of Alabama.

It was the privilege of the writer to visit and know Bro. Norris at his new home in that distant land, and kindly and lovingly will we remember him, until our hearts have ceased to beat their

"Farewell marches to the grave."

We there witnessed his unselfish and beautiful exemplification of the sublime lessons taught in Masonry. His occupation and office for years before his death was to visit the sick, sympathize with the unfortunate, comfort the afflicted, and bind up the wounds of the broken-hearted.

Bro. Norris, above all, had a warm and abiding love to the whole Brotherhood of Man; he entered keenly into their woes, wants and struggles, no less than into their joys, amusements and festivities. Nothing connected with HUMANITY was indifferent to him; but the kind sympathies of his nature were speedily drawn to the poor, but honest, man, maintaining a hard conflict with the world's ills and needing the helping hand of his fellow-mortals; and no man was more universally loved by all who knew him.

He demonstrated by his actions in all the relations of life, that he was in heart and spirit a true and upright Mason.

Farewell, Bro. Norris; thou hast died firm in the Masonic faith; the verdant sprigs of Acacia which have been deposited in thy grave, were symbolic of thy hopes of a brighter and better Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master forever presides; and where a blissful refreshment awaits the true and faithful Mason.

"*Requiescat in Pace.*"

Fraternally submitted,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE,
ISAAC C. HALL,
Committee.

Bro. F. J. Cowart, on behalf of Special Committee apointed to prepare a Memorial on Bro. Henry Clay Wiley, made the following report, which was adopted:

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DEATH OF BRO. HENRY CLAY WILEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

HENRY CLAY WILEY.

BORN OCTOBER 4, 1840. DIED APRIL 5, 1893.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Henry Clay Wiley, third son of Gen. J. McCaleb Wiley, who was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, was born October 4, 1840, at Clayton, Alabama.

At the age of nine years he moved with his father to Troy. His education was completed at Davidson College, Davidson, N. C. Soon after returning from College, he decided to make his home in Texas. There he engaged in the vocation of teaching, with signal success, until the beginning of the Civil War.

At his country's first call he hastened to the front as a member of the 7th Texas Cavalry, with which troop he served with distinction, until the star of the Lost Cause went down in gloom at Appomattox, to rise no more.

After surrendering his sword, he returned to the home of his youth, at Troy, and began the study of the law. Shortly after entering upon the practice, he was elected County Solicitor; a position which he held with credit for several years. Afterwards he became associated with Capt. Jno. D. Gardner, and their firm. until dissolved by death, was a leading one in that section of the State.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Henrietta Worthy, daughter of Dr. A. N. Worthy, of Troy. After a few years, death deprived him of the companionship of this excellent lady, leaving three little ones to the care of their bereaved father. In 1874 he was again married, this time to Miss Ophelia Worthy, a sister of his first wife, who, with three children, survives to mourn her great loss.

The Masonic history of Bro. Wiley is full of interest. The records disclose that he received the first seven Degrees, from Entered Apprentice to Royal Arch, inclusive, during the month of October, 1864, while at home on furlough. He was created a Knight Templar

in March, 1883. In 1870 he was elected Worshipful Master of Troy Lodge, No. 56, and served for one year. He was again chosen to this honorable position in 1886, and held it continuously until 1890. In October, 1890, he became Eminent Commander of Troy Commandery, No. 12, K. T., holding the place for one year. He was made High Priest of Tyrian Chapter, No. 54, in 1891, and held for one year. In 1887 he was elected Grand C. of H. of the Grand Chapter of Alabama, and had been regularly promoted until, at the time of his death, he occupied the office of Deputy Grand High Priest.

His devotion to Masonry was remarkable. He was indeed a strong pillar in the local bodies of which he was a member. Always ready to give his time and talents to the promotion of the cause, his absence willbe sadly feltby his Brethren and Companions. He studied to make himself a workman approved among the Craft, and few men anywhere were better equipped as Masonic workers.

In his church relationship he was equally faithful and devoted. From early manhood, he was a member of the Presbyterian Communion, and had been for many years an Elder in his church.

Obedient to that inexorable law of change which prevails throughout the material universe, not only upon the earth, but in all worlds and systems, our Brother has entered another sphere of being, freed, as Faith whispers, from the grossness and unrest of this initial stage. His virtues, his faithfulness, let us emulate, and let us keep the memory of his good deeds and noble aspirations green in our hearts, while we plant the Acacia of immortality upon his grave.

Fraternally submitted,

F. J. Cowart,
[Signed.] J. A. Bilbro,
G. L. Comer,
Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DEATH OF P.·. G.·. M.·. JOSEPH HENRY JOHNSON.

M.·. W.·. H. C. Tompkins, in behalf of the Special Committee, appointed to prepare a Memorial of the death of P.·. G.·. M.·. Joseph Henry Johnson, made the following Report, which was adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

JOSEPH HENRY JOHNSON.

BORN OCTOBER 16, 1832. DIED MAY 5, 1893.

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

This Grand Lodge has been called upon to mourn the loss and pay tribute to the memory of many of those who have worn its honors and who have won the love and respect of the Fraternity; but never of one who wore those honors more worthily, or who won a tenderer place in the hearts of his Brethren, than Past Grand Master Joseph Henry Johnson. For over twenty-five years he had attended every Communication of this Grand Body, and we had come to look forward to meeting him as one of the sweetest pleasures of our Annual Re-Unions. His bright and cheerful smile, and kindly greeting, were those of the man who carried in his heart that true Brotherly love, which is one of the chief tenets of our Order.

Bro. Johnson was born in Madison, Georgia, on the 16th day of October, 1832, and died in Talladega, Alabama, on the 5th day of May, 1893. As soon as he became of lawful age, he became a Mason, and during all of his succeeding years was a zealous member of the Fraternity. In 1858, he moved to Alabama and located at Talladega. At that time there was no Lodge at that place. He immediately set to work with others and organized one, Talladega Lodge No. 261, and became its first Worshipful Master, a place which he vacated to enter the Confederate army. In 1867, he was elected Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge, and in 1869 was made Deputy Grand Master. He held this latter position in 1871, when the Grand Master, Judge William P. Chilton, died; when, by virtue of his office, he became Grand Master, to which position he was elected at the Annual Communication in December, 1871, and again at the Communication in 1872, thus filling that office by election for the full term permitted by our Constitution.

When he retired from that high office, unlike some who have filled it, Past Grand Master Johnson did not think his duty to the Grand Lodge had terminated, nor did he forget those who had thus honored him. It is true that he had received at the hands of

its members the highest honor they could confer upon him, but he never failed to show his appreciation of their confidence, and never supposed he was relieved of his duty to the Fraternity. He never missed a Communication, and continuously, from the time he went out of office, was a member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and for the greater part of the time was its Chairman. How well he discharged the arduous duties of that position is best shown by the elaborate opinions found in our Proceedings on the many difficult and intricate questions of Masonic law presented to that Committee during the time he was its Chairman.

But the labor here performed was not all that was rendered by Bro. Johnson: his sound judgment, his equable temper and his thorough conscientiousness made him one whose advice was always sought when questions of delicacy and moment had to be determined. For these reasons his advice was frequently sought by those who succeeded him in the Grand Master's office. Whenever he was called upon for counsel or advice, it was given with that cheerfulness that made one feel that he was doing him a favor by asking for his assistance.

In addition to the offices filled by Bro. Johnson in this Body, he filled the highest offices in other Grand Masonic Bodies.

We have thus far spoken of Bro. Johnson as a Mason. As great as was his work with us, it was greater still in another sphere. Those qualities and virtues which made him great as a Mason, made him pre-eminently great in that field to which his life work was devoted. Of him it may truly be said that he made "the blind to see, the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak." He came to Alabama in 1858, at the request of her Governor, to organize and take charge of her Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, which was then about to be established at Talladega. It was in this noble work, appealing to all the best impulses of his gentle and noble nature, and calling into operation all of that unrivalled administrative capacity, for which he was so remarkable, that he won his greatest fame; and here it was that he erected to his memory a monument more lasting than cenotaphs of brass and stone, and more to be prized than the massive columns that mark the last resting place of the world's greatest chieftains. He took charge of that Institution when he had to build it almost from the ground; he left it one of the most complete, best managed, best equipped and most beautiful in the land. This great work he did too, for the most part, on an annual appropriation by the

State for the preservation and building up of the Institution and the support of the helpless children entrusted to his charge, which to many of those who have charge of similar Institutions, elsewhere, would have seemed barely sufficient to pay the ordinary current expenses of the Institution. And how loving and tender he was to those entrusted to his care; how sweetly the blind smiled when they heard his loved voice, and with what cheerfulness the deaf and dumb greeted his presence, can only be realized by those who have watched him as he went in and out among his charge; for truly, he was a man who went about doing good, and when he was laid away, all through this State many a sightless eye was wet with the tears of a true grief, and many a heart that was voiceless to give it utterance, was wrung with an inconsolable anguish.

We mourn the loss of this upright Mason, pure man and useful citizen; but we do not mourn without hope, for we know that he has but passed over the River to a happier home on the other shore. He ever remembered the vows he took upon himself when he first passed the mystic portals of our Masonic Temple, and continuously practiced the virtues of Temperance, Prudence and Brotherly Love; remembering always the duty he owed to his God, his country and himself, until at last, his work on earth being accomplished, "God's finger touched him and he sleeps"—sleeps as one who lays down to pleasant dreams; and we doubt not, that in the glorious morn of the resurrection, he will arise, refreshed as one who has been awakened from pleasant slumbers.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted,

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Bro. W. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, made the following Report, which was received and concurred in, and the Resolution accompanying the same, adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Finance, we respectfully submit the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all the Subordinate Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby required, to pay their annual dues to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day

of November of each year, and that all Lodges failing to comply with this Resolution shall be considered as being delinquent for that year."

W. S. FOSTER,
Chairman of Finance Committee.

RECEPTION OF GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Representatives of the Grand Lodges below named were formally presented to M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus, and by him, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, accorded fraternal recognition:

Fletcher J. Cowart, of Troy, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Addison A. Walker, of Eufaula, Representative of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M.·. W.·. Brother Henry C. Tompkins, Past Grand Master, duly installed the Grand Officers-Elect, assisted by R.·. W.·. Brother William G. Robertson, Acting Grand Marshal.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Standing Committees:

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Palmer J. Pillans.....Belknap.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins.....Montgomery.
A. D. Sayre.....Montgomery.
H. M. Judge.....Eutaw.
Bryan W. Whitfield.....Galloway.
William G. Robertson.....Carrollton.

ON WORK.

Robert J. Redden.....Sulligent.
Angus M. Scott.....Clopton.
Russell M. Cunningham.....Ensley.
Benjamin F. Elmore.....Demopolis.
William W. McCullom.....Brierfield.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory.....Selma.
James R. Dowdell.....LaFayette.
J. Webb Foster.....Abbeville.

ON FINANCE.

William S. Foster.....Mobile.
Benjamin F. Pope.....Gadsden.
Fletcher J. Cowart.....Troy.

ON PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Francis L. Pettus.....Selma.
George P. Harrison.....Opelika.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Montgomery.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

Abe Isaacs.....Montgomery.
R. W. Sharp.....Montgomery.
Charles R. Westcott.....Montgomery.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bro. B. M. Hill, Chairman of the Committee on Leave of Absence, made the following report, which was received and ordered spread upon the Minutes:

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

Your Committee on Leave of Absence begs leave to report that permission has been granted to those only who had good reasons for leaving.

Fraternally submitted,

[Signed] B. M. HILL,
Chairman."

THANKS TO RAILROADS.

On motion of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, Bro. H. Clay Armstrong, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the railroads that so generously transported the members of this Grand Body at reduced rates.

MINUTES READ.

There being no further business to be brought before the Grand Lodge at this Annual Grand Communication, the Minutes were read and approved.

CLOSED.

And then, after solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, Bro. William C. Bledsoe, the Seventy-third Annual Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, and its Masonic Jurisdiction, was closed in Ample Form, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master's Gavel fell at 11:30 o'clock.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

GRAND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WM. H. DINGLEY, Grand Treasurer,

In account with the GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

DR.

1892.			
Dec. 6.	To balance	$2,546 25	
12.	Received from Grand Secretary	1,810 50	
1893.			
Jan. 5.	" " " "	783 70	
12.	" " " "	375 00	
31.	" " " "	175 00	
June 30.	" " " "	393 70	
Nov. 29.	" " " "	727 30	$ 6,811 45

CR.

1892.			
Dec. 7.	By Grand Master	25 00	
8.	Com. on Correspondence	250 00	
9.	Grand Tyler	100 00	
9.	" "	21 65	
9.	Com. on Work, B. F. Elmore	15 60	
9.	G. A. Joiner, Asst. Gr. Sec'y	125 00	
9.	Gr. Sec'y, G. A. Joiner.	25 00	
12.	Com. on Work, W. W. McCullom	20 50	
19.	J. H. Englehardt repairs	2 50	
19.	Com., W. Y. Titcomb	75 00	
1893.			
Jan. 5.	Grand Treasurer.	150 00	
	Grand Chaplain	25 00	
	Com. on Work, A. M. Scott	50 00	
	" " " Cunningham	15 10	
	State Lecturer, J. M. Brundidge	75 00	
	Com. on Work, J. A. Bilbro	30 00	
	E. V. Jones appropriation 1891	200 00	
	Grand Lecturer, J. M. Brundidge.	300 00	
	Portrait Grand Master	25 00	
	Contingent Fund	1,000 00	
	Gr. Sec'y to Dec., 1893	1,175 00	
	Ass't Gr. Sec'y to Dec., 1893	300 00	
	Temple Lodge	200 00	
	Mrs. M. J. Greene	800 00	
	Permanent Trust Fund	1,315 50	$ 6,320 85
	Balance on hand		$ 490 60

[EXHIBIT "B."]

GRAND SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with the GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

1893. To General Fund,

DR.

Dec. 9, 1892.	To am't rec'd from G. A. Joiner	$3,307 50	
Jan. 20, 1893.	" Grand Lodge dues collected	262 00	
	" Am't rec'd for Charters	525 00	
	" " " " Gr. L. Cert's.	17 00	
	" " " " Widow's "	13 00	
	" " " " Dispensations	140 00	
	Total....	.....	$ 4,264 50

CR.

By am't paid Wm. H. Dingley, Gr. Treas'r, as per vouchers numbered from 1 to 6.....	$4,264 50	
		$ 4,264 50

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with the GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

1893. To Contingent Fund,

DR.

Dec. 9, 1892.	To Cash from G. A. Joiner.....	$ 447 57	
Jan. 26, 1893.	" " " Grand Treasurer..	1,000 00	
			$ 1,447 57

CR.

Dec. 9, 1892.	By Cash to W. C. Campbell, funeral expenses of Bro. Greene..	$ 300 95	
	Sundry acc'ts and vouchers numbered from 1 to 39, inclusive	1,001 60	
	Cash on hand.....	145 02	
			$ 1,447 57

[EXHIBIT "C."]

REPORT ON FINANCE.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the Financial Reports of R.·.W.·.Grand Secretary H. Clay Armstrong, and R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer W. H. Dingley, and find them correct.

From the report of R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, we find that he has received the following amounts, to-wit:

For am't rec'd from G. A. Joiner, R.·. W.·. Past Grand Secretary	$ 3,307 50	
For Lodge dues collected for 1892	262 00	
For dues collected since last Communication	4,285 50	
For am't rec'd for Charters (15)	525 00	
For am't rec'd for Gr. Lodge Certificates	17 00	
For am't rec'd for Widows' Certificates	13 00	
For am't rec'd for Dispensations (4)	140 00	
For Bal. of Contingent Fund for 1892	447 57	
For Contingent Fund for 1893	1,000 00	
Making total of		$ 9,997 57
Of which he has paid out on proper vouchers as follows:		
To Grand Treasurer	$ 4,264 50	
For contingent expenses	1,302 55	
Making total of		$ 5,567 05
Leaving a balance in his hands of		$ 4,430 52
From the report of R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer, we find that he had on hand at our last Annual Communication a balance of	$ 2,546 25	
Since that time he has received from the Grand Secretary	4,264 50	
Making a total of		$ 6,810 75
And has paid out on proper vouchers		6,320 85
Leaving a balance on hand of		$ 489 90

To this add estimated receipts from dues at present Communication, in addition to the sum of $4,285.50 already reported	$ 805 86	
For Charters, estimated	210 00	
For Dispensations, estimated	70 00	
For Certificates, estimated	20 00	
Making total estimated receipts		1,105 86
To which add balance in hands of Grand Secretary		4,430 52
Making total of		$ 6,026 28
Of this amount your committee recommend the following appropriations to defray current expenses for the ensuing year:		
For salary of Grand Secretary, to be paid in monthly installments	$ 1,200 00	
For assistant Grand Secretary, as heretofore authorized	300 00	
For salary of Grand Treasurer for last year	150 00	
For salary of Grand Tyler this Communication	50 00	
For salary of Grand Chaplain	25 00	
For Chairman Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals	50 00	
For Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence	200 00	
Salary of Grand Lecturer, to be paid quarterly.	300 00	
Rent of Grand Lodge Hall	800 00	
Contingent Fund of Grand Secretary	750 00	
Contingent Fund of Grand Master	200 00	
For expenses of Gr. Tyler this Communication.	25 65	
For amount due Permanent Trust Fund for Charters and Dispensations	665 00	
Making total appropriations, including amount due Trust Fund		$ 4,715 65
Leaving estimated balance of		$ 1,310 63
Add amount in hands of Grand Secretary		145 02
Making total estimated balance of		$ 1,455 65

Of which your Committee recommend that $1,000.00 be appropriated to the Permanent Trust Fund.

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Committee has also examined the Annual Report of the Trustees of your Permanent Trust Fund, and find that at the date of last report they had an expended balance of ....$ 969 92
Have received from the General Fund 1,315 50
Have collected interest on Alabama Bonds for this year.. 908 00

Making a total of..... .....$ 3,193 42
Of this amount they have paid for two (2) Alabama Bonds, Class "A," registered, $1,000 each and premiums ... 2,020 00

Leaving balance on hand.....$ 1,173 42

CONDITION OF PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Permanent Trust Fund consists of the following items, to-wit:

24 Alabama (Class "A") Bonds, registered, of the denomination of $1,000 each.....$24,000 00
2 Alabama Coupon Bonds of $100 each..... .. 200 00
Interest due Jan. 1, 1894, on $24,200..... 484 00
Cash on hand..... ..... 1,173 42
Add appropriations for Charters and Dispensations..... 665 00
Add special appropriation from General Fund..... 1,000 00

Total amount.....$27,522 42

In order to systematize the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, your Committee submits the following recommendations:

First. That the fiscal year of this Grand Lodge shall end on the 15th day of November each year, and that the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary make up their reports to that date, and that all monies received after that date be included in returns for following year.

Second. That the Committee on Finance be made a standing committee consisting of three members, and be required to meet at Montgomery at least two days before the assembling of the Grand Lodge, as it is impossible to do the work properly in the limited time allowed during the Communications of the Grand Lodge.

Third. That it shall be the duty of said Committee to examine the books, accounts, vouchers and funds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and make a detailed report thereon during the

session of the Grand Lodge, and that the necessary expenses of said Committee while in the discharge of this duty be paid by the Grand Lodge.

Fourth. That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure and open a new set of books.

Fraternally submitted,

W. S. FOSTER,
BENJAMIN F. POPE,
WM. J. PEARCE,
F. F. WISE,
F. J. COWART,
Committee.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Finance, we respectfully submit the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That all the Subordinate Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby required, to pay their annual dues to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of November of each year, and that all Lodges failing to comply with this Resolution shall be considered as being delinquent for that year."

W. S. FOSTER,
Chairman of Finance Committee."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,

—BY—

P.·. G.·. M.·. PALMER J. PILLANS, CHAIRMAN.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama:

To your Committee it is a source of much gratification, after a careful perusal of the Proceedings of the several Grand Lodges hereinafter enumerated, to be able to state, that throughout these beams a spirit of benevolence and good fellowship. Some small cases of temporary friction appear, but not such as to prove of permanent discord. The question of the value of the system of Grand Representatives, has apparently been determined by the Grand Lodges of both Pennsylvania and Iowa, each pronouncing it useless, if not worse, and they have determined to abandon the usage of appointing such. We find, however, that the Masonic Congress, held in August last, at Chicago, composed of delegates from very near one-half of the Grand Lodges of the United States, upon considering this question, thought that too little time had "elapsed to give opportunity for definite judgment as to the usefulness of the system, and it should therefore be continued." We have this, as the judgment of this minority of delegates, and this even, we presume, was not the unanimous sentiment. In this connection it was well to think of the disagreements that have arisen in consequence of the system, and by suitable means strive to prevent their recurrence—Pennsylvania and Iowa, New York and Indian Territory, Ohio and Tennessee, *et al.*

In almost every direction there is a sturdy growth, and the benevolent character of the Institution is being indicated by the number of Homes for the aged, infirm, and orphans, that have been, and are being, established. In this we hope that the Brethren will labor conscientiously, but somewhat careful, that no discredit may come to us by failures.

There are other questions on which there appears to be no equanimity of sentiment among the Grand Lodges, but these are at present in a quiescent state, though occasionally bobbing up. Conspicuous among these, is that of how to diminish the number of non-affiliates. At all times this is being discussed, and different suggestions are made. But we presume that we are as certain to have a numerous army of these, as that we are to have the poor always with us. This is, to some extent, doubtless the result of the readiness with which Dispensations for new Lodges are obtained, for these are usually issued by Grand Masters whenever the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with, and without due enquiry as to advantages of location, and the abundance of proper material, or the condition of the applicants as to hall-dues, etc., and the Grand Lodge grants the Charter. Thus we see that the number of weak Lodges increases, and when the debts begin to press them, great anxiety is felt for an increase in membership, to accomplish which, too rigid scrutiny into character or fitness would be unfortunate, and the Profane becomes a Mason but in name and quickly tiring-demits. We have no faith in forced membership, for this may accumulate the dues and swell the treasury, but will never strengthen the Lodges. We have been pleased to see, that of late, a few of the Grand Masters have been closely investigating the conditions in granting dispensations, and in some instances refusing them. Is not this exactly what every Grand Master should do? Then would we have fewer Lodges, to be sure, but more zealous, active Masons and fewer non-affiliates.

The questions indicating the usual differences in thought of Grand Lodges are still apparent, but so long as each Grand Lodge shall be surrounded by its own peculiar circumstances, and the minds of those composing them must materially differ, this must be looked for, nor do we deem these differences of signal import, so long as the Landmarks are duly observed and carefully guarded.

We have reviewed all the proceedings that have come to hand, which are as follows:

Arkansas	1892	New Hampshire	1893
California	1892	New Jersey	1893
Delaware	1892	New Mexico	1892
District of Columbia	1892	New York	1893
Florida	1893	North Carolina	1893
Idaho	1892	North Dakota	1893
Indiana	1893	Ohio	1892

Indian Territory	1893	Oklahoma	1893
Iowa	1893	Pennsylvania	1892
Kansas	1893	Prince Edward Island	1893
Kentucky	1892	South Carolina	1892
Louisiana	1893	South Dakota	1892--93
Maine	1893	Tennessee	1893
Manitoba	1893	Texas	1892
Maryland	1893	Utah	1893
Massachusetts	1892	Vermont	1892--93
Michigan	1893	Virginia	1892
Minnesota	1893	West Virginia	1892
Mississippi	1893	Wisconsin	1893
Missouri	1893	Wyoming	1892
Nebraska	1893		

ARKANSAS—55TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1892.

The frontispiece of this pamphlet is a representation of the new Masonic Temple, but just completed, and for the first time occupied at this Communication. It was dedicated at this time, and henceforth the Grand Lodge of Arkansas will no longer be a wanderer, but abide in this beautiful house of hers.

Masonry seems active and vigorous in this Jurisdiction, and the tabular statement of the Grand Secretary shows a net gain of 372, where the membership is 13,098. Still, we confess to be at great loss to understand how this can be, when in another "Comparative Table" he gives the number of members in 1891 at 13,191, and in 1892 at 13,098. This shows a loss of 93. But figures always did trouble this sorry head of ours, and whether there was, or is, a gain or loss, will not interfere with the growth and progress of Masonry; for as Grand Master Bridewell, in his address on this occasion, said: "Masonry is no child of to-day, but the glory of many centuries are hers, and the glory of many more are in store for her."

We will be excused for giving *in extenso* his decision touching the right of a visitor to demand to see the Charter of a Lodge, previous to examination, as on this same point Alabama has so recently decided otherwise:

"4. No visitor has a right to demand to see a Charter of a Lodge previous to his examination. If he does ask for it he should be promptly refused. The privilege of visiting is granted by the Lodge *to* a Brother. The Lodge is not up for examination, but the visitor. The visitor must not ask a privilege of this sort of a body, the le-

gality of which he questions. That would be an insult to the body whose courtesy he solicits. The W.·. M.·. is solemnly charged at his installation to carefully preserve the Charter, "and in no case should it ever be out of your *immediate control.*" The ante-room is not the place for the Charter, and no one has a right to demand that the W.·. M.·. surrender it in order that some stranger may examine it. The visitor before admission is not upon an equality with the Lodge. He asks it. He need not ask it if he is not satisfied. The Lodge, on the other hand, asks no privilege, but examines the applicant to see if he is worthy to enjoy the privilege sought. Let the visitor take his time to examine the Charter after he has been admitted into the Lodge room. and even then the question arises: If he does examine it, how does he know whether it is a regular Charter or not?"

This was approved by the Grand Lodge.

There were Dispensations issued for four new Lodges, to each of which a Charter was granted. Three Lodges, which had lain dormant, were revived, thus indicating increasing vigor. Two Charters were, however, arrested. The Grand Master urged the establishment now of a Home, and recommended that the net revenues of the Temple be so applied.

Bro. A. F. Maberry delivered an excellent oration on "The Common Fatherhood of God and the Universal Brotherhood of Man."

R. J. Laughlin, Bentonville, G. M.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence was made by Sam H. Davidson, who styles his resume of the Proceedings reviewed "a brief review." He regrets that shortness of time, and the exactions of business had "forced" him to brevity. So do we, sincerely.

CALIFORNIA—43D ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1892.

Before us lies the volume from this Grand Jurisdiction, containing over five hundred pages. This vast bulk would deter us from examining into its contents, but that we know that therein, we shall find much to admire, much to stimulate our Masonic zeal; for this Grand Lodge has always been thoroughly conservative, yet most actively benevolent in its course. It is indeed a grand Jurisdiction, comprising 16,767 members, and with Lodges strong and active in their charities. Its gain during the year was 508.

Grand Master Wm. Johnston appeals to every member of the Order "to strive to cherish and perpetuate the rich inheritance handed down to us by our ancient Brethren." He would that we should

be ever mindful to obey the Commandment "That ye love one another."

He issued Dispensations for the formation of four new Lodges. The specimens of work done by them met the entire approval of the Grand Lodge, and Charters were granted to them, as well as to three others.

The Grand Master having approved the plan and named the Trustees, the Widows' and Orphans' Home is now fairly afloat. May it safely ride every storm and prove a sheltering blessing. This will doubtless be, for what California wishes to do, is generally accomplished, The Grand Lodge at this Communication appropriated ten thousand dollars towards the "establishment or maintenance of this charity"

An effort was made to relieve from dues all members over 70 years of age, or who had been contributing members for forty years, but the Grand Lodge, on this subject, most properly said:

"We see no reason why the member of ample means should desire or be willing to be excused from paying dues to his Lodge because he has had the good fortune to attain the full measure of years allotted to man, or because he has for forty years paid dues to his Lodge, nor any reason why his Lodge should be excused or should ask to be excused from paying dues to Grand Lodge for him. If for any good reason any one, whether young or old, is unable to pay dues, the Lodge should remit them, and so if any Lodge is unable to pay its dues, the Grand Lodge will remit them."

The reports of the several boards of relief show an expenditure of over eighteen thousand dollars during this year. As among those relieved we find two cases from Alabama, we sincerely hope that the Lodges to which they belonged will promptly refund, for this will enable this board to extend to some other worthy indigent the same aid.

The Grand Orator, Reuben Hendley Lloyd, delivered an oration on the necessity of cultivating the social features of Masonry, which had in it the true ring. Among other things is this truism: "This Order can only advance by having on its rolls those *alone* who preach and *practice* its precepts in their daily lives." And the following, which we think too good and too true to be lost, so we give it to you:

"On our continent, in the slow progress of time, moralists of a higher plane have gradually taken possession of the Order. Under their guidance the social feature has gradually and slowly been

expunged. No more are social dinners and festivals permitted at the expense of the Lodge. No more do the Stewards perform their olden duty; they go through a recital of what their duties are, but the main duty, which brought them into existence, is now considered but rudimentary and useless, and when the Lodge is called from labor to refreshment, the word "refreshment" is a misnomer.

The idealists have declared the moral principles are too pure to be mingled or debased by fellowship with the sentiments of the stomach. They do not believe the feast of reason or flow of soul, brought into play around the dining table, is anything but an indication of the gratification of the animal part, and, they cry, cannot at all tend to uphold, cement or strengthen any idea of morality.

They declare the funds of the Lodge shall not be used for Lodge expenses, if such expenses include any refreshments, however frugal those refreshments may be; that such things have generally a demoralizing effect, and should not be favored, but if countenanced at all, the members alone who desire them, must pay the caterer.

They believe a recitation of the tenets and principles of the Order, as found in the ritual, and the grand descriptive and explanatory addresses, should have attractive force enough to draw men from pursuits of pleasure or business to listen to their repetition fifty-two times a year, and that, too, though these same men may have heard the same thing over a hundred times, delivered with all the grace and charm which an eloquent and instructive speaker could give it.

They in effect declare all that is necessary to make men fast friends, is to bring them together in the Lodge-room, while the sublime principles of our Order are being annunciated, for the gratification of the hearers and the mystification of the candidate

Is this not asking too much of human nature? Is it not expecting too much of the average mortal?"

There are other points to which your attention might profitably be directed, did we not fear of being too prolix.

Among the grievances is to be found, as usual, where some Brother wishes to make the Lodge a means of collecting his debt, but the Grand Lodge said that it had often declared that it could not be used for the collection of bad debts.

The Grand Lodge declined to join in the proposed Fraternal Congress at Chicago. We shall see what good results from so powerless a gathering.

Charles Ray Gritman, Napa, G. M.

George Johnston, San Francisco, G. Sec'y.

Bro. William Harvey Edwards presented the Report on Correspondence. In it we find not Alabama, but why? From it we copy:

"We cannot endorse the idea advanced by Bro. Parvin that an Entered Apprentice Mason is full fledged. It does not matter what the

old English law was, or what the law of the United States was, prior 1843. Entered Apprenticed Masons at the present day in the United States can take no part in the business of a Lodge, nor do they contribute anything to its support; they pay no dues and ought to derive no benefits more than the Lodges would extend in the way of charity to any person, whether he be a Mason or not."

We like this views on perpetual jurisdiction, which are thus expressed:

"It seems to us that this claim of perpetual jurisdiction is entirely wrong; each Grand Jurisdiction should be left free to exercise its discretion about the admission or rejection of all material within its particular limits, and the idea that because a petition has been received and the applicant rejected in one Grand Jurisdiction, and perhaps by a single vote, prompted by personal spite, or at any rate without just consideration, and the applicant afterwards moves to another Jurisdiction, it is an injustice and an absurdity to deny him the privilege of again seeking admission into our Fraternity."

There is a great deal more that would prove of interest and instructive, but we have already occupied as much space as we should.

DELAWARE—86TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1892.

Held at Wilmington, with M.·. W.·. Nathaniel F. Wilds, Grand Master, and Reprentatives from all its 21 Lodges present; the number of members being 1,840, showing an increase of fifty-nine.

The Grand Master congratulated the Craft upon the "better financial and fraternal condition than for many years."

No decisions calling for a report were made; no grievances came up for redress, and uniformity in work almost assured. This is a most gratifying assurance. We note also that no questions of moment were before the Grand Lodge, and that there was displayed no disposition to amend the Constitution.

The Finances are in fair condition.

During the year this Jurisdiction was called upon to mourn the loss by death of its valued Grand Secretary, Bro. William S. Hayes, who had satisfactorily filled the position for twenty years. Having so recently been similarly bereaved, the Grand Lodge of Alabama knows well how to, and does, sincerely sympathize with our Brethren of Delaware.

The business transacted was purely routine in its character, and was readily despatched.

John B. Book, Clayton, G. M.

Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington, G. Sec'y.

Bro. L. H. Jackson presented the review of sister Jurisdictions and made a curt review of Alabama for 1891, among the others submitted to him.

FLORIDA—64TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

This pamphlet opens with the sad intelligence of the death of the estimable Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, DeWitt C. Dawkins, also P.·. G.·. M.·. which occurred on October 5, 1892. Grand Lodge was convened and paid the last honors to his memory.

M.·. W.·. Angus Patterson presided at the opening of the Sixty-fourth Annual Communication, and speaks of the Order as being in a very healthful and flourishing condition. The Craft numbers 126 Lodges, with a membership of 3,854, and a gain of 293.

The Grand Master glories that heretofore the Grand Lodge had no home, but now it has met in a house of its own, and congratulates the Brethren thereon.

He issued Dispensations for ten new Lodges, there being also one yet continued U. D., and Charters were issued to eight of these, while two were continued U. D., one having in some way become lost, as we have no account of but these ten.

He tells us what he knows of the origin of the representative system, and expresses his opinion that this is of far more importance to Masonry than the maintenance of Committees of Foreign Correspondence, and thinks it less liable to produce schism among the Grand Lodges than the latter, notwithstanding we have no instance of disruption of fraternal relations, or even of friction by the latter, while three or four such cases are yet staring us in the face from the former. Here is what he says of its origin:

"The representative system is said to have originated in this country some time about the beginning of this century, with the Grand Lodge of New York, and was not universally adopted. I think it was of earlier origin, at any rate it is one of the best systems of international intercourse, better than foreign correspondence. In the latter case only a few read the reports on correspondence, while in the former all can see the living Representative, and it is that by which the whole Fraternity of the world is united into one common Brotherhood."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—82ND ANNUAL, NOV., 1892.

This Jurisdiction being small and compact, is enabled to hold many Communications, during the year, and thus, with its Semi-Annual, Annual and Installation Communications, disposes of its business with great deliberation and care.

Grand Master Fred. G. Alexander presided over the Annual, at which the Grand Lecturer reported the Lodges to be "in a prosperous condition," and "that there had been more work done than in any previous year."

There are 23 Lodges, 4,717 members, the gain being 511..

The most important part of the address refers to the greatly strained relation between this Grand Lodge and that of Iowa, because of the position taken by the latter in demanding the recall of the former's Representative because not agreeable to the Grand Master, without assigning any reason therefor. We hope, however, that there will be no serious disturbance of the fraternal relations heretofore existing between these Grand Bodies. We are, however, very much of Bro. Parvin's opinion, that "the system has in no single instance been productive of any good. On the contrary, great and serious evils have resulted from it, leading, in recent years, to the strained, and, in some cases, an entire severance, of the fraternal relations between sister Grand Lodges." These differences are becoming too frequent; see Indian Territory and New York; Ohio and Tennessee; South Carolina and others, &c., &c. These lead to the conclusion that "the truth is, that this Grand Representative System is of doubtful utility any way. The chief merit seems to be in its titles."

L. C. Williamson, Washington, D. C., G. M.
William H. Singleton, Washington, D. C., G, Sec'y.

This latter made the Report on Correspondence, as he has done for lo! these many years. It is, like all of his productions, betokening of care and intelligence in its preparation. The review of the several Proceedings is preceded by a disquisition on the Grand Representative system, showing that though there is a similarity between this and the appointment of civil diplomatists, yet that there also exists a great difference. Whether it were not better to abandon the system that have occurrences similar to those that have occurred recently between Ohio and Tennessee, and New York and Indian Territory, and this Grand Lodge and Iowa, is, we think, the

question of the moment. The evils of the system are apparent, the benefit, at best, but problematical.

Alabama for 1891, is found in the review.

Under California we find him, thus we think, correctly expressing the position, when he says:

"In one of these he decided that a Mason who resides out of the State cannot affiliate with a Lodge in California. We think that a Mason should have the right to any Masonic Home which he may choose to select. The Committee on Jurisprudence did not sustain him."

He made many recommendations, but the Grand Lodges did "not think it best to recommend any changes at this time."

The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution declaring the Grand Lodge, so called, organized at Worthington, Ohio, and "all bodies subordinate thereto, clandestine, irregular and unmasonic," and admonishing all of its subordinates to have no fraternal intercourse with them or any of them."

An oration was delivered by W.·. Bro. R. H. Weller, D. D., upon the dedication of the Temple, which contains many extremely striking and interesting passages. From it we extract, however, but this:

"Safety against the evils which affect the organized work of the world, whether physical or moral, lies in fidelity to the right principles which originated the organization. These must be fixed and its members must be true to them. For back of all true work of guilds, and orders, and brotherhoods, lies individual character—character consistently built up by the forming hand and permeating spirit which belongs to it. So Masonry will be to the social life, just what its members make it. To do good and true work that will stand the test of the square and lead and plumb of the Great Master, its members should be thoroughly instructed in its principles and actuated by its spirit. What is that spirit?"

Marcus Endel, Gainesville, G. M.

Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary, W. A. McLean, made no Report on Correspondence, but sent this apology:

"Our Brethren of other Jurisdictions may be of the opinion that it is about time for the Grand Lodge of Florida to send out a Report on Foreign Correspondence, more especially as it was omitted last year, and it may be that a failure to do so now will receive attention by way of comments at the hands of the various Committees of sister Jurisdictions in fraternal intercourse with Florida,

and doubtless the reason for this will appear from the fact that Florida, as a State, is advancing more rapidly along all lines of material progress now than at any time in its history, and we note with pleasure and pardonable pride, that Masonry in the Land of Flowers is in the front ranks of advancement and prosperity, but for various reasons it would be inexpedient for us at the present time to undertake to formulate a report, as it would be impossible to do justice, first, to ourselves, and secondly, to the Fraternity at large. The reason for this will be readily understood, when it is known that we have been heavily taxed to raise a large sum of money for the erection of a Masonic Temple; but the work has been accomplished, the Temple has been completed, and we can now contemplate it as an object of beauty and a joy forever In due time, however, we will be justified in enjoying the luxury of dispensing Masonic Light by sending forth appropriate reports, and thereby enjoy the blessed privilege of giving as well as receiving."

IDAHO—25TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

Twenty-five Lodges, with 942 members, constitute this Grand Lodge. Its gain during the year was 65. While the prosperity of the Craft seems sufficient, yet Grand Master John H. Meyer deplores the lack of uniformity in work. The growth of the Order, nevertheless, continues, for the Grand Master issued four Dispensations for as many new Lodges, and these, with one other, received Charters at this Communication.

The condition of the finances is very satisfactory, and the Orphan Fund now reaches $19,000 Here, then, is a young sister of only twenty-five years, with this fund, while so many very much older have no fund at all This is the proper plan, and in a few years more, with proper care, no Masonic orphan will suffer, or be deprived of proper education.

Under the heading of "halls burned," we notice the loss of a valuable one, but we were also gratified to notice that this Lodge had carried a good, round sum in insurance. This should always be the case, but seldom is.

Our Brethren of Idaho are puzzling themselves over the question, which is the simon pure, symbolic Grand Lodge in Mexico, and we await the result. Texas thought she had discovered it in the Dieta, when lo, not one only, but two, or even three others, spring forward to claim the honor.

The business, with this exception, appears to have been entirely local in its character, and but little of that.

Isaac C. Hattabaugh, Moscow, G. M.
J. H. Wickersham, Boise City, G. Sec'y.

The Committee on Correspondence made a succinct report, including the Proceedings of Alabama for 1891.

INDIANA—72ND ANNUAL, MAY, 1893.

This Grand Lodge was opened by M.·. W.·. G ·. M.·. Sidney W. Douglass, with Representatives from 453 Lodges present. The entire number of Lodges is 473, and the membership numbers 26,266, there having been a gain of 890, and the Grand Master tells us that the financial condition is improved, and that the numerical strength has been considerably increased.

He laid before the Grand Lodge the papers in relation to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, which met the entire approval of that Body, and hearty fraternal greetings were extended to it.

Five Dispensations for new Lodges were issued by the Grand Master, and the work exhibited by these warranted the issuance to them of Charters.

We think that the three Lodges, which had been selling the degrees at less than the sum required by the Constitution, got off quite easily with only a reprimand from the Grand Master, with the admonition to "go, and sin no more."

The Grand Master announced, that he "had been honored by an appointment as the Grand Representative of Ireland, near this Grand Lodge," and con-jointly adds:

"Our sister Grand Lodges, of Iowa and Pennsylvania, have decided, that the system of Grand Representatives is productive of no good to the Craft in general; but on the contrary, often of harm, and have consequently withdrawn their Representatives. Considering the matter in its different lights, I feel disposed to agree with them, and believe that all official correspondence, between the Grand Jurisdictions. should be carried on directly between the Grand Masters or Grand Secretaries."

Now, we don't exactly see how our Irish Brethren will take this, though we hardly think the Committee very much bettered the condition by adding:

"The appointment of Grand Representative is an honor bestowed on worthy members of the Craft, and carries with it no duties which can, in any manner, embroil the Grand Lodge with other Jurisdictions, or which prevents the Grand Master and Grand Secretary from conducting its official correspondence."

At any rate, the value of a Grand Representative in Indiana is made fully apparent.

It is surprising how constantly the question, to which this is an answer, recurs, yet almost every year one or more Grand Masters are troubled with it. In the following the proper position is clearly enunciated:

"A Lodge can not resolve itself into a collecting agency; nor can one Brother expect the Lodge to expel a Brother for not paying a debt, unless fraud can be proven in the case."

The rule in regard to restoration, when one has been suspended for non-payment of dues, seems to have been the same as ours, but the Grand Lodge has thought it well to put a limit to the time, whenever one can, by his own act, restore himself to membership This, we think, is correct, and conducive of the interests of the Order. The rule adopted, reads thus:

"Section 125. The payment of all dues for which a Brother was suspended, will restore him to the rights and privileges he enjoyed. *Provided*, Said dues are paid within one year from the date of said suspension. But to restore to the condition of a non-affiliated Mason, a member who has been expelled or suspended for any cause, shall require the payment of all dues with which a member may be charged, and require a majority vote upon a petition for restoration received at a previous stated meeting, and reported upon by a Committee of Investigation."

The Report on Correspondence, is, of course, from the pen of M.·. W.·. Bro Thomas B. Long, P.·. G.·. M.·., and is such as only he can produce - fluent, chaste, instructive and wonderfully entertaining. Alabama, for 1892, finds its accustomed place, and receives full and fraternal notice. We cannot infer what are his views in relation to the action of our Grand Lodge, on the Resolutions looking to a sort of General Committee on Work, although he copies the Report of the Committee on the subject, but without comment.

We are gratified to find him so forcibly contending against the right of a visitor to demand the inspection of the Charter, yet our Grand Lodge takes the other side.

We fear his faith, in the origin or durability of the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, and with so many diverse claimants for the honor, it will, perhaps, be well to await further developments. We hope, yet fear.

We find him saying, "it is singular to find a Grand Master announcing, that where a Charter of a defunct Lodge is restored to

it, that it revives only those applying for it, while all the other members remain unaffiliated Masons," and so it appears to us.

The whole Report is good, but we must part with it.

INDIAN TERRITORY—19TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893.

Bro. Leo Edmond Bennett, M.·. W.·.G.·.M.·.presided over this Assembly, at which there were thirty-five Lodges represented. There are 49 Lodges within this Jurisdiction, with a membership of 1,765, the growth in which during the year was 25.

The Grand Master announced that he had granted Dispensations for three new Lodges, and the Grand Lodge thought them worthy of Charters.

The Grand Master presided at a Convention held under authority of this Grand Lodge, whose territory it was, at Oklahoma City, which was composed of delegates from all the Lodges within the Territory of Oklahoma, and which unanimously decided to organize a Grand Lodge for this Territory. This was done, and the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, at this Communication, resolved to present her little bantling with a complete set of jewels, as a birth-day gift. We expect, therefore, to hear this young'un knocking at the door for recognition so well merited.

From these proceedings we learn that the M.·.W.·.Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has determined to withdraw all her Representatives, as, in her opinion, the system "has become superfluous and unnecessary, * * and practically subserves no recognized Masonic advantages."

An admirable address on the "Freedom of Thought and Its Advantages," was delivered by the Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. R. W. Hill.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was fully recognized and welcomed into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

Andrew Hardy, Ardmore, G. M.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka, G. Sec'y.

In consequence of the sickness of Bro. Murrow, the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, Rev. Bro. R. W. Hill made the report, but up to the 15th of January, had not received the Proceedings from Alabama. This is to be attributed to the change in our Grand Secretary.

In consequence of this Report following its predecessor in the short space of six months, there were but about one-half the number of

Proceedings to review, but this is done in a style both fluent and agreeable. His conclusion breathed the true spirit of Masonry and might with profit be copied here, but that we are exceedingly desirous of making this Report as short as may be consistent with clearness.

IOWA--50TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

The style of this pamphlet, whether we consider its get-up or arrangement, or the substance of it, cannot readily be surpassed. Bro. Parvin knows and knowing does. Bro. Ralph Gurley Phelps, M∴W∴ Grand Master, presided. The number of the Lodges is 461, and 411 of those were represented at this Communication. The membership numbers 23,737, and the net gain was 611.

We have rarely met with an address so complete as that of the Grand Master, and we think he is right when he supposes that the neglect of the Secretary of the Lodge, in collecting dues, is a potent reason for so many unaffiliated Masons. The tendency to become such, he thinks, might be diminished, if in conjunction with the Secretary's strict performance of his duty, the Grand Lodge would so alter the law in relation to demits as to allow them to be unconditional only when the applicant is removing from the Jurisdiction; in short, if the Grand Lodge would adopt some plan similar to that prevailing in New York, and the Grand Lodge adopted and acted on his suggestion.

He dwells at some length upon the propriety, almost necessity, of a Lodge having its property insured, and shows by nine cases occurring during the year, the great advantage of insuring. Those not insuring appealed to the Fraternity for help, and they received from this source less thanone-half their loss. Whenever a Lodge loses its hall by fire, an appeal is made to the Grand Lodge to remit its dues at least, and when this is done, as is usual, a great wrong and injustice is done to those Lodges who not only pay their dues to the Grand Lodge, but keep up full insurance on their property. He then makes the following suggestion:

"I believe that all Lodges should be allowed to insure their own Lodge property, and on such terms as may seem fit to them. But they should insure, and means be taken to see that this duty is performed; and when this duty is neglected, then the congregated Lodges throughout the State—the Grand Lodge—should cause it to be done for a fair proportion of the value of the property they may soon be called on to restore by way of Masonic charity. This fee should be added to the annual dues collected from the Lodge whose property is so insured."

The Grand Master recommended the establishment of a home, or at least the appointment of a committee. to gather facts and wants among the Lodges of the State, with information gathered from this and other Jurisdictions, and present the result in all its bearings for your intelligent consideration.

This was done.

Eight Dispensations for new Lodges were granted by the Grand Master, and to these the Grand Lodge ordered warrants to be issued.

This is the opinion of Grand Master Phelps, of the value of Grand Representatives:

"Some Brother in a distant Jurisdiction is notified of his appointment and receives an official letter. If he be mindful of the small courtesies of life, he replies, stating the deep sense of obligation he is under for the honor bestowed, and then his duty ceases forever. His name is put in alphabetical order in the yearly proceedings of the Jurisdiction appointing him, perhaps in that of the Grand Lodge, to which he is accredited, and in this capacity he is heard of no more, unless, perhaps, in some quarrel which his office has occasioned."

The Grand Secretary's Report contains the announcement that Bro. Parvin retires from the position of Reviewer, or writer of the Fraternal Review, after 48 years of experience. His loss will be felt, for although one could not always think him right, yet one was convinced that he thought himself right, and admired his consistency. We part regretfully, but still, satisfied that he has merited rest for which he doubtless craves. In this announcement he speaks of these reports as the "salt of the published annals," and has having "done more than all else to solidify the Masonic Institutions." It also contains an eulogy on our esteemed and lamented Bro. Myles J. Greene.

The library of this Grand Lodge is a big thing, and growing bigger—Bro. Parvin's pet; and most worthy of all his care—it is museum and library combined.

The invitation to the Fraternal Congress at Chicago was heartily accepted, and delegates authorized and appointed. "Said delegation shall be without expense to this Grand Lodge."

An effort was made to repeal all edicts against Cerneauism, which, however, was lost by a very large majority; the vote being by yea and nay. This, we suppose, will quiet this disturbing element, and we hope to hear no more of it in that Jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Victoria Tasmania, and also Oklahoma, were duly recognized and greeted.

Liberty Eaton Fellows, Lansing, G. M.
Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, G. Sec'y.

Bro. J. C. W. Coxe appears as Fraternal Correspondent in lieu of our esteemed friend and Bro. Parvin. He makes his bow gracefully and bespeaks charitable consideration most needlessly, for it is plain he knows the use of the "grey goose quill." The entire report is written in a pleasant style and fluent, and invites perusal.

KANSAS—37TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893.

This Grand Lodge comprises 351 Lodges, working under Charters, of which 350 made their returns and paid their dues. There are 20,021 members, and the gain during the year was 1,468, the average membership being about 60. In the Report we find, that no less than 228 were suspended for non-payment of dues. Why should this be? Is it possible that so large a number could not pay in this thriving State, or are we to suppose, that so many, after receiving the degrees, saw no beauty, or, perhaps, personal benefit, and so allowed themselves to be marked as the drones in the great hive? Still new Lodges are springing into existence, no less than seven having worked under Dispensation and been Chartered at this Communication.

Over this large body of Masons, M.·. W.·. Bro. David B. Fuller, Grand Master, presided, opening the Communication on February 15th. Our Grand Lodge seems not to have a Representative there. Why so?

Many Dispensations for conferring the degrees out of time were granted, but the Grand Master also informs us that "Dispensations refused for the above purpose are too numerous to mention."

Many corner stones were laid, with the appropriate and accustomed ceremonies, and the Grand Master paid official visits to about fifty of the Lodges. In these visits, discovering that some differences of opinion existed, as to portions of the work, the Grand Master called special attention to this fact, and recommended that such parts be reduced to cypher, as other parts had been. *O, tempora! O, mores!*

Among the decisions, the first is that "suspension for any offense is always indefinite." Now, Mackay says: "Suspension may be

definite, or indefinite, in the period of its duration;" so, also, Simons, Lockwood, Chase, *et als.* We are, however, pleased to find that this Grand Lodge requires, as does the Grand Lodge of Alabama, that before a candidate, who has received any of the degrees, can be advanced, he must "exhibit suitable proficiency in the preceding degree in *Open Lodge.*"

The Grand Master recommended the authorization of District Deputies to lighten the labors of the Grand Master, but nothing was done in the matter.

The Rev. Bro. J. W. Wright delivered an eloquent and stirring Address upon "Masonry, its Tenets and Ministry."

The Committee previously appointed, having received from the various Masonic Bodies pledges for more than $15,000, toward the establishment of a Home, submitted a plan, and with it recommended the increase of dues per capita, by one dollar, to be paid as collected to the Treasurer of the Home, all of which was "adopted, with but one dissenting vote." The Grand Lodge then made the special assessment of a dollar, to be continued for five years, without increase in membership. The sum so realized will, in the time mentioned, probably reach $120,000.

The Masonic Congress, to be held at Chicago, was approved, and delegates appointed.

William D. Thompson, Minneapolis, G. M.
John H. Brown, Kansas City, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is, as usual, from the fertile pen of M.·. W.·. Bro. Brown, who has thus contributed his twentieth Report to the literature of Masonry. He quotes, approvingly, from the address of Grand Master Morrow, in 1891. He thus comments on a ruling of Grand Master Morrow. No. 13 is as follows:

"13. An Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, who has received the degree, or degrees, in a Subordinate Lodge under this Grand Jurisdiction, and afterwards removes to another Grand Jurisdiction, and acquires residence, cannot be advanced in the Lodge which conferred the degree, or degrees, without the consent of the latter Grand Jurisdiction.

'We have never so understood the law; yet we arenot prepared to dispute the correctness of the ruling. However, we are very much inclined to hold with Bro. Wait, of New Hamphshire, that a "Lodge, having once commenced the work by conferring a degree, ought to be held to have the right to complete that work by advancing the candidate to the subsequent degrees, regardless of any residence he may afterwards acquire."

He pays a very short, but eloquent, tribute to our lamented Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master, Bro. Myles, J. Greene, as follows:

"In the Southeast, another light in the East has gone out. This man wasted away. His devotion and attachment to the grand principles of our Order, and his faithful performance of every duty required, is well known to the Brethren of Alabama."

How well he expresses the fallacy of the usually accepted opinion, that "rotation in office" should be the rule in Lodges, or even in Grand Lodges, in the following language under Arizona:

"We are not prepared to endorse entirely the views so ably expressed by the Grand Master, touching the question of rotation in office. We have never looked upon such a precedent with favor, for the reason it seemed to be fraught with more evil than good consequences. The simple fact that a Brother has served as a Warden is not, according to our views, sufficient reason to entitle him to advancement. During our thirty years of official life in our Masonic Institution, we have known more than one Brother who served fairly well in that capacity, but, unfortunately, when he was advanced to the East, he proved an utter failure. He lacked the requisite qualification of a presiding officer, and was unable to confer the degrees in a manner creditable to himself. We do not believe it is safe to advance any Brother from an inferior office to a higher grade unless he has proved by his industry and zeal for the Institution that he possesses the necessary qualifications to preside over the Sons of Light.

It may be possible that we have placed the standard too high; we think not. Give us such Masters, and success is assured. There will be no occasion for Tylers to get out and drum up enough to make a lawful quorum to open the Lodge for the transaction of business. The evil effects of having incompetent officers is felt in all branches of Masonry, and no observing Brother will deny it; therefore let us see to it that none but the very best material in the Lodge is started on the way. As the Grand Master says: 'Start with a good Junior Warden, and if he does not prove to be the right sort of material, drop him and try another, and so on.'"

KENTUCKY—93D ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1892.

James Andrew McKenzie, M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·., opened in ample form this Communication, with representatives from 416 Lodges present. The Jurisdiction embraces 452 Lodges, with a membership of—tabular statement not footed up, but thought to be between seventeen and eighteen thousand—the net gain is reported at 741.

The Grand Master says. "I am pleased to announce that Masonry in this Jurisdiction is fairly prosperous." He recommends some effort be made to secure uniformity in the work, and a plan was adopted by which the same is to be effected.

Some little friction occurred between this Grand Lodge and that of Pennsylvania, in consequence of a Lodge of this Jurisdiction having received the petition of, and conferred the degrees on, one who had been rejected by a Lodge of Pennsylvania. The position of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania is, that an applicant for initiation and membership once rejected by a Lodge, is forever debarred from applying elsewhere, without the consent of the Lodge which rejected him." That of Kentucky, "That while Pennsylvania Grand Lodge has an unquestionable right to enforce such a regulation within its own Jurisdiction, it cannot have any extra territorial force,nor control the action of the Masonic Lodges in other States." This position was sustained by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

We have heretofore thought that the success of the Home was by no means assured, but since we have seen the action of the great body of Masons in Kentucky, when voting on the question of an increase of dues, to be devoted to the Home, and the immense majority of both Lodges and membership in its favor, we no longer doubt. This last act establishes the Home for all time, without peradventure. We presume that now its usefulness will know no limit, and that its two hundred inmates may now be doubled, and no doubts be entertained for the future. This is a noble work—nobly originated, and nobly conducted, and now we are ready to sing pæans, and if our Brethren of Alabama will vote in the same direction, demonstrating that they are willing to dig into their pockets, as well as "resolute" for a Home, we will become as enthusiastic as we have been desirous.

The Grand Secretary, to insure prompt returns, recommended a rebate to each Lodge so doing, but the Finance Committee did not so see the necessity.

The Grand Lodge of Victoria received fraternal greeting.

The following was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Art. XI., Sec. 19. When the Master and Senior and Junior Wardens are absent from their Lodge at any regular stated meeting, the Lodge can be opened and the business transacted by the Jnnior Past Master present of said Lodge."

Charters were granted to eleven new Lodges. while two others were continued U. D.

J. Speed Smith, Richmond, G. M.
H. B. Grant, Louisville, G. Sec'y.

R.·. W.·. Bro James W. Staten again made the Report on Correspondence. With him we have been familiar now these many years, and we deeply regret that for a season at least we shall hear no more from him. He was the Grand Senior Warden at this Communication, and was made D.·. G.·. Master; hence, like our friend James, he retires from the quill and hopes to assume the gavel. "So mote it be." What will be his gain becomes our loss.

Alabama, for 1891, finds its usual place, and meets with fraternal recognition.

We agree about the Grand Lodge having gone to "extra trouble" in pursuing the course she did, but we show you how our action is regarded in some other parts:

"There seems to have been some trouble in the camp, or else, going upon the old adage,that'a stitch in time saves nine,'on account of drunkenness, for the Grand Lodge passed a resolution defining temperance as a cardinal virtue, and providing that any delegate to the Grand Lodge found drunk while in attendance at same, should be publicly reprimanded, and then reported to his Lodge for trial. It seems to us that it is a good deal of extra trouble. The Grand Lodge has the power to expel him, not only from membership in the Grand Lodge,but from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. There are divers instances on record to sustain that proposition. One we especially remember as transpiring in Indiana only a few years ago."

We give another extract from his report of Alabama:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported, and the Grand Lodge adopted the report, that a visitor had a right to demand to see the Charter of the Lodge before submitting to examination. As well have the Committee of Examination the right to demand a Diploma or other written evidences of identity. Visitors have no rights or privileges superior to those of a Lodge. We would inquire of the learned Committee, how many visitors would know a genuine Charter from a spurious one? It is simply nonsense to enunciate any such doctrine."

We had some few thoughts to jot down, but finding our Brother wonderfully amiable, we concluded that the world would not lose much if they never received them, and so bid both him and the reader good night.

LOUISIANA—81ST ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893.

The frontispiece to these proceedings is a fine steel engraving, representing G.·. M.·. Charles F. Buck, who so well deserves such distinction. This is accompanied by a short sketch of his life, showing him to be a man of no ordinary material. A special Communication was held on the 24th of June, 1892, for the purpose of dedicating the new Temple to Masonry. At this, Bro. Albert G. Brice delivered an oration on the great age of Masonry, its teachings and influence for good, which was unique in its character, easy in style, exceedingly instructive, and, perchance, the most interesting it has been our pleasure to meet with. At the Annual, Bro Brice was made D.·. G.·. M.·., a distinction most assuredly well merited.

The Annual was opened by Bro. Geo. H Packwood, D.·. G.·.M.·., because of the absence of the Grand Master, C. F. Buck, on account of sickness. His address was, however, read.

Five Dispensations for new Lodges were issued during the year, and eight were Chartered at this Communication.

There are 118 Chartered Lodges, all of which made their returns. The membership numbers 4 613, with a net increase of 341.

Well does the Grand Master observe that "Masonry inculcates great truths and aims to apply them to the development of the individual and the happiness of the race. Wise, exalted and profound as its teachings are, they should be assumed with earnestness and conferred with dignity."

In Louisiana, where any Lodge becomes extinct by surrender, or forfeiture of Charter, each member was compelled to pay his proportion of any indebtedness of the Lodge in order to obtain the certificate of good standing from the Grand Secretary, but at this Communicatian it was

"*Resolved*, That upon the payment of $5.00, or, if his indebtedness be less, the amount of his indebtedness, any Brother borne on the roll of an extinct Lodge at the time of forfeiture or surrender of Charter, shall be entitled to a certificate of good standing, after the approval of the Grand Master."

The Grand Master was authorized to appoint a "Board of Trustees for a prospective Masonic Home."

Geo. W. Bolton, Pineville, G. M.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, P.·. G.·. M.·., again presented one of his unique and excellent reports on Correspondence.

From it we extract for your information:

"Prior to 1860. Bros. Pike and Mackey contended for the right of control of Supreme Councils, but had *waived* the right for the sake of harmony, *where Grand Lodges* existed. Bros. Perkins, Barnett and Risk, all 33ds, and myself took up the controversy, and held they had no right to disclaim, and quite an extensive correspondence took place on that question without, however, then arriving at an agreement. Bro. Pike, however, was of that character of mind that he sifted to the bottom every controverted question, and when he found the truth, always stated it as he found it, and acknowledged his mistakes. Such was the case with this question. With his habitual exhaustive research, he came to the conclusion that Supreme Councils never had any jurisdiction or right of control over the three degrees, and so announced it in the Supreme Council in 1877, in the presence of Bro. Drummond, the then Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction. Since that date, now over fifteen years, no one has ever claimed, in this country, the right even to disclaim."

Years since, when Masonry was in its most depressed condition here and elsewhere, we uttered sentiments similar to those copied below, and we are pleased to find so distinguished a Mason at once with us on the subject:

"The sudden rise in recent years of many secret and semi-secret societies, and their existence with a large membership, have sensibly checked the growth of the Masonic Institution, and materially affected its prosperity. The effect of these upon Masonry have been deleterious in several ways, but chiefly in two, which the present seems to be a fitting time to present to the consideration of our Fraternity. The first—preventing a healthy increase of membership—has, it seems, reached the culmination, and a return of our prosperity in this regard no longer should give us much concern. But the second still remains, and, indeed, without our utmost care, has but just begun to show its deleterious influence upon the future of our Order; that is, *the danger of engrafting upon—or infusing into—the principles of true Free Masonry, wrong ideas of the Institution.* Indeed, we have for some time past, seen this, unless checked, fatal tendency.

All these institutions—organizations—are based upon the mutual benefit idea, have incorporated in them, every one, this feature. They all have a secret form of organization, calculated to attract men by an appeal to the natural curiosity of man, as many are more or less attracted by the Masonic Institution, with all the high sounding titles which the imaginative mind could suggest. But the main inducement held out by these organizations to the uninitiated is the feature, presented in various forms, that by the payment of

certain monthly or quarterly sums, called dues, or assessments, a certain fixed sum per week should be paid each member in case of sickness, or a sum of less or greater amount to the family of the deceased in case of death. A calculation, even casual, clearly shows that the amount promised was far in excess of the premium, called dues, paid in. Hence many, in the hope of getting much for little, have been induced to join these various organizations. They become health and life insurance societies at a very much less premium than were offered by life insurance companies, whose premiums were based on carefully prepared tables of mortality, protected by careful medical examinations. A careful examination would have shown that as soon as the ordinary rate of death or sickness should begin to happen, say in the course of five or ten years, there would be no funds to pay out, and all who, at the end of such term, remained members, would be left with an empty bag to hold. Indeed, the head man of one of the organizations in this city, once stated, that at least ninety per cent of the entire membership would drop out of their own accord, or have their membership forfeited by non-payment of dues, or assessments, and that in this way the other ten per cent. would have a certainty of having their policies paid in full. It is this plan of getting from others what you contributed only in part yourself, that keeps these organizations alive. The idea of contributing a small sum at stated times for a short period, say five or seven years, or less, and then getting a large sum, was the ba is of the marriage associations—of short life—of the Iron Hall, now in a state of collapse, and, indeed, in some form or other, with variations to catch the fancy, it is the basis of all these benefit associations, and which, it is safe to say, will all share the same fate as the two mentioned. And this is as it should be.

The whole scheme, of each and all, is based on false premises. It engenders false ideas of life and business. It inculcates wrong principles, and leads men into erroneous habits of life. There is nothing of benevolence, or charity, or Brotherly Love about it. It is an attempt to get from another, by indirection, without a *quid pro quo*. It is near akin to gambling. It is not an incentive to good morals or right living. Being all this, all these institutions must sooner or later come to an end, as founded on wrong ideas and incorrect principles of conduct. Hence, there has been in the minds of clear, calm thinkers, little fear of their long continuance."

MAINE—74TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1893.

There are 191 Chartered Lodges, with two U. D.; the membership embraces 21,487, and the gain was 310. Charters were authorized at this Communication for the two Lodges U. D.

Grand Master Henry R. Taylor drew attention to a supposed ambiguity in a part of the Constitution:

"Another request, 'to confer *six* degrees upon *six* candidates on the same evening,' was likewise refused; but it suggests the

propriety of considering Section 105 of Constitution. It reads as follows: 'And no Lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same Communication of the Lodge, or hold more than one Communication upon the same day.' Upon this section there seems to be a difference of opinion regarding 'the interpretation thereof.' How are these 'five degrees' to be apportioned? In 'blocks of *one* and *four*,' '*two* and *three*'? or '*three* and *two*'?

But the Committee on Jurisprudence says:

"The Committee is at a loss to understand how there can be any doubt as to the meaning of this provision. Probably it is because they have been so long familiar with it and with the construction of it always given.

The provision in substance is a very old one, having been incorporated in the Old Regulations.

To understand the object of it, it is well to refer to the object of the 'work.' It should be borne in mind that the 'work' is a *means* and not an *end*. The work is designed as a means to teach the principles of the institution. The idea underlying it has always been that the constant repetition of the work would impress upon the minds of candidates and of the members, the principles and teachings of Freemasonry. Besides this, the work was transmitted by oral teaching, and its constant repetition was designed in order that the Brethren might learn the work.

For these reasons, it was always assumed that the work would be conferred upon only one candidate at a time, and such a thing as a 'class' was never heard of in ancient times. But at a very early date, it was deemed expedient to restrict the amount of work to be done at one meeting, and so the Old Regulation provides that no more than five Brethren shall be made at the same time. When the system of degrees was fully established, the prohibition was applied to degrees, that no more than five degrees should be conferred at the same Communication of the Lodge. But in process of time, Lodges grew anxious to do more work than the Old Regulation allowed, and it came to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge in this State that some Lodges had evaded the provision by holding two or more Communications on the same day or evening, and thereupon the clause was added that no more than one Communication should be held the same day. A Lodge cannot confer degrees on two or more candidates at the same time and call it one degree any more than it can charge but a single fee for five candidates instead of five fees for the degrees. The provision means that the lodge cannot confer more than five degrees at one meeting, but the five may be made up in any way that the Lodge chooses. It may confer the first degree five times, the second degree five times, or the third degree five times, or they may confer all three degrees, but in such manner that *the whole number of degrees conferred shall not exceed five.*"

From the address, we take what should be fully impressed upon the minds of all Masons, as follows:

"Allow me to outline upon our common trestle-board, designs which you, as skillful Craftsmen, may in your wisdom elaborate, harmonize or perfect.

First, carefully select all material submitted to your inspection, or admitted among the Craft.

Second, encourage, cultivate and promote, among all the members of your Lodge, that Brotherly Love which is 'the bond of perfectness.'

Third, render the Lodge meetings pleasant, instructive and profitable; and,

Lastly, forget not that under our Divine Master, while each is the Architect of his own life, we are yet laboring with hopeful and earnest purpose, to 'bear one another's burdens,' to alleviate sorrow and distress, and to humanize and elevate our fellow-man."

The Charity fund amounts to over $26,000.

Grand Lodge, while opposed to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, is favorably impressed with the proposition for the Fraternal Congress, and provided for its being represented therein.

Horace H. Burbank, Saco, G. M.
Stephen Berry, Portland, G. Sec'y.

Bro. J. H. Drummond, P.·. G.·. M.·., made the Report on Correspondence, as usual, and in his usual easy and fluent style. It is written by him with a "running pen," as we style it, which he declares costs less labor than to be more concise. Alabama for 1892 receives fraternal consideration. The death of both Bros. Compton and Greene receive affectionate notice. Under it he disclaims having any desire for the establishment of a General Grand Lodge, but would like to see the Craft more inclined to submit to the will of the majority for the good of the whole, and in this connection, says:

"The more we see of Freemasonry, and the administration of its affairs, the more we deprecate the apparently growing disposition in Grand Lodges to base Masonic action upon the views of its members, without regard to the precedents of the past, or the practice of other Jurisdictions. The 'usages of the Craft' seem to us to be gradually losing their importance and influence, and we attribute it to the extreme extent to which fear of losing their sovereignty is carrying Grand Lodges."

He does not favor large Lodges, and in this, we think with him, and he thinks if smaller, the intimacy between the members would be greater, and a nearer approach made to obedience to the injunction, "Love ye one another."

He is pleased with the Texas plan, which allows every affiliated Mason present to ballot upon the petition of a candidate, and what we most heartily endorse, favors simple refreshments at times, as tending to cultivate the social intimacy of the Brethren.

In the following, he differs from the views entertained by the Grand Lodge of Alabama, which allows the Lodges to expel and to re-instate :

"Now we agree that a Lodge, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge upon the regularity of a trial. should have the power to discipline one of its members to the extent of turning him out of the Lodge; but when it comes to turning *out of the Fraternity*, it is quite a different thing, and we hold that the extreme penalty should be inflicted only by the action of the supreme authority. The expulsion of a Mason should not be treated as a light matter, but when inflicted, there ought to be such proceedings as show the gravity of the act."

We cannot quote all the good things our good Brother says, when his pen is "running," lest we become too prolix, so bid him adiue.

MANITOBA—18TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

This Grand Lodge seems to be in a fairly prosperous condition, and with a Brotherhood inspired with the proper principles of Masonic good will and Masonic charity. It had the misfortune, very soon after the close of the last Communication, to be called upon to mourn the loss of their M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·., John W. H. Wilson, and the duties of Grand Master, thenceforward, were performed by Bro. David J. Goggin, who had been elected D.·. G.·. M.·. In his address, after the opening of the Grand Lodge, he paid proper tribute to the character and worth of the Grand Master.

He refuses to allow one made under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, which has no recognition, to be healed, on the principle that one irregularly made may be healed, but such is impossible with one clandestinely made, and such was the applicant. In one case, one is a Mason, though there be some irregularity; in the other, there is no foundation for Masonic consideration.

What follows, is taken from the address as being as valuable here as there:

"Brethren, we have added 150 names to our roll this year. Our ritual and ceremonial work, and our methods of business are, perhaps, more satisfactory than at any former period. These are useful means to great ends, but perfection in these may indicate a soul-

less Phariseeism. I do not despise them, or even belittle them, when I say that they are not the essence of Masonry. I desire now to plead for the spirit, rather than the form, for the practice, rather than the profession.

Masonry is a system of morality. It teaches by allegory and symbol and direct instruction, the duties that a man owes to himself, his neighbor, his State, and his God, and it proposes to show him how he may put his teachings into practice. Our degrees call on us to aim at blameless purity of life and conduct, to study the Bible, so as to learn our duty towards God, our neighbor and ourselves, to discharge our duties as citizens, and to carry forward our study of the liberal arts and sciences, a knowledge of which, not only polishes and adorns the mind, but enables a man to earn a living for himself and those dependent upon him. This is the real work of Masonry, and its success or failure must be measured by what it accomplishes along these lines

How far are our Lodges directly attempting to do what they profess to do? How far do we, as individual Masons, as Lodges of Masons, deliberately set ourselves to learn these several duties and teach them to our Brethren? Do we ever have addresses delivered to our Brethren, setting forth the duties that a man owes to State, e. g., voting, tax-paying, etc.; the duties that a man owes to himself, e.g., purity in speech and act, etc.; the duties that a man owes to his fellows, e. g., social duties, duties of justice, and of charity, etc.? Are we affording opportunities for the study of those liberal arts and sciences which tend to polish and adorn the mind?

Are we to be content that narrow interpretation of chairity which confines it to pecuniary assistance, or are we to give it its real interpretation, that interpretation which our rituals, when intelligently examined, always reveal—help given to man in all his relations—help, socially, morally, intellectually and pecuniarily?

Will any one assert that these duties are clearly and fully understood by all of our members, or that a clear knowledge of one's duty is not a help towards the proper discharge of that duty?"

Charters were granted to three new Lodges, and the membership now reaches 2,142.

D. James Goggin, Regina, G. M.
Wm. G. Scott, Winnepeg, G. Sec'y.

There was no report on Correspondence.

MARYLAND—106TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1892.

The R.·. W.·. D.·. G.·. Master, Robert K. Martin, opened this Communication of the Grand Lodge, and after this had been announced to Grand Master Shryock, he entered, and his entrance was proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, took the East and the Gavel.

He announced the following decision to the question, whether a non-affiliated Mason could prefer charges against a Brother:

"He has not the right. When he dimitted from the Lodge he lost all Lodge membership rights and privileges, being entitled to none except such as may be extended to him by courtesy. He cannot even visit a Lodge unless by invitation of the Worshipful Master."

The Grand Lodge thought only that "a non-affiliated Mason holding a dimit. has not the right to prefer charges against a Brother in good standing."

The number of Master Masons on May 1, 1892, within this Jurisdiction, was 6 080. On May 1, 1893, we find them numbering 6,301; thus showing a gain of 221.

The Semi-Annual Communication held in May, 1893, was opened, as heretofore mentioned, and the Grand Master ceremoniously received, when he informed the Grand Lodge that:

"The Lodges throughout the Jurisdiction are in a healthy and prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. Harmony and Brotherly Love permeate the Craft most fully; sounds of discord and confusion are conspicuous by their entire absence from the Fraternity, and I may say with confidence, Masonically speaking, our house was never in better order. The Finances of the Grand Lodge are constantly improving, and are to-day in a healthy and encouraging condition."

Much of the address is devoted to the new Temple, now nearly completed, and among other recommendations made by him is that all Lodges should discard the linen apron and substitute the lambskin, as only worthily complying with the ritual of the Mason. Should they do this, how long will the members present the appearance of practicing that virtue, which is said to be "next to godliness?" With what would visitors be supplied?

When we find, as we may easily do, without diligent search, so many desirous of making innovations, we are much pleased to see the old position so clearly defined, as in the following extract:

"A Masonic Lodge can only bury a Brother Master Mason when requested to do so by the Brother before his death, or by the request of his family thereafter, provided he was affiliated and in good standing at the time of his death. Should a lodge be called upon to bury a Brother Master Mason, they must have exclusive control of the funeral; all the pall-bearers must be Masons; the funeral services of the Lodge must be conducted immediately af-

ter the services of the Church, and when the Masonic ceremonies have been completed, the Lodge must leave the grave, if any other burial service is to follow. The Lodge may attend the funeral, even though other societies attend, but they cannot allow the other societies to participate in the ceremonies until the Masonic ceremonies are fully completed, and after the Lodge has left the grave. This decision will be read in all the Masonic Lodges of this Grand Jursidiction as soon as it is received, and the Brethren will govern themselves accordingly."

The Temple is nearly completed, but there yet rests upon the shoulders of our Brethren of Maryland a weight of debt which we pray may not diminish their efforts, or paralyze their energies. Debt is, however, a wonderfully corrupting element.

Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, G. M.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Edwin T. Schultz again presented the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1892 is found. His notice is full and courteous. He kindly advises in the following, and we doubt not our Brethren, of Alabama, will not be unmindful of, or unthankful for, his words:

"The Committee appointed at a previous Communication of the Grand Lodge, to report a plan for the establishment of a Masonic Home, performed that duty, and upon their recommendation, Committees were appointed to set in motion such plans and agencies as it may deem advisable to secure the necessary funds If we might presume to give advice to our Brethren, of Alabama, it would be: Brethren, 'make haste slowly' in this matter. Consult the Brethren of Michigan, and some other Jurisdictions who have recently erected Homes, before you turn the first spade full of ground."

He coincides with the views of Bro. Singleton, of District of Columbia, touching the representative system, and makes these remarks:

"It appears to your Committee that when an appointment, of whatsoever character, of a Grand Master is referred by him to the Grand Lodge, and by it approved, or confirmed, said appointment becomes the act of the Grand Lodge itself, and it is not within the scope of the powers of the Grand Master to revoke such appointment without the consent of the Grand Lodge. We, therefore, think that Grand Master Gibbs was perfectly right when he suggested that, '*it might be considered as arbitrary on his part*,' to summarily revoke a commission issued by one of his predecessors and confirmed by his Grand Lodge, and which was ratified by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, when it received and accredited the holder thereof."

In Maryland, the office of Grand Master, it is said, seeks the man, and we fancy that this is the case in most Jurisdictions, most certainly in those wherein the true spirit of the Institution prevails, for generally, "if the man seeks the office he don't get there." Thus Bro. Schultz announces, that in 106 years there have been only 29 Grand Masters there, and of these, 4 died in office.

We believe he enunciates the true position, when he says:

"We do not concur in this ruling. We hold that it is competent for a Lodge to try *any* Brother who may reside or be sojourning within its Jurisdiction, and if the charges are sustained by the evidence, suspend or expel him from all the rights of the Fraternity. It would be sheer nonsense to prefer charges and hold a trial if exclusion from visiting a Lodge could only be inflicted upon one guilty of unmasonic conduct, when an objection from one member could effect the same object."

We copy what he says to Bro. Barkley, of Mississippi, on the saloon legislation, not because it pertains to that question only, but because it is only one among the many innovations being constantly attempted:

"We can, and we do, concur in everything that has been said regarding the evil effects of intemperance as well as the immoral tendency of saloon keeping, and yet we cannot approve the legislation which some of our Grand Lodges have taken upon the subject, and for the following reasons:

First. Because by the legislation referred to, a qualification for entrance into the Fraternity is required that was unknown to the fathers; we holding that the requirements exacted for nearly two hundred years are all sufficient for this as well as all future ages.

Secondly. If the door be once opened for the admission of new requirements, who can tell what other tests may not be exacted? If the selling of liquor be a Masonic offense, must we not, to be consistent, declare that the drinking of liquor is a Masonic offense and legislate according?

And again, we have seen people who believed that the use of *tobacco* was immoral, indeed, have we not seen that a large and influential religious denomination has so pronounced? Now who can tell that some of these days, a majority of the members of a Grand Lodge may not be imbued with such a belief and enact a law, that their Lodges shall not receive a petition from any one who uses *tobacco?*

No, leave the question of character and fitness of applicants for admission into Freemasonry where it properly belongs, in the hands of the individual members of our Lodges. Any one member who may believe that the seller of liquor, or if you please, the man who uses it as a beverage, or for that matter, a man who uses *tobacco*, is unfit to be made a Mason, can keep such out of the Fraternity and

which such business as may be presented is disp
a Communication for installation of officers and
There was also a Centennial celebration of one
this, the Rev. Bro. Dr. Johnson Young delivered
which we extract. Of Masonry, he says:

"To define it as a benevolent society is to
truth; to call it a charitable society comes well ni
Charity may be as cold as ice, or as hard as flint
starving man bread as you throw a bone to a do
indifferent, unsympathetic as the restless current,
sway, is carrying the ship upon yonder reef, wher
lows bark and gnash their teeth—and yet stays no
leading star is philanthropy, and even something

Lodges 226, and one U. D.; Master Masons 32,
ing the year of 899.

Grand Master Samuel Wells, in his address,
Craft upon its healthy condition although it had t
of some bright and beloved members.

The Grand Master does not admire the plan of p
tion without limit, but thinks there should be so
expiration of which the doctrine should cease.

The financial condition is such that $10,000 wer
"The Masonic Education and Charity Trust,"
the Grand Lodge also appointed a Committee
expediency" of providing a Home for aged Masor
widows and orphans of such. Doubtless, when t
in next year, this will be accomplished.

Richard Briggs, Boston, G. M.
Serene D. Nickerson, Boston, G. Sec'y.

No Report on Correspondence.

MICHIGAN—49TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

Our very much esteemed friend and W.·. Bro. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Master, opened in ample form this Forty-ninth Annual Communication, giving to the Brethren the pleasing intelligence of a fair increase in the Order, while harmony and good feeling prevail.

There are 373 Lodges, with a membership of 34,672, and an increase of 1,128. From these figures we see that Lodges average about 93 members. This shows a strength capable of doing much good, provided, the members are willing to pay reasonable dues to the Lodge. This, we know, is not always the case, and this knowledge alone has kept us from becoming a blatent-whooper-up of the Masonic Home in this, our Jurisdiction. From the report of the Grand Secretary, who was required to send a circular to Lodges, informing each of the amount of its assessment for the Michigan Home, and to urge prompt remittance, we find that of the whole number of Lodges, less than one-half contributed—140 declined, and 72 failed to notice the appeal. So much for voluntary contribution! Relying on this, and in a short time the more generous would soon cease their donations, because others gave not. It seems to us that Grand Lodges have gone to work at the wrong end first. As funds must at least be the result of a compulsory process, why not begin, then, and slowly, but surely, accumulate a fund with which to establish, and eventually maintain, a Home?· If a regular tax, then, as the Fraternity increased, so would the annual return. It would be far better to begin thus than to build, and constantly beg for means, for its maintenance, with the constantly recurring apprehension of scarcity of means. Nevertheless, the Grand Lodge made another appeal.

The Grand Master properly says of Masonry that "it imposes salutary and restrictive rules for the government of its own members, and should always exercise a positive moral influence upon the well-being and good order of the community around them."

Five Dispensations for as many new Lodges were issued, and five received Charters.

The Grand Master permitted the consolidation of two Lodges, "believing that one good, strong Lodge is of much more value to the Craft than two or more weak Lodges," with which we most decidedly agree.

The Committee on Obituaries made Report, among others paying fraternal tribute to the memory of our late Grand Secretary, Bro.

Myles J. Greene, after which the Grand Lodge gave the funeral grand honors, in memory of the illustrious deceased Brothers

George E. Dowling, Montague, G. M.
J. S. Conover, Coldwater, G. Sec'y.

Grand Secretary J. S. Conover, as required in this Jurisdiction, *virtute officii*, presented a most full and complete report on Correspondence, reviewing Alabama for 1891, in it. He gracefully makes his bow in beginning, uselessly apologizing for defects, but writes like one used to it. And we take his extended hand, prompted by the same Brotherly affection that governed him in offering it.

Referring to a resolution of our Grand Lodge, requiring any one guilty of attending the Grand Lodge when intoxicated, to be publicly repremanded and sent to his Lodge for trial, he thus comments:

"The following resolution, which was adopted, would indicate that there are Brethren in that State who can so far forget the noble teachings of our Order as to become intoxicated while attending Grand Lodge. How strange it is that some persons cannot go away from home without disgracing themselves, and those who must associate with them in this manner. It is a shame for any Lodge to thus disgrace our Order and degrade itself, by choosing a person to represent it in Grand Lodge who can not conduct himself as a gentleman while there."

He characterizes the report on Doings of Grand Officers as "taffy." We leave him, however.

Since the above was written, we have been much surprised and greatly grieved at the sad intelligence that our sister Jurisdiction has so soon been called to mourn the loss of one whom she delighted to honor, and who was so worthy of it Past Grand Master Innes was called from labor to eternal refreshment, only a few short months after this Communication. He was zealous, as few others of discriminating mind, and full of the virtues that go to constitute the admirable character. Peace to his ashes, and may his immortal part enjoy the rewards due to a well-spent life With the Brethren of Michigan, we, also, mourn, but not as those without hope.

MINNESOTA—40TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

This pamphlet comes to us adorned with the apron of George Washington, presented to him by Gen. LaFayette—an illustrious memento of two very illustrious Brethren.

Lodges, 190; membership, 13,384; the increase being 544. Of these, 179 had reported before the opening of the Grand Lodge.

Dispensations for three new Lodges were issued, while that of one was continued, and these four received Charters at this Communication.

Grand Master Alfonso Brate recommended, as the best method of securing uniformity in work, the appointment of a Grand Lecturer and a proper appropriation. This was accepted and acted on by the Grand Lodge. He also recommended, as a proper protection to the Craft, connection with the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, which recommendation was reported to a Special Committee, but from it we have not heard.

FINANCES.

General Fund.....	$14,062 00
Widows and Orphans' Fund.....	12,255 00

A very voluminous and most exhaustive report from the Committee on an Orphans' Home, appointed at the last Annual, appears in the Proceedings, giving facts and arguments. both for and against the propriety of such an establishment, but containing no recommendation. The Grand Lodge, however, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that a Masonic Home is not necessary in this Jurisdiction at the present time, and that Masonic charity can be more satisfactorily, economically and equitably dispensed by the methods at present existing in this Jurisdiction."

To avoid hasty and ill-advised appropriations, we find them adopting:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations make its report for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the second day of each Communication, and thatno appropriation be made from the funds of the Grand Lodge, at any Communication thereof, after that hour, unless it be by unanimous consent."

The Grand Master was authorized to appoint delegates to the Congress, to be held at Chicago, "to serve at their own expense."

W. F. Dickinson, Redwood Falls, G. M.
Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the fruitful pen of Bro. Irving Todd, and Alabama, for 1891, receives fraternal notice.

We do not exactly see why he should express surprise at our opinion, that one who has been fully made a Mason, by a regularly constituted Lodge, and in strict accordance with the laws of the Jurisdiction, cannot be said to be either irregularly or clandestinely made. It is true, this may not suit, altogether, our American views, but Masonry exists elsewhere than in America, and has general rules that apply to all localities. Now, we only say, that if one applies to a properly constituted Lodge, in the manner and under the conditions required by laws of the Jurisdiction, and receives the degrees as therein conferred by the Lodges, then, that he has been regularly made a Mason, and consequently cannot be clandestine. This is all, nor do we care to follow the view taken adversely, to its legitimate end, at the present time. Yet, we will say this much, that the more the restrictions placed upon Masonic intercourse, by separate Jurisdictions, the less becomes the universality of the Fraternity.

MISSISSIPPI—75TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893.

This Grand Lodge was opened by G.·. M.·. W. A. Roane, in Natchez, the city of its birth seventy-five years before. The Grand Master's address contains many interesting historical memories, and statistically showed the growth in that time. The total number of Lodges at present is 272, with a membership of 8,685, and reports show a net increase of 117. The Craft is harmonious, and the prospects for the future growth very encouraging.

The Grand Master speaks earnestly in regard to the flattering prospect for a Home.

A pretty and agreeable episode occurred in the visit of the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, in a body, to the Grand Lodge. It will be remembered that this Asylum is under the care and protection of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand received fraternal recognition.

In consideration of its being the 75th anniversary of its birth, and of its being also in the city of Natchez where that event took place, there was a sort of impromptu celebration, which is termed the "Diamond Anniversary," at which, after proper adoration of, and thanks to the G. A. O. T. U., an address was delivered by P.·. G.·. M.·. Frederick Speed. The occasion seems to have been enjoyable and duly enjoyed.

A resolution was passed, requiring all Lodges that seek aid from sister Lodges to report the result to the Grand Secretary, that it might be made of record by Grand Lodge.

The proposition for the Fraternal Congress was approved, and delegates authorized "with the distinct reservation that the delegates from this Grand Lodge be not authorized to consent to any legislation by said Congress, nor consent to any act looking to the formation of a General Grand Lodge."

An appropriation of the sum of more than $400, for individual relief, was made.

When Bro. Speed was installing the officers, upon reaching the Grand Secretary, he descended from his elevation and delivered to Bro. Power a very impressive and beautiful address, this being the 25th installation of this officer.

Rev. Irvin Miller, Walnut Grove, G. M.
J. L. Power, Jackson, G. Sec'y.

M.·.W.·. Andrew H. Barkley P.·.G.·.M.·., in his usual fluent style, made the interesting Report on Correspondence, including Alabama for 1891 in his list. Among the very appropriate sentiments uttered by him, in his introduction, the following should be heeded by all members of Lodges:

"As individual Masons, as well as a collective body of Masons, we are responsible for the moral standing of the Lodge of which we are members, and hence the moral necessity of scrutinizing closely, and of examining carefully into the moral character of every one who seeks admission among us. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that we should be vigilant and guard well the tiled limits of the Lodge room.

For we should remember that 'we are building not for ourselves alone, but for those who shall come after us.'"

No, Bro. Barkley, we are not living where no saloons can be seen, nor are we blind to the evils of intemperance, neither were our ancient brethren, yet I see not that this should run us to the extreme of prohibiting totally the use of alcoholic stimulants.

Total abstinence is not temperance, but a moderate use of all God's gifts, for excess in the use of anything may prove as destructive of self-will as that to which you allude. Shall we prohibit the using of tobacco because its use has, in some cases, run to abuse? Shall opium no more be sold because some few use it to excess? In short, is not the introduction of new tests an innovation? For ourself, we agree with the Grand Master of Nebraska, who, on the subject of the intemperate use of intoxicants, says:

"Brethren, we may honestly differ as to the best method of dealing with the traffic in intoxicating liquors. I know we do differ. I can, and do, entertain great respect for my Brethren who differ with me upon that question. I will not trespass upon your rights by discussing that question here Masonry teaches temperance in all things. It is not contended that ours is a *total abstinence* society. But when Masons acquire the habit of drunkenness, and then attempt to apologize for it by asserting that it is not an offense against moral and Masonic law, all good Masons will unite in condemning both the practice and the apology. No better definition of what constitutes a Masonic offense can be given than to quote from Mackey, who says that any act which brings shame or reproach upon the Fraternity constitutes a Masonic offense. As we contemplate the misery and ruin wrought by this habit of drunkenness our very souls are stirred within us. It has wrought unutterable woe to the human race. It fills our poorhouses, asylums and prisons to repletion. It has dragged down into the lowest depths more men than any other sin. It has filled more graves than war and pestilence combined. It converts men into brutes and fiends, and destroys the likeness which their Maker impressed upon them. Its trail is one long, never ending track of blood, debauchery and crime. It wrings tears of anguish from wife and mother, and snatches the last crust of bread from famishing children. The groans and shrieks of agony from the widows and orphans it annually makes, if combined in one horrible diapason, would be so awful and terrible as to cause even the angels themselves to recoil before it, and hell itself to grow darker. We cannot, nor can mortal pen, draw even the outlines of the horrible picture Not until the books shall be opened at the last great day will the awful record of the habit of drunkenness be fully known. Surely we venture nothing when we assert with all the energy of our soul that a habit which bears as its legitimate fruit this dreadful train of sorrow, misery, debauchery and crime, is not compatible with Freemasonry. It is an awful crime against nature. It is a most heinous offense against Masonic law. There is no room in Masonry for a man who does not place 'that due restraint upon his affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable and frees the mind from the allurements of vice, and who does not avoid excess or the contracting of any licentious or vicious habit.'

If, as some assert, this habit is absolutely increasing its hold upon Brethren of the Craft, notwithstanding admonitions so often repeated, then it is our duty, by administering fraternal, yet courageous, discipline, to free our loved and honored Institution from the taint and disgrace that would necessarily attach to it if we allow its laws and teachings to be thus overridden.

MISSOURI—73D ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

The Proceedings of the Communication of this Grand Lodge, held on the 10th of October, are in our desk on the evening of the 4th of November. From them we learn that the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, John R. Parson, was lying in a critical condition from long illness, and could not be present, nor, indeed, was he able to furnish a report of his acts. This, however, was performed by the Grand Secretary, to whom his papers had been referred by him, with the request that he lay before the Grand Lodge a synopsis of his doings.

The D.·. G.·. Master, Harry Keene, however, congratulated that body upon the "peaceful and prosperous" condition of the Order, and upon the fact that the Masonic Home "is now a complete success." This now shelters and provides for 94 inmates, and already a cry is raised for more room, as the applications are becoming too numerous for the present space.

Reporting on the fund received by the Grand Secretary for the Home, he says:

"The Grand Lodge decided one year ago, in adopting the by-laws, that one-half of the dues received from the Subordinate Lodges, should be for the Masonic Home.

At the close of my fiscal report last session, I reported $25,954, as having been received under the new assessment. One-half of this sum belonged to the Home, amounting to $12,977. Up to October 31, I had received on dues account, $960. One-half of this, being $480, was added to the former sum, making $13,437.

On that date, under the direction of the Grand Master, Bro. John R. Parson, I issued a warrant in favor of the Masonic Home for said sum. Since the issuance of the warrant for the above named amount, I have received on account of dues unpaid for 1892, the sum of $1,084, $542 of which remains on my books to the credit of the Home. This, when paid, will make a total for the Home Fund for 1892, of $13,999."

The Grand Lodge, you will recollect, raised the dues from fifty cents to one dollar.

Dispensations for nine new Lodges were granted by the Grand Master, and these were chartered this year. The Charters of three Lodges were surrendered, and four were consolidated into two

Total number of active Lodges, 561; gain, as from returns made, 812. The Grand Secretary, however, makes this complaint:

"It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the membership in this Jurisdiction. The twenty-two non-reporting Lodges failing to send in the number of their members, leaves the matter open and unsettled.

The Membership Report for the year, with an estimated membership from the non-reporting Lodges, would place the number of affiliated Masons in Missouri a little over 30,000. No dependence, however, can be placed upon the mere estimated membership of the non-reporting Lodges."

Grand Master Parsons held that a dimit granted to a Brother who had been on trial and acquitted, but before the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, was good, but,

"The Grand Lodge disapproves of the ruling that after an acquittal by a Lodge, the Brother against whom charges were preferred, may dimit pending the sixty days allowed for an appeal from such acquittal."

An objection to advancement after a degree received, holds good for only six months.

Some little differences arose between this Grand Lodge and that of Pennsylvania, on the subject of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," to which the latter firmily adheres, as we do, and the Committee to whom was referred the Correspondence on that subject says, "it is an unwelcome monstrosity. There is not a single recognizable Masonic feature in it."

We are glad to see the growing disposition to see the Lodges in print, thus rebuked:

"*Resolved*, That no Masonic transactions be inserted in a newspaper by a Brother, without permission of the Grand Lodge. Any violation of this action of the Grand Lodge shall subject the offender to discipline under charge of unmasonic conduct.'

Meets the approval of the Committee, and we recommeod its adoption. The practice has grown, and is growing, to publish the Proceedings of Masonic Lodges, as the ordinary news of the day. This is a wide and dangerous departure from our ancient usages, and the Grand Lodge ought to set its seal of unqualified condemnation upon it."

Bro. Wm. F. Kuhn delivered an oration, both instructive and in-

teresting, on "Practical Masonry," and, which we hope. the Brethren will heed.

We gave you last year all that was said, under Texas, of "The Dieta Symbolica de Mexico," and the action of both the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, in reference to what the Grand Master styled "The Treaty of Monterey," and now what Missouri does to a bantling of hers in Mexico. We give the entire report of the Committee appointed last year:

"*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M.:*

Your Committee appointed to investigate Toltec Lodge, No. 520, begs leave to report as follows:

In the year 1882, a Dispensation was issued by the M.·. W.·. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, authorizing the formation of a Lodge in the City of Mexico, in the Republic of Mexico, to be known as Toltec Lodge, and in the year 1883, a Charter was issued to the Brethren composing such Lodge, organizing them into a regular Lodge, to be known as Toltec Lodge, No. 520 working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The right of a Grand Lodge to organize Lodges in unoccupied territory, has, we believe, never been questioned, and certainly has been exercised from the formation of Grand Lodges, until the present time. The only question then, that arises, or can arise, as to our right to form said Lodge, is, whether the Federal district of Mexico. in which this Lodge was organized, was, at the time, "unoccupied territory." From the facts presented to this Grand Lodge at the time, we were led to believe so, and we have had no occasion to change that opinion It is true that there were Masonic (or so-called Masonic) Bodies claiming the right to confer the degrees in Masonry; but so far as we can learn, none of them claimed, and certainly none exercised, Supreme Masonic Jurisdiction over the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

The propriety and expediency of forming a Lodge in the Federal District of Mexico, is a question upon which we do not feel called to pronounce a judgment. Yet, we know that the officers of the Grand Lodge, who passed upon this question, examined the matter thoroughly, and were completely satisfied that it was the right and proper thing to do. They were not prophets, and could not foresee the complications that might arise in the future Since that time circumstances have materially changed. It is true that no Masonic Body has been found in Mexico, that we are prepared, at this time, with the evidence before us, to acknowledge as a legitimate Grand Lodge, yet, a step has been taken in the right direction.

The 'Gran Dieta Simbolica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos' has been formed, composed of nearly all the State Grand Lodges of Mexico. and a numb r of individual Lodges. with our enlightened and distinguished Brother, Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, as Grand Master. This Committee addressed a communication to Bro. Ermilo G. Canton, Grand Secretary of the

'Gran Dieta,' to which a courteous and fraternal reply was made. We propounded a number of questions concerning the formation and present status of the 'Gran Dieta.' While the Committee cannot say that the answers to these questions were wholly satisfactory, they yet believe and earnestly hope, that the difficulties which have beset Masonry in Mexico, are in progress of settlement, and ere long, we trust, that we, and all the Grand Lodges of the United States of America, may be enabled to welcome into the fold of Grand Lodges a body having united and supreme control over Symbolic Masonry in Mexico. We do not wish to be, nor do we even wish to be thought to be, a 'disturbing element' in Mexican Masonry. On the contrary, it is our duty to do all in our power to assist, with our counsel and sympathy, our Brethren in Mexico to form a stable and permanent grand, governing body. The idea that Toltec Lodge, No. 520, might become the nucleus of such a governing power, may be abandoned as chimerical by those who have entertained such hope. It can never, under any circumstances, be more than a dependency of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Under these circumstances, we consider it unwise to continue the exercise of Masonic authority in Mexico.

We therefore recommend, that the incoming Grand Master take such measures as in his judgment, may be necessary and expedient, to withdraw and annul the authority heretofore given to the Brethren of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, to exercise the functions of a Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, working under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

We further recommend, that the members of Toltec Lodge, No. 520, be assured of our appreciation of their loyalty and fidelity to the principles of Freemasonry, and of our regret at the necessity of the severance of their connection as a Lodge with this Grand Body.

We further recommend, that this Grand Lodge extend its hearty sympathy to our Brethren of Mexico, in their struggle to place Masonry in our sister Republic on a firm and lasting basis, and assure them that nothing shall be left undone on our part to aid and assist them in their laubable undertaking.

Harry Keene, St. Joseph, G. M.

John D. Vincil, St. Louis, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Vincil, P.·. G.·. M.·., again prepared his Report on Correspondence, which he intended should be short, so only occupies somewhat more than two hundred pages. Its length never would disturb us, for its interest is unflagging. In it, we find Alabama, for 1892, among the fifty-five reviewed. We wonder if our older Brethren do not remember that the experience of Alabama closely resembled that of Missouri, as given by Bro. Vincil, in the following:

"Bro. Pillans, when treating the 'Home' question, had this to say;

'Not that we are opposed to the establishment of Masonic Homes, for we have been constant in the expression of our admiration of this peculiar and extremely practical method of practicing that broad charity of which we constantly preach, and sometimes boast, but that our own Brethren, who are just now moving in that direction, may weigh well the probabilities of success, we copy what he says on this subject under Montana For we are confident that, in the present condition of affairs within this, our Jurisdiction, it were idle to rely upon voluntary contributions solely, for its maintenance, and to levy a contribution for this object, beyond that already levied, is prohibited by the Constitution, and a change in this organic law is necessary. To accomplish this, the amendment must be submitted at a Communication of the Grand Lodge, and if it shall receive the support of one-third of the members present, then be submitted to the consideration of the Subordinate Lodges, and if two-thirds of all the Lodges approve, it shall become effective. To undertake this admirable, yet momentous movement, there must be no failure. Great caution is then necessary, and every circumstance probably attendant should be well discussed, and every probable event carefully considered. If this is done calmly, deliberately and prayerfully, and without undue haste, we have no doubt of the ultimate result in even conservative Alabama.'

I have no doubt of the result, 'even in conservative Alabama,' when the matter is thoroughly investigated and duly weighed. It is, at least, time to *begin the work*. Had Missouri commenced the work of securing funds for such an enterprise forty years ago, and laid aside a portion of its surplus, we would have acquired hundreds of thousands of dollars Instead of doing something for charity on this line, the Grand Lodge undertook the impracticable scheme of building and supporting a 'Masonic College,' entering the field as a competitor of the State and Churches, as an educating agency. While it offered free tuition to the 'helpless orphans,' of deceased Masons, it could not provide board, clothes, books and other necessary things for such beneficiaries. Hence, there never was an orphan educated in the famous 'Masonic College.' At last the Grand Lodge gave away the property, and was glad to get rid of it. Had the vast sums of money expended on that unprofitable scheme been funded, and other amounts added during the years, Missouri would to-day have been rich in means for the protection of the 'destitute widows and helpless orphans' of our deceased Brethren. The Grand Lodge, in 1866, invested money, as a stockholder, in a 'Hall Association,' in St. Louis. The Association failed, and the Grand Lodge lost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. Grand Lodges should never attempt to run Colleges, or engage in any speculative business Charity is their great work and ca ling in life.

Let our Alabama Brethren follow the suggestion of Bro. Pillans, and move cautiously, and 'without undue haste,' all the while adding to their 'Permanent Trust fund,' now amounting to over twenty thousand dollars, until the way opens for the establishment of the desired Home. With their hearts right on this subject, Prov-

idence will take a hand in things, and Divine guidance will be invaluable. Many of us connected with our Missouri Home, most firmly believe that the hand of God has been in our work through the years of our endeavors to start and run the institution. Proofs of this can be offered, which are clear and convincing."

NEBRASKA—36TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

Grand Master Samuel P. Davidson opened this Communication with Representatives present from one hundred and eighty-eight of their two hundred and one Chartered Lodges. This Grand Lodge, but thirty-six years old, embraces in its 201 Lodges 10,957 members, its increase during the year having been 718. Yet we find this young sister has acted with so much forethought as to have accumulated a fund of over $19,000, $11,000 and over of which belongs to the General Fund, more than $1,000 to the Relief Fund, and near $7,000 to the Masonic Home Fund In a few years there will be no apprehension for the success of a Home, should it be deemed advisable to establish one. To these is to be added the Orphans' Educational Fund of $23,000, and we see how provident our Brethren of Nebraska have been.

The Grand Master issued Dispensations for nine new Lodges, and to six of these Charters were granted at this Communication, the Dispensations of three having been continued.

He also drew the attention of the Grand Lodge to the invitation to the Fraternal Congress, to be held at Chicago, and the Committee on the Address reported a set of Resolutions approving the idea and providing for Representatives, with the proviso, however, that this Grand Lodge "is opposed to the formation of any National Grand Body which is to have, or assume, Jurisdiction or authority over the Grand Lodges now existing." Consideration of these was, however, deferred, and a substitute was offered, but with a similar proviso, but this was only adopted after the restraining clause was stricken out.

A very interesting oration was delivered, by Bro. James J. McIntosh, on the elevating tendency of Masonry. In it, of Masonry, he thus speaks:

"No enemy has ever successfully impugned her patriotism, or cast stigma or stain upon her bright patriotic escutcheon.

Masonry was the first Institution which recognized and enforced the principle that the blacksmith's hammer and anvil are a truer badge of man's nobility than all of the jeweled coronets or glisten-

ing diadems of wealth. Her government is a pure democracy, where all stand upon the dead level of equality before the law.

No man is recognized for his worldly wealth or honor. The son of a peasant, or of a mechanic, has as high and perfect a title to recognition as the son of an Emperor or of a King. The truest and most perfect title of nobility is that of intellectuality, virtue and genius. These Masonry avows are the discriminating forces alone of Mother Nature and the Divine will.

Masonic Brethren and friends, do not these great fundamental truths constitute a sufficient guaranty of the nobility of the aims and aspirations of Masonry?

All of the combined ecclesiastical, imperial and regal power of the world cannot stop or impede the grand march of Masonic civilizing progress."

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received full and fraternal recognition, but those of New Zealand and Cuba were deferred consideration for want of complete information in relation to them.

A handsome and well deserved compliment was paid to the Grand Secretary upon the completion of his twenty-one years' service as such, and $250 accompanied the compliment to enable this deserving Brother to visit Chicago.

A movement was made to devise the best method for the Grand Lodge to use its Charity Fund to the best advantage, to be reported to the next Communication.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following Preamble and Resolutions, by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, During the past Masonic year it has pleased the Almighty Father, in his infinite wisdom, to call from labor here on earth to everlasting refreshment in the Celestial Lodge above, many of the great lights of our Craft, who have by their work and on account of their high social and moral standing, assisted in bringing the Fraternity to its present high standing; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Nebraska bow in sorrow and regret at its loss sustained, and extend that sympathy which makes us feel our dependence and cements us into one common band of Brothers.

Resolved, That as we see the shining marks fall, one by one, from our ranks, we are impressed with the necessity of more carefully and diligently pursuing our way, so that when we are called to the trying ordeal we may be found worthy to join the hosts gone before, and enjoy the welcome of well-done labors.

Resolved, That we set apart a page in our proceedings to the honor of our Fraternal Dead."

James P. A. Black, Bloomington, G. M.

Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence, though we have the promise of one next year.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—104TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1893.

Held in the city of Concord on the 17th of May, with M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. John Pender presiding. The Grand Master speaks encouragingly of the condition and prospects of the Craft. Of the 78 Chartered Lodges within the Jurisdiction, 45 were represented, though all made returns, and the membership 8,729, there having been a gain during the year of 98.

The Grand Master reported a goodly number of Dispensations, for conferring degrees out of time, and noticing these, the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers thus express themselves, which was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"We regret that the Grand Master should have found occasion for so many Dispensations, for conferring degrees in less time than the Constitution requires. Such Dispensations should never be granted merely for the convenience of the candidate or the Lodge, but only upon those rare occasions when the interest of the whole Craft requires it."

He mentioned, that for several years Eastern Star Chapters had been organizing in the Jurisdiction, and seemed to express some doubt as to the propriety of allowing them the use of Masonic Halls, to which the Grand Lodge says:

"The Grand Lodge has never recognized any species of Adoptive or Female Masonry, and the edicts of the Grand Lodge cited by the Grand Master clearly forbid the use of Masonic apartments for such purposes."

We entirely agree with the position taken, in each case, as being most assuredly Masonic.

He notified the Grand Lodge that the measures for a Home were progressing, and called upon all Brethren to come up nobly to its aid. There was no action by the Grand Lodge.

For non-payment of dues, upon trial, members are only deprived of Lodge membership, and of this, the Grand Lodge says:

"The right of membership is a substantial and important one, and no member should be, or can be, deprived of it without due trial, and that proceeding should be conducted with such formality, and the right of the accused should be guarded with such care, as shall

secure to him all the rights and privileges consistent with the administration of justice, in accordance with Masonic law and practice."

And, also:

"Certainly no Brother can be deprived of a valuable and important right upon the theory, that by committing a wrong he has forfeited that right, without giving him a fair and impartial trial, under the rules of the Grand Lodge."

In Alabama, a member so delinquent for a specific period, after due notice, is suspended by operation of the Constitution, but he can, by his own act, re-instate himself by paying what he owes.

The finances appear in sufficiently good shape, with a safe surplus on hand.

John Pender, Portsmouth, G. M.
Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec'y.

Bro. A. S. Wait again brought forward one of his interesting reviews, of the general condition of the Craft. In this, in which we find Alabama for 1892, there is much most worthy of note, but to-night, it is too late to dwell with him very long. He gives our Committee on Appeals a pleasant complimentary notice.

Noticing Bro. Drummond's comments, on the Alabama Resolutions touching uniformity in the language of the ritual, we think him correct, when he says:

"We had supposed that universality to consist rather in that uniformity of the symbolisms, aims, objects and sentiments common to the Fraternity wherever it exists, and the union of its membership as a Brotherhood and the uniformity of their recognized relations wherever they may be found."

It is doubtless true, that the ritual is not exactly the same in any two countries, any more than in any two Jurisdictions of these United States, yet this does not militate against the universality of the Order.

NEW JERSEY—106TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

The Proceedings are introduced by an excellent picture representing M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. Thos. W. Tilden, who opened the Grand Lodge with a full representation from Subordinates present. An opening ode was sung, and the Grand Master delivered his address, in which, we are informed, that the Craft is in a satisfactory

condition. He granted a Dispensation for a new Lodge, and this was found worthy of a Charter. The membership numbers 14,601, showing a gain of 298.

The financial condition is good, a balance of over $9,000 being on hand.

The business transacted was entirely routine, and was promptly dispatched.

James H. Durand, Rahway, G. M.
Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of that veteran, Rev. H. Vehslage, P.·. G.·. M.·., who, both kindly and fraternally, notices Alabama for 1891. He objects to a decision of our Grand Master, that:

"An E. A. or F. C., who has received the degree, or degrees, in a subordinate Lodge under this Grand Jurisdiction, and afterwards removes to another Grand Jurisdiction, and acquires residence, cannot be advanced in the Lodge which conferred the degree, or degrees, without the consent of the latter Grand Jurisdiction."

And says this differs from the rule in New Jersey. Nor is it the law as understood here, and much have been overlooked by the Committee on Judiciary, for we find this Committee at next Communication introducing a Resolution to reverse their previous report on this particular decision and recommitting it. We find no report, however, at last Communication.

He pays tribute to the merits of our late Grand Secretary, Bro. Myles J. Greene.

NEW MEXICO—15TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1892

We have here a neat pamphlet from a printing house in Santa Fe, the Capital of the Territory, the frontispiece of which is the likeness of P.·. G.·. M.·. Childers. A Communication of this Grand Lodge was held on November 28, 1891, for the purpose of installing the Grand Master elect, Richard English, who subsequently presided over the Annual being reviewed. In his address, he states that all is encouraging for the present and promising for the future, and that the number of members has greatly increased during the past year.

There are 18 Lodges, with a membership of 731, being an increase of 24.

The Grand Master recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, because he "believes it to be of the greatest importance to Ancient Craft Masonry throughout the globe, that the formation of Grand Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry be encouraged and fostered."

The following Resolutions were adopted, which, we think, entirely proper and in strict accordance with the principles of Masonry as taught:

"*Resolved*, That no Mason of this Jurisdiction shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner do any circulating, (or use) any printed documents in cipher as a *Ritual of any part of the first three degrees in symbolic Masonry*, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, for gross unmasonic conduct.

Resolved, That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, circulate or use anything purporting to be a copy of secret Ritual of the first three symbolic degrees of Masonry, whether in cipher or not, under the penalty of any punishment authorized by the By-Laws."

Yet, on the following day, the Grand Lecturer closes his report with the following:

"I furthermore feel confident that the Committee will be able, by the end of time allotted for its work, to present to your Grand Body both a Key of work and Ritual, that will compare most favorably with the time-honored Landmarks and highest order of work known to our sublime Order."

It was resolved to subscribe to the "General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada."

J. H. Kuhns, Albuquerque, G. M.
A. A. Keen, Albuquerque, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Max Frost, P.·. G.·. M.·., again made the Report on Correspondence, giving a fair and complete statement of what is being done by the Grand Lodges reviewed. We regret that Alabama does not appear among those reviewed.

NEW YORK—112TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

In the Temple, at New York, Grand Master James Ten Eyck opened this Communication with Representatives from 720 of its 726 Subordinates present, representing 83,287 members, and showing an increase, over last report, of 2,544. What an army, marching in solid column to the relief of the distressed and unfortunate,

and striving in the path of morality and virtue! Notwithstanding this great number, there appears to still remain room for more, and four new Lodges received Warrants from this Communication.

The Grand Master speaks encouragingly of the great benefit of the General Masonic Relief Association, and the New York Board of Relief, in their report, thus speaks of this Association:

"During the past year the General Association has published, for the information of contributors, the names, Lodges, and full description of one hundred and twenty persons presenting fraudulent claims for charitable relief. This makes a total of 1,260 persons so published since the organization of the Association in September, 1885. It is hardly necessary to calculate the immense saving to Masonic Lodges and Boards of Relief in charitable disbursement by this timely and much-needed publication, nor to point out the comparative saving of labor because of the publicity given these pilferers of Masonic benevolence."

It strikes us, that if all the Grand Lodges on this continent would become contributors to it, the benefits would be incalculable.

The Home, that great work of a great Jurisdiction, was dedicated and is now being used in contributing to the welfare and happiness of aged Masons and their aged wives, as well as the indigent orphans of Masons. With a Jurisdiction so large at its back, who can doubt of its ultimate grand success? The Trustees thus speak:

"We now present to you a grand property of 170 acres of land, unsurpassed in location and natural features, with a valuable and convenient dockage property on the Erie Canal, with right of way to our grounds. A beautiful building constructed from the best material throughout, with all modern conveniences, connected by an extensive sewerage system with the Mohawk River, a mile away, ample for all future requirements.

The Home equipped and furnished in an elegant, comfortable, and home like manner, every room light, healthful, and cheerful, with the most glorious landscape spread by nature's bountiful hand in every direction

A beautiful approach by one of Utica's most famed thoroughfares across the picturesque ravine to our Home.

The Home in active, happy operation, with about forty accepted inmates, many of them aged Brethren who have fought the battle of life on the losing side, and now through your generosity have found an haven of rest.

The Masonic Hall, our source of revenue, has during the past three years received many important and necessary improvements and repairs, involving an expenditure of several thousand dollars.

All this we present to you as a proud recompense for our arduous

labor in the past, with all obligations liquidated and a balance in bank, April 30th, 1893, of $155,572.55, which amount is only about $30,000 less than the amount committed to the Trustees three years ago."

The recognition of the Grand Symbolic Diet, of Mexico, was deferred "until further information is obtained, as to the organization and character of that Grand Body and its Subordinates." And the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was also postponed, to await the action of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland.

The Masonic Code of Procedure, in Trials, Appeals, etc., contained in this volume is so full and complete that it appears that "he who runs may read, and one, though a fool, could not err therein."

The Grand Master was re-elected, but in most beautiful phrase, and beaming with the loftiest sentiments of morality, he "respectfully declined this great honor." This is, indeed, a rare instance, but still no less beautiful.

Frederick A. Burnham, New York, G. M.
E. M. L. Ehlees, New York, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Jesse B. Anthony, P.·. G.·. M.·., again presented one of his own most excellent and deeply interesting and instructive Reports on Correspondence. Alabama, for 1892, finds her usual place. It is from this report that we are enabled to learn something of the various continental Grand Lodges of Europe. We learn from it that the Grand Lodge of Alabama received recognition from the Grand Lodge League of Germany, as well as also those of Iowa, Omaha and Utah. This League embraces no less than eight German Grand Lodges.

We copy from his report under the Grand Orient of Italy:

"We quote from our exchanges the following as of general interest:

The *Osservatore* of Rome, the official organ of the Vatican, recently published two letters from the Pope dated December 8, 1892, to the Italian Bishops and people, which occupied nearly seven columns of that paper. The chief theme was the necessity of the people being on their guard against the Freemasons, who are, he said, the cause of all modern evils in Italy. After a strongly worded tirade, detailing the wrongs to religion and civilization sanctioned or permitted by the Italian Government, Leo XIII used the following curious phrase: 'The public authorities, whether they know it or not, are regarded by Freemasonry as its instruments.' The accusations launched against the Italian Government were: 'The con-

scription of seminarists, beyond the necessary limit; the closing of convents and monasteries, while Masonic Lodges multiply; the invasion of the public schools; the introduction of civil marriages and funerals; delusive promises to protect the dignity and independence of the Pope.' The letter abounded with such phrases as 'the Satanic intention of substituting naturalism for Christianity,' and the like."

We recommend to our Brethren to examine his tables, which we are greatly tempted to again appropriate, for they furnish much food for thought. Alabama affiliated 407, but dimitted 586, and suspended for non-payment of dues 411. Had there not been a goodly share of work, there could have been no gain. But the question arises, what is the material of which 820 are made, and of these no less then 586 tire and drop out into the great army of drones? The largest Lodge in the State is at Birmingham, with 148, and the smallest numbers but 9. In number of members, we are the 23rd.

The accession of new work has been.....	6 17-100	per cent.
The addition by affiliation and restoration.....	3 22-100	" "
The losses by death are.....	1 51-100	" "
The losses for non-payment of dues equal.....	1 86-100	" "
The losses by dimission.....	2 63-100	" "

With this, we must reluctantly leave him.

NORTH CAROLINA—106TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

These Proceedings come to us with an excellent electrotype of their late Grand Secretary, Donald W. Bain, who served this Grand Lodge in that capacity for a quarter of a century. It is said of him that "his personal character was faultless," and he is spoken of as a most exemplary and methodical Secretary. His loss appears to be most sincerely regretted by the Brethren and the Grand Lodge. In this bereavement Alabama and the Brethren of this Jurisdiction know too well how to sympathize, for have we not but recently suffered in the same, not once only, but twice?

H. A. Gudger, Grand Master, presided. From the Lodges making returns, we learn that the membership numbered, at the end of 1891, 8,696; the gain having been 635. The Grand Secretary says:

"I cannot approximate the membership for 1892, as quite a number of Lodges are, as usual, slow in sending their returns. If they could be induced to forward them promptly by the first of Decem-

ber of each year, and to be equally prompt in remitting the Grand Lodge dues, the Grand Secretary would be able to present to you his report for the year just closed, and not be one whole year late, as is unfortunately the case under the present system

The number of Chartered Lodges in 1891 was 263, and those under Dispensation, 14; total, 277."

Of these Lodges U. D., ten were awarded Charters at this Communication; the others were continued U. D.

The Grand Master made these most timely and appropriate remarks:

"Masonry was never so popular throughout the civilized world as it is to-day; never so prosperous in every respect. In this lies the danger that menaces the Ancient Landmarks, and that must be faced and corrected, before we go into serious error. It is, perhaps, too popular to be a Mason."

The Oxford Asylum, the Masonic Home of North Carolina, whose benevolence is confined by no sectarian boundaries, is the laudable pride of this Grand Lodge, and for its maintenance and success, every nerve is strained. It is shown to be prosperous, but greatly requires enlarging.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and of South Australia were fraternally greeted, and an exchange of Representatives invited.

John W. Cotten, Tarboro, G. M.
William H. Bain, Raleigh, G. Sec'y.

Bro. J. C. Martin, for the second time, makes his bow to us, with his Report on Correspondence, and with a glimpse at the questions still not fully settled by the Fraternity, gracefully and fraternally introduces Alabama, for 1891, and thus speaks of the proposition for a Masonic Congress, on Rituals:

"Resolutions were introduced and passed, relative to a proposed General Masonic Conference, the object of which should be to adopt a uniform Ritual throughout the United States. The plan proposed contemplates that each Grand Lodge should send one Representative from the Committee on Work, and that this Committee should thereupon agree upon a Ritual, which should be reported back to each Grand Lodge for adoption. A Committee was appointed on these Resolutions, with instructions to report at the next regular Communication. We would like to ask what assurance could be given that each Grand Lodge, or that any considerable number of them, would adopt the Ritual that would be reported by the Committee. It seems to us that the plan is not feasible, and we doubt if such an end can be accomplished by any plan. We shall wait the outcome, however, with interest."

NORTH DAKOTA--4TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

The frontispiece to these Proceedings is a representation of a meeting of one of the Lodges, like our Ancient Brethren held on the top of a high hill, where the fire of a few days previous had "destroyed the Masonic Temple, and all buildings available for Masonic purposes," at Fargo. The fire occurred on June 7th, and the meeting was held on the 16th. The Lodge was guarded by the Commandery.

Grand Master Albert B. Herrick, during the year, issued his Dispensations for the formation of six new Lodges, which were all Chartered, thus, with the 35 already existing, making 41 Lodges. These have a membership of 1,972. and with an increase of 233.

The finances show an increasing balance on hand, but this Grand Lodge had but recently suffered a terrible loss in its Temple, furniture and library. Much, doubtless, of this last, will be irreparable, although the insurance will greatly aid in healing the wound made by the great fire. For their loss, we cordially express the sympathy of Alabama.

The Grand Lecturer objected to visiting Lodges at his own expense.

We like the requirement that all visiting resident Masons shall furnish, annually, to the Master of the Lodges, documentary evidence of having paid his dues, thus keeping himself in good standing.

It was determined to affiliate with the General Masonic Relief Association, and the necessary appropriation was made.

The Fraternal Congress was approved, and delegates thereto appointed, provided, however, that no authority is given "to bind this Grand Lodge in any legislation."

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly recognized.

The Grand Lodge declared it "improper for any Lodge to participate as a Lodge," in ceremonies not Masonic, such as Decoration Day.

James McDonald, Grafton, G. M.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Thos. J. Wilder, P.·. G.·. S.·., produced the Correspondence Report, in which Alabama, for 1892, is found. He feelingly alludes to the deaths of P.·. G.·. M's.·. Clopton and Greene, and copies much of what was said, of them. He thinks our Committee on Ap-

peals "hit the nail on the head" when it declared that if the Brethren would only try to live up to the golden rule, there would soon be no use for this Committee. He thinks the rushing through at one meeting, of more than one candidate, "derogatory to the best interests of Masonry." He also thinks "that this Grand Representative system is of doubtful utility, anyway. Its chief merit seems to be in its titles." We presume he has been led so to think because of the many cases of (to call it by no harsher term) friction that have lately occurred.

Thus he concludes:

"I had thought that two words would complete it (this report), but I am compelled to chronicle the loss of our rare and valuable library, which went up in smoke in the big fire of Wednesday, June 7th, when the Masonic Temple of Fargo was destroyed by the great fire—a devastation, in comparison, for Fargo, as the fire of 1871 was for Chicago. The entire library, at this moment, seems to be lost. The building can be replaced; but the library is almost irreparable. We must begin over again, yet we cannot expect to replace it in many years; we cannot, without all the Bodies give liberally, expect to get even a semblance of the one burned. We hope, before another year rolls around, to be able to have many volumes as a starter; but the printer is after us, and we must come to a ■"

OHIO—83D ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1892.

Grand Master Levi C. Goodale, whose portrait graces the introduction of these proceedings, informs us that "owing to the more general application of the rules governing the non-payment of dues and the exclusion of non-affiliates, the finances of the Lodge are in better condition, while largely increased membership throughout this Jurisdiction proves conclusively that the Order is flourishing, and is ripe for the great work of charity and pure benevolence (the Masonic Home) which it has in charge, and will, I trust, within a few hours, succesfully instal, &c." The corner stone of the Ohio Masonic Home was laid that afternoon, by the Grand Lodge. Doubtless, success will attend the effort, for this Grand Jurisdiction, with its 480 active Lodges, its membership of near 40,000, and its increase of 1,441, cannot fail in this enterprise.

Dispensations for three new Lodges were issued, and Charters granted to five.

The Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the invitation to the Fraternal Congress, and delegates thereto were appointed.

We find that the Ritual, in a written form has been promulgated, and this announcement follows in the address immediately after the punishment of one for disseminating the "Esoteric Ritual claimed to be Ohio work."

The Grand Master issued an edict against a body of men styling themselves Masons, at Columbus, O., and comments thus:

"It should be the imperative duty of every loyal Mason throughout the State to discountenance these imposters upon every occasion. This organization, claiming to be Masons, has not even the claim which colored Masons have; for they do have some claim to respectable lineage, but are prevented by our Constitutions and by social prejudices, from recognition, but this cabal, like its prototype, the mule, is rebellious, and has neither 'pride of ancestry, nor hope of posterity.'"

This seems to be a different batch from the Worthington fellows. Poor Ohio! How she is worried!! Indeed, the Cerneau trouble, though the Grand Master exercised the prerogative of making one who was a great friend to the Home, a Mason at sight, no longer creating anxiety, is still in the courts.

The Committee on Charters and Dispensations announce that "Lodges should not be permitted to appear in public as Lodges, except for purposes strictly Masonic."

In his address, the Grand Master alluded to the impoverished condition of the former Grand Secretary, who, "for nearly a half century, has kept watch and ward for the Grand Lodge," and "for more than thirty years kept its records," and the Grand Lodge allowed a salary of $500 per annum "during his natural life."

At this Communication a Resolution was adopted, allowing Chapters of the Eastern Star to use "Masonic halls for festival and ceremonial purposes."

Cash balance on hand, $22,331.

Allen Andrews, Hamilton, G. M.
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Wm. M. Cunningham, P.·. G.·. M.·., presented the Report on Correspondence, courteously and fraternally reviewing the Proceedings of Alabama for 1891.

In his conclusion he treats intelligently and interestingly of several topics of great interest to Masons, such as "God and Religion," "Ceremonials," "Installed Master," and "Present or Past Master." As there appears to be a growing idea that this last degree is useless, and has been actually abandoned by some Grand Lodges, we

give what he says about "Installed Master," to show how our ancient Brethren most solemnly treated the induction of a Master-elect into the chair, and that from this sprang the more simple degree now known as that of Past Master, or "passing the chair." With this we must rest for the present:

"INSTALLED MASTER.

Believing that the beautiful ceremonies and lessons used in the grade of Installed Master, as such—either in the official induction therein, or in connection with the subsequent installation—have only to be known to be appreciated, a brief description of same is herewith submitted, viz.:

The ceremonies, when in connection with his installation commence in a Lodge of Fellow-crafts, in which the W.·. M.·. elect, escorted by two Past Masters, is presented to the Installing Officer, who, after a recapitulation of the requirements and duties of the office, and an appropriate address after its acceptance by the W.·. M.·. elect, directs the attention of the latter to the Secretary, who reads the fifteen 'Charges and Regulations,' (as used in American Lodges), and upon his assent thereto, he is directed to kneel (* * * *) and assume the vows of a W.·. M.· elect; after which all except Master Masons are requested to retire, and a Lodge of Master Masons is opened The Officers of the Lodge then divest themselves of their collars and jewels, and retire with all who are not Installed Masters (Past Masters). A Board of Installed Masters is then opened, and consists at least of the following Officers; viz., the I. Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Senior and Junior Deacons, Inner Guard and Tyler.

The ceremonies of opening, although similar in many respects, are much more perfect, as *Degree Work*, than are those of the Past Master's Degree, as it is *usually* worked in the United States.

After the opening ceremonies, the I. M. declares, in the NAME of the MOST HIGH, that a Board of I. M. is opened, and the **** are given by the I. M. Wardens and Guard.

Two Past Masters then retire, and returning, as his sponsors, introduce the W.·. M.·. elect, the I. M., in the *usual manner*, directs the Brethren to face the East, and after prayer (Vouchsafe thine Aid, ALMIGHTY FATHER of the Universe, as in the E. A. Degree) the W.·. M.·. is required by that official to take the OB of an I. M.

That and attendant ceremonies are pertinent to the grade, and whilst the modes of recognition, etc., are much more elaborate and more of them than in the Webb Past Master's Degree, yet the principal ones are the same, and the ceremonies of induction are also very similar. The lessons and explanations, however, are of greater length, some of which may be found in the Degrees of Most Excellent and Select Master (one of the principal S. being the same as in the grade of Select Master).

After the ceremonies, the Brethren face the East, and salute the W.·. M.·. *as an I. M.* . . . four times, and with the 'salutation' . . . . a lesson is read from Amos vii, 7,8, and the Board of I.

M. is then closed. The closing ceremonies are similar to those used in opening.

Work is then resumed in the Third Degree; the Master Masons having been called in, all Past Masters assemble on the dais in the East.

The Installing Officer then presents the new Worshipful Master, and announces that he has been regularly installed in the C. of K. S., a procession is formed, and the Brethren salute the W.·. M.·. on passing the East. The I. M. then, *from the East*, proclaims the Brother as the W.·. M.·. (of that particular Lodge), and he is saluted three times as such by the Brethren. The Brethren are seated, and the working tools are then presented, and explained (as in the Third Degree), and the Lodge of Master Masons is closed.

The Fellow-crafts are admitted, and labor resumed in the Second Degree.

The new Master is presented to the Brethren. as in the preceding degree, a procession is formed, and, upon passing the East, the W.·. M.·. receives the F. C. salutation from the Brethren.

The I. M then. *from the West*, for the *second time*, proclaims the Brother as the W.·. M.·. of the Lodge; the Brethren salute twice, and are then seated, and the Working-tools of a Fellow-craft are presented aud explained.

The Lodge of F. C. Masons is then closed, Entered Apprentices are admitted, and Work resumed in the First Degree.

The new W.·. M.·. is presented to the Craft, as in the precding degrees, a procession is formed, and the W.·. M.·. saluted as an E. A.

The I. M. then, *from the South*, for the third time proclaims the Brother as the W.·. M.·. of the Lodge. The Brethren salute once and are seated. The Working-tools of the First Degree are then presented and explained. After which theCharter, Book of Constitutions, etc., are presented and explained to the W.·. M.·., as usual, in installations.

The Worshipful Master himself then proceeds to invest his Wardens and the other officers of the Lodge; which

The I. M. then addresses the W.·. M.·. *from the South*, with the usual charge to the Master of a Lodge. He (the I. M.) then goes to the West; and from the West delivers the customary charge to the Wardens; proceeding thence to the East, he delivers the usual general charge to the Brethren this concluding the ceremonies."

OKLAHOMA—1ST ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893.

The papers announcing the organization of this Grand Lodge have not reached us, but in the proceedings of Indian Territory the steps taken thereto are given in detail, and here we also have the pamphlet containing the record of her first Annual. She springs forward like Minerva, fully armed and equipped for the contest that will engage her.

Her strength consists of 11 Chartered Lodges, with one U. D. and a membership of 437, there having been a gain during the six months of her existence, of 59.

The Grand Master reported but two decisions, which were approved. He mentions that he would only report these as requiring approval, though even in his short term, he had been burdened with questions.

He issued no special Dispensations, because, "in the great majority of cases it is only a matter of convenience to the Brethren," though occasions may arise demanding the exercise of the prerogative.

Notwithstanding the expenses attendent upon the initiation of the Grand Lodge, there remains on hand $57.

Provision was made for perfection in the work and the production of a monitor. An excellent, indeed, a most excellent, oration, on somewhat the history and principles of Masonry, was delivered by Bro. O. H. Travers, in which he occasionally rose to true eloquence. If delivered as well as written, the Brethren, indeed had a treat.

A. J. Spungel, of Guthrie, was re-elected G.·.M.·., and Jas. S Hunt, Grand Secretary.

We hope to hear again from this young sister and her Committee on Correspondence.

PENNSYLVANIA—160TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

Much of the minor business of this Grand Lodge is disposed of at the quarterly Communications. At these, applications for Dispensations for new Lodges are made, and disposed of, and many reports made. At that held on June 1st, 1892, the death of that distinguished and most lovable Bro. Clifford P. MacCalla, P. . G ·. M.·., which occurred at Port Said, Egypt, was announced, and many eulogies, most deserved, were pronounced. Indeed, most truly was it said that "the Craft throughout this broad land has suffered an almost irreparable loss." And while Bro. Vaux said that "the Grand Lodge has been visited by a real bereavement," we say that Masonry at large mourns the loss of one so enthusiastic, so skilled, so firm, so courteous and so dignified, yet so adherent to the landmarks, usages and requirements of the Fraternity. With Pennsylvania, Alabama joins in placing this tribute to his worth.

At the same Communication, also, the Committee on Appeals reported on a case where one prayed for relief from the sentence

of expulsion for the most heinous offense known to Masonry—the violation of a Brother Mason's wife, knowing her as such, and most righteously uses this language: "The penalty of his sin is Masonic death without the hope of resurrection;" and again, "A Brother who has committed such a crime is forever beyond the power of a Grand Master to grant him a Masonic pardon "

The Grand Secretary reports the number of Lodges as 401, with 44,026 members, and a gain of 1,611 during the year. Even in this old Jurisdiction the growth of the Craft seems to be regular and great, for during the year seven new Lodges were constituted.

The Grand Master, J. Simpson Africa, in the opening of his address, thus alludes to the great age of Masonry in this Jurisdiction: "This day hallowed in the Masonic calendar, marks the half way point in the one hundred and sixty-first year since the formation of the first Grand Lodge in this Jurisdiction."

He says, as was decided by Grand Master Brown, of Alabama, a few years since, that "An applicant for initiation and membership can present his petition to any Lodge in the Commonwealth." To this there are added a few restrictions, to us unknown.

We think he is eminently correct, when he declares in the absence of a Worshipful Master the Senior Warden takes his station, and in the absence of both, the Junior Warden, and that any one of these, after congregating his Lodge, may invite a Past Master, or any competent Brother, to preside, this one deriving his authority from the presence of the officer entitled to the chair.

We copy his warning against innovations, because of its timeliness and general applicability, hoping that our Brethren will heed it:

"The closing years of the nineteenth century are wonderfully prolific in the production of secret or semi-secret societies, all patterned primarily or secondarily after our Ancient Institution, that has survived the storms of many centuries. With the multiplication of 'orders,' comes a tendency to make innovations upon the ancient usages, customs, and Landmarks of our Fraternity—here a little and there a little. Let me warn you, Brethren, against such insidious innovations, and caution you to resist them now and for ever. Freemasonry has existed from time immemorial, because it has been a law unto itself. Its principles and precepts are well known to those who seek for light. They must be preserved in all their integrity and purity."

He recommends the abolishment of the practice of appointing Representatives to other Grand Lodges, "as useless and cumbersome and promotive of unharmony."

R.·. W.·. Bro. Michael Arnold, upon his installation to the office of Grand Master, in his address to the Grand Lodge, thus expresses the views of this Grand Lodge upon Masonic displays, among which is classed public installation of officers:

"No desire for vain show, by public exhibitions of any of the ceremonies of the Craft, which exclusively pertain to Freemasonry, should ever exist in the breast of any Mason; for it is a violation of the Landmarks, which enjoin secrecy upon us. As we look around into other Jurisdictions, and witness the evils which afflict them and threaten the autonomy of their Grand Lodges, we find that the cause of some of their troubles may be traced to their public exhibitions of the solemn and dignified, because secret and exclusive, ceremonies of the Lodge, such as have taken place here to-day. The installation of the Grand Master and the other officers of a Grand Lodge, is just as much a part of the secret work of the Lodge as the election of those officers. If one cannot be participated in by the public, neither can the other. Public exhibitions require fantastic costumes, while the plain and simple Master Mason is almost unnoticed in the giddy throng. The glamour of the show attracts unworthy applicants for the rights and privileges of the Fraternity. Persons so attracted are volatile and unsteady. They are not fit material for the temple of Freemasonry. The yoke of obedience rests on them with as little weight as the injunction of secrecy. Let us congratulate ourselves that the cause of this disease does not exist in this Grand Lodge.

But this is not the only evil. The violation of one Landmark leads to the violation of another."

Another peculiarly pleasant and agreeable review of other Jurisdictions is presented by Bro. Richard Vaux, so interesting as to invite continuous reading. His introduction embodies many subjects treated pleasantly, and none more important than the subject of Landmarks, among which, probably, there is none of greater moment to Masonry than that which teaches "that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations on the Landmarks of Masonry." He dwells with proper emphasis on the absolute necessity of adherence to it, but we alter or change the whole structure of the Order, and thus tend to its ultimate destruction. In this age of restlessness, we see the efforts being made to attach new theories to the Order, and in many instances these are pressed with a vigor which, if expended in the legitimate direction, would redound in great good to Masonry. Alabama for 1891 meets with due and favorable consideration. The initial paragraphs of Grand Master Morrow's address receive unstinted

praise. Of the right of the visitor to demand the Charter, his views are precisely those frequently expressed by us, and on which we always acted while presiding over a Lodge. He says:

"While the Lodge is at work the Charter cannot be taken from the Master's station, and if it should be, the Lodge is closed *ipso facto;* no Charter, no Lodge."

He is no believer in the orthodoxy of the Masonry of the Grand Symbolic Diet of Mexico, nor does he see any cause for glorifying the cause of the Grand Master Tyler of Texas, in his treaty with it.

We have exceeded our limit, and must bid adieu to our good Brother.

Michael Arnold, Philadelphia, G. M.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, G. Sec'y.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—18TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

Last year we were forced to chronicle the loss of two active Masons in the two preceding years, but this year we are grieved to note a decrease of 9, the membership now being 493, against 502 at preceding report. This the Grand Secretary accounts for by "so many leaving the country for the Northwest and the United States." The number of Lodges is 12, the same as heretofore.

Grand Master Simon W. Crabbe states that but one question had been submitted for his decision. He was industrious in the discharge of his duties, having visited all but one Lodge. These were found exceedingly proficient.

Affiliation was had with the Grand Masonic Relief Association, from which good results are anticipated.

Thomas A. McLean, Charlottetown, G. M.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown, G. Sec'y.

Because of the depleted condition of the Treasury, the Committee on Correspondence having made their Report, it was,

"*Resolved*, That the Report be not published with the Proceedings."

This is much regretted, for we are pleased at being able to commune with our distant Brethren, but we are forced to accept the situation, most heartily quoting one of their own adages, "Better luck next time."

With this, we bid these Proceedings and Brethren a fraternal adieu.

SOUTH CAROLINA—115TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

This Communication was presided over by M.·. W.·. William T. Branch, G.·. M.·., who, in his address, we hope, takes only a pessimistic view of the condition of the Order within his Jurisdiction, and that affairs are not so bad as to him they appear to be. Yet he says:

"I cannot say as did my predecessor (and I regret it), 'That Freemasonry in South Carolina is marching onward' No; I do not believe that it is; in some few Lodges it may be, but in the Jurisdiction I fear that it is at a standstill, if not going backward, and I attribute it to several causes.

First, Because of the indifference and want of interest by the great majority of the Craft; thereby producing neglect, necessarily followed by ignorance, not only of the Ritual and Jurisprudence, which is woeful indeed, but a great want of appreciation of the beautiful, wise and impressive lessons of morality and Brotherly Love which it teaches."

And again, he says: "I believe there are as many non-affiliated Masons in South Carolina, as there are Masons in good standing." We can form no estimate of the growth or diminution from the tabular statement. We, nevertheless, find that there are 185 Chartered Lodges, with 3 U. D. and 6,082 Master Masons. The demissions number 193, and deaths 102, and degrees conferred 1,024.

He recommends the more generally conferring the side degrees on the wives and daughters of Masons, that they may be the more generally known and recognized. These he terms "Androgynous degrees"

He authorized, by Dispensation, the formation of three new Lodges, one of which received a Charter. Two of the old Lodges, which had been dormant, were revived.

Of applications for Dispensations, he says:

"I have had numerous applications during the year to grant Dispensations for almost every conceivable object, some of them almost as ridiculous as to entertain the petition of a blind man, which furnishes evidence of supreme indifference or want of study of the Landmarks and Constitution."

Stiles P. Denny, Walhalla, G. M.
Chas. Inglesby, Charleston, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary made the Report on Correspondence, giving Alabama for 1891 fraternal notice. He thinks that there is, or should be, such a thing as a resignation, or withdrawal, from a Lodge as well as a demit, and makes clear his views in the following extract.

Indiana entertains the same sentiments on the subject, and we think Kansas also, and perhaps others of whom we do not now think. Under Arizona, he quotes a decision of the Grand Master expressing similar views, and then adds:

"We concur in the whole of the decision above quoted, but the point in it which we desire to emphasize is, that 'a demit is a recommendation to the Craft at large and an endorsement Masonically of the Brother bearing it.' It is the act of the Lodge, and can only issue by vote of the Lodges. If for any reason, the Lodge in its judgment, does not think the Brother such an one as it is willing to endorse and recommend to the 'favorable consideration of the Craft wheresoever dispersed,' then it is not only the right, but it is the duty, of the Lodge to refuse to grant a demit. It has been said that in such case, the Lodge should prefer charges. To this we answer, not necessarily. The applicant for the demit may have done nothing which would justify charges, while at the same time he may be one whom the Lodge would not feel justified in recommending. The fact that the Lodge has to vote upon the application for a demit, shows that it is a matter within the discretion of the Lodge to grant or refuse. While, therefore, the applicant has the right to *apply* for a demit, it is for the Lodge, in its discretion, to pass upon the application favorably or unfavorably. If this is not so, then the vote of the Lodge upon the application is an idle ceremony. But it may be asked, how then is the applicant, who has been refused a demit, to get out of the Lodge and put himself in such position that he can apply for affiliation to another Lodge? The answer is—let him pay his dues in full and resign his membership. Upon doing this, he is entitled to a certificate under the seal of the Lodge, that he has paid in full and is no longer a member. Upon this certificate he can as readily apply for application as upon a demit. The difference between the two is, that the demit is the action of the Lodge and carries a recommendation and endorsement—the resignation is the act of the Brother himself, certified to by the Secretary and seal of the Lodge. We have always held that the Mason is as absolutely free to go as he was to come, and that enforced membership is unmasonic and unwise. It follows that the right to resign covers all the apparent hardship."

He thinks the "office of Grand Representative is purely ornamental," but thinks it "had better be abolished at once."

SOUTH DAKOTA—18TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1892.

This Communication was presided over by M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. Geo. A. Johnston, with Representatives from 81 Lodges present. The Grand Secretary was jubilant, and properly so, over the fact that for the seventh time he is able to report every Lodge as having furnished report, and remitted dues, as required by law. The Committee on Chartered Lodges congratulated the Secretaries on the skill displayed by them, and desires the Grand Lodge to emphasize the commendation bestowed by the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master is also greatly pleased with the condition of the Craft, everything betokening that it is governed by the true spirit of Masonry. There are now 81 Chartered Lodges, with a membership of 3,725, the gain having been 220. Three of these Lodges were U. D., but received their Charters at this Communication.

This Grand Lodge, by adopting a special report of the Committee on Correspondence, gave notice of, and thus warned the Craft against, the bogus Body, styling itself another Ohio Grand Lodge.

In a resolution adopted by a rising vote, the members of the Grand Lodge thanked the Craft of Sioux Falls, where this Grand Lodge was held, and the citizens of that city, and said "that long will the very and *only* pleasant memories of this Annual Communication linger in the memory of all those who attended." If the feasting alluded to, and recounted in the resolution, were the only pleasant events to remember, where was the companionship of Grand Lodges when warm greetings and the renewal of old friendships form so happy a part of these Communications? Finances good.

Harvey J. Rice, Huron, G. M.
Chas. T. McCoy, Aberdeen, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Wm. Blatt, P.·. G.·. M.·., was the author of the Report on Correspondence, giving Alabama, for 1891, her usual position. It is delightful, occasionally, to meet among the guild such a spirit of conservatism as is there to be found, and the preservation of old thoughts, and the exposure and rejection of innovations may be expected from those composing it. But from the out-cropping continually, of such spirit, we fear that in this age of so-called progress, many innovations and changes tending to the eventual disruption of this glorious old fabric would be introduced.

He entertains no fear of any detrimental result from the Fraternal Congress, because from the six previous Conventions no such result appeared. Because the spider, in her attempt to attach her web to some selected point, ave, even six times, does she desist, or does she not attain her end by persistence?

He has no fancy for the District Deputy system as promotive of uniformity of work, but we would that the Brother should understand that the division of the Jurisdiction into districts is only that a lecturer may be provided for each, so far as it bids fair to succeed.

He thinks the conferring the degrees out of time "lessens, of necessity, the respect and high opinion of the candidate for the institution, and consequently his love for and devotion to its principles," and very properly thinks the Grand Master should be very chary and careful in granting Dispensations.

But we must desist, for before us, also, lies the pamphlet for

SOUTH DAKOTA—19TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893,

Which it behooves us to examine. From it we learn that there has been an increase to the membership of 211, making the total active Master Masons now number 3,725. It also shows that a Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued, but that it was also continued for a year.

Grand Master Rice rather complains of the paucity of letters received by him, but consoles himself with the reflection that the Lodge Officers are reading and thoughtful ones, and thus relieving the Grand Master. His decisions, are in our opinion, correct. He favors the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Congress, and the Grand Lodge adopted the suggestion. He thought, in consequence of the depleted treasury, that it would be advisable to dispense, for a year, with the office of Grand Lecturer, but with this, the Grand Lodge would not agree, though it appropriates nothing to his expenses.

Again the Grand Secretary compliments the Subordinate Secretaries, and again the Committee emphasizes.

Richard C. McCallister, Madison, G. M.
C. T. McCoy, Aberdeen, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Blatt is again the reporter. When speaking of Masonic Homes, he says:

"The zeal and energy required in bringing these to a successful issue, taxes to its utmost capacity the Treasury of Grand Lodges

and the time of Grand Officers. We fear that other duties to the Craft and concerns of its future stability may, if not lost sight of, at least temporarily suffer from the engrossing interest bestowed upon the former.

A trifling departure here and there from established rules and regulations, inattention to new duties arising to the Craft from the progress and change of Society, may, ere long, tend to place the Institution on a level with Associations organized for the sole advancement of the material interests of its members."

Alabama, for 1892, is duly considered. The Brother errs in supposing that the report made by the Committee, of which I was Chairman, had reference to the Fraternal Congress, or the invitation of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, but alone to the Resolutions of Bro. Cunningham, referred to us. If to the Congress, the Report would have contained a reference to the Congress, and if to the invitation, the Report would have noticed in courteous and fraternal terms the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Kentucky. We have noticed that this same error is made by many of the Reporters, and we hope that this explanation will be received by all We are constrained to leave the Brother, because to abide with him longer, would swell our Report to improper size."

TENNESSEE—79TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

Grand Master M. D. Smallman opened this Communication, and presided thereover, with Representatives from 388 Lodges present, the entire number of Chartered Lodges being 419, with, also, ten U. D. Master Mason members numbered 17,554, while the net increase was 225. The aggregate of withdrawals and suspensions for non-payment of dues was very large. Charters were granted to ten of the Lodges U. D., and two were continued U. D.

The Grand Master had, during the year, issued his Dispensation for the formation of three new Lodges, and he hopes that as there is "luck in odd numbers," then his "cherished progeny may live always and prosper, as the green bay tree."

He made many official visits, and impressed upon the members in every instance, what should be carefully and firmly taught in every Lodge, such, for instance, as that once, at least, in every year, Members and the Lodge should balance their accounts; that every Lodge room should be comfortably furnished; that the members should demonstrate to the Master their desire to fully uphold, and assist him in the discharge of his duties; that the Master should

fully qualify himself for carefully instructing and interesting the Brethren; that the members should be taught to feel the infinite value of the Bible, the principal of the great lights, and that the Master should so conduct himself as to be an example of morality, reverence, charity and punctuality. If all our Lodges would keep these truths always in mind, and act upon them, then, indeed, would Masonry not lose its reward.

The Masonic Home is progressing, and already furnishes a home for a few of the needy and distressed, and at this Communication more than $1,600, in cash and pledges, were obtained for that object.

We find the following adopted as the sentiment of this Grand Lodge:

"Your Committee would also recommend that his commissioning certain Grand Representatives to other Grand Lodges be approved. And in this connection your Committee would respectfully suggest, that the experience of many years confirm us in the opinion that this purely ornamental feature of modern Grand Lodge polity is of no practical value, but is liable to bring about misunderstandings and heartburnings. We, therefore, recommend that the incoming Grand Master be requested to investigate this Grand Representative feature, in all its relations to the Craft, and make such report as to him seemeth wise, on the question of abolishing the custom in the Grand Lodge of Tennessee."

Dispensations for seven new Lodges were recommended.

The Committee on Accounts recommended, in order to diminish expenses, the curtailment of the Report on Correspondence, but the Grand Lodge would not look through the same glasses. For this we are thankful, for had such recommendation been adopted, Bro. Connor, one of our best writers, would have been so handicapped as to have materially destroyed the interest of his productions.

Ben F. Price, Memphis, G. M.
John Frizzell, Nashville, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the fertile pen of Bro. G. C. Connor, P.·. G.·. M.·., whose report of last year contained so much information in relation to European Lodges, that was both interesting and instructive. Alabama, for 1891, is duly and fraternally noticed. Commenting on our declaration that a visitor has the right to demand to see the Charter before submitting to examination, he well says:

"To be sure, he has the right, for how are you going to close his mouth? But the right to demand does not imply the *duty* of the Lodge to exhibit! A Lodge may refuse the demand, just as an employer may refuse the demand of an employe for an advance of wages! But who will say that an employe has not the right to demand the advance? Why mystify a plain proposition?"

And we are pleased to find him giving utterance, as follows, in relation to the proposition for a Congress to produce uniformity of work:

"The visionary scheme to organize a National Committee to make the Ritual uniform, will float away in thin air at the Communication of 1892, we predict. These uniformists are in the nature of a necessary evil."

To this we add an extract from his conclusion on the same subject:

"That the general forms should be the same in every Lodge of a Jurisdiction, goes without saying, but that an iron-clad form of words, such as the printed Rituals of some churches, should be enforced, is not the sum of all wisdom. Indeed, such enforcement is impossible, save by printing the Ritual, and requiring the workers to read direct from the printed page.

Is such iron-clad enforcement desirable? It is not, in the opinion of this Committee. There are thousands of good Brethren who believe,—it is so much easier to believe than to know,—that the present form of the Ritual is that in which it came to us from the fathers, in the long ago. Such talk about the 'Old Work,' and denounce modern innovations. Such insist on uniformity of ceremonials, and complain of those who allow others to do what they insist on doing themselves, viz.: vary the ceremonials, in form and words, to suit the surroundings, and the capacity of the candidate. Now, the 'Old Work' of these Brethren is the work they have in their own Lodges, or that which some old Brother taught them forty years ago and which was denounced in those days by older Brethren, as full of modern innovations, and departures from the old ways.

There is no 'OLD WORK.' We may just as well know the facts, and knowing them, act reasonably. The Operatives had no Ritual, and the Speculatives, which came into being during the closing days of the Operative societies, practically had none during a century. The three degrees did not exist as divisions of initiation, and the Entered Apprentice Lodge was the working body of the Craft. The invention of the Fellow-Craft's Degree, and of the Master's Degree, as separate initiations, are modern innovations, speaking from the early days of the eighteenth century. The ceremonials in vogue today are growths from the seed sown by Preston, of England, and Webb, of the United States. I have personal knowledge of ten Rituals, which are the fruits of those plantings, and the variations are

most astounding to those who dream of 'Old Work;' but the most natural of consequences to those who are students of such developments of humanity."

We have never seen the following sentiments, yet they are striking and just, and for this reason we give them to you:

"A Lodge raises a man, to which a Master Mason conscientiously objects, holding him unworthy, and binds him to the objector, and binds the objector to him, by obligations neither can lay aside or disregard. This binding is without the objector's consent, and in the very teeth of his protest. Ought such disregard of objection by a worthy Brother to be considered Masonic? It is not what the law *is*, but the righteousness of the existing law, that is under discussion.

An objection to Lodge membership, filed by one not a member, should not reject an applicant for affiliation, and the reason for this is patent. But the reason for denying the right of objection to those bound by the raising of a man to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, because not of the Lodge doing the raising, is not so clear. Will some thoughtful Brother continue this discussion?"

We find that Tennessee and Alabama agree that expulsion by a Lodge is conclusive, unless the sentence is reversed by the Grand Lodge on appeal.

TEXAS—57TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

This Grand Lodge met on the same day with ours. It has 533 Subordinates, and its membership numbers 24,128, and its increase during the year was 935. Its smallest Lodge has 9 members; its largest, 238, and the average is 44. Grand Master John Watson issued eleven dispensations for new Lodges, all of which, save one, were Chartered at this Communication. We find that he differed materially from the views of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and some others, in regard to public installations, for he authorized as many as five Lodges to perform this ceremony in public, but in relation to the Eastern Star, he agrees with them in knowing nothing of them, Masonically. He granted a Dispensation for conferring the Third Degree out of time, when the circumstances appear to us most fully to warrant it.

Of the notice from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, that that Grand Lodge would no longer exchange Representatives, as, in its opinion, "it has not resulted in any good to the general welfare of Masonry," he says:

"The custom is one that has been followed for a great many years, and I doubt the propriety of changing or abolishing it, and am of the opinion that our Worshipful Brother of Iowa undertakes a task most difficult to perform, when he endeavors to convince the Masonic world that old and well-established customs should be broken up. However, since he has officially informed the Grand Lodge of Texas that the Grand Lodge of Iowa would no longer have a Grand Representative in Texas, it but remains for the Grand Lodge of Texas to withdraw her Representative from near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and become a looker on what I predict will be an ineffectual effort to change a time-worn usage."

A goodly number of appeals and grievances, and some relative to a very grievous Masonic offence, appear, but in every instance supreme punishment followed.

Thomas B. Cochran, Austin, G. M.
W. F. Swain, Houston, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Thomas M. Mathews, P.·. G.·. M.·., made the Report reviewing the Proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, ours, for 1891, being of the number.

He complains that in the list of Representatives, Alabama does not show Texas at all, while the Texas Report show P.·. G.·. M.·. Elgin, as representing Alabama, and N. P. Gross, Texas. How is this, Bro. Secretary, and why?

He does not agree with our Committee as to the right of a visitor to *demand* to see the Charter, and says:

"We dissent from the ruling, but do not propose to discuss it now, further than to say that the matter might well be left with the individual Lodges to determine. There can surely be nothing wrong to permit a visitor to examine the Charter, if he so wish, but, after seeing it, he would not know if it were genuine or a forgery, being unfamiliar with the signatures, and therefore none the wiser. Neither would harm come to the Lodge, if, declining to show the Charter, the visitor refused to be examined, and so failed to enter. The Lodge could get along equally as well without him."

So did we, but the wisdom of the Committee and of the Grand Lodge decided otherwise, and we submit.

He evidently had no faith in the proposition for the establishment of a uniform Ritual by any Congress, and believes "it is best to let well enough alone." "The verbiage may differ somewhat, but the essentials are the same."

He displays a nervousness about the constant application for Ma-

sonic Congresses, and fears the eventual result, and we are of like opinion.

Texas has a large and accumulating fund, for a Home, but he says:

"We must be permitted to say that with the fund properly managed and disbursed, we believe that much, very much more can be accomplished than by the erection of costly buildings, which must be maintained at large annual expense, and thereby diverting no inconsiderable sum from the r al good it might accomplish."

With this, we wish him good-night.

UTAH—22ND ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1893.

Seven, all the Chartered Lodges in the Jurisdiction at the time, were represented, when Grand Master Watson N. Shilling opened this Grand Lodge. Now there are eight, one having received its Charter at this Communication. The number of active Masons is 622, and the increase during the year was 58. The growth in members is said by the Grand Master to have been "without precedent." He urges the Brethren to remember that all eyes are upon them, and to live as they teach. He seems apprehensive about the finances, and cautions care—applauds one of the Lodges for raising the fees for degress from $50 to $75; regrets that no progress is being made towards the Temple; when applied to, subscribed on behalf of the Grand Lodge to the General Masonic Relief Agent, and cautions the Brethren against too hasty or too much legislation.

The Relief Association, at Salt Lake City, expended near $700 during the past year.

The Grand Lodge diminished the dues from the Lodges to $2.50 per capita, and that for each degree to 50cts. The Grand Master's apprehension in relation to the finances, may yet be realized.

Albion Bernard Emery, Park City, G. M.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, G. Sec'y.

This last made his usual interesting Report on Correspondence. He speaks of the exordium of Grand Master Morrow's address as being "eloquently written." He quotes decisions 1 and 13, of 1891, applauding the first, but disagreeing with the last. He is amazed (and well he may be)at thesmallness of Lodge dues in Alabama,and says that in Utah they are $12 per annum, and declares that out there they do not believe in cheap Masonry.

VERMONT—99TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1892.

We should have had these Proceedings last year, and why we did not, we do not understand; however, the truth of the old adage, "better late than never," is exemplified. From them we find that there are 103 Lodges, with a membership of 8,976, there having been a gain of 136. We, also, learn that it has been a "prosperous year," Masonically. Among the decisions of Grand Master Delos M. Bacon, we find this:

"In the event of a vacancy occurring in the East, the Senior Warden succeeds to the duties of Master, the Junior Warden remains in the South by election and installation, the presiding officer filling the West, by pro tempore appointment."

Which rule prevails also here. If, however, both the East and West are vacant, we hold that the Junior Warden of right fills the chair of the presiding officer.

Here it is held that a Master elect cannot be installed until he shall have received the Past Master's degree. Many Grand Lodges have promulgated edicts prohibiting the joint occupancy of Masonic halls with bodies not Masonic, but we have never seen, when in such use, they were ever put to so secondary and degrading a purpose as the following:

"A complaint has reached me, of recent date, that in one instance, a Lodge room is used as a lunch and waiting room to a public dance held in another room in the same building. In this case a protest had been made in open Lodge by a member, who was also an officer of the Lodge, against the practice. The complaint alleges that since said protest was entered, the Lodge room proper had been opened to the public as lunch and dressing room for the same purpose."

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized, and exchange of Representatives invited.

Delos M. Bacon, St. Johnsbury Center, G. M.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. Marsh O. Perkins brought forward the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama occupied her usual place. We copy what he says about the ruling of Grand Master Morrow, which is also given:

"An E. A. or F. C., who has received the degree, or degrees, in a Subordinate Lodge under this Grand Jurisdiction, and after-

wards removes to another Jurisdiction and acquires residence therein, can not be advanced in the Lodge which conferred the degree, or degrees, without the consent of the latter Grand Jurisdiction.

This is entirely contrary to the general usage and statutory regulations of the Craft, and we are surprised that Grand Lodge concurred with the Committee and Grand Master. With such a regulation, what becomes of the acknowledged right to the title of the material upon which work has been begun? And what Jurisdiction will care to assume the title of material virtually rejected, and cast out like rubbish? And what, too, becomes of the rights of the material itself? With the looseness of the laws in many States, as to what constitutes residence, if for no other reason, it would seem as if Alabama's departure from the long established usage and custom of the Craft was decidedly unwise, and that her best course now would be found in retracing her steps taken in this direction."

He evidently entertains no hope of any beneficial result from the Fraternal Congress.

VERMONT—100TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

Here, also, are the Proceedings of 1893, with M.·. W.·. Grand Master Delos M. Bacon presiding, showing a still further increase in the membership of the Lodges, the number now reaching 9,411. One new Lodge was also authorized by Dispensation to be organized, and this was found worthy of a Charter at this Communication.

We are much pleased to find that the Grand Master did not believe, that in this day of general intelligence and broadly scattered public schools, one who is "unable to write his own name" is a fit subject for introduction into the degrees.

A cordial greeting was extended to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and exchange of Representatives requested.

The Committee, having under consideration the propriety of becoming a part of the General Masonic Relief Association, reported "that no action be taken at this Communication."

John H. Whipple, Manchester Center, G. M.
W. G. Reynolds, Burlington, G. Sec'y.

That courteous and agreeable reviewer, M.·. W.·. Bro. Marsh O. Perkins, again presented his report of 128 pages, including Alabama for 1892. He copies, approvingly, from the Report of our Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals.

We think he approves of the course adopted by our Grand Lodge, in relation to the proposed Convention of lecturers to perfect a general Ritual for our whole country, but can't say whether he does or not.

We had not Vermont last year, and now can only account for it by referring to the unfortunate bereavement in our office of Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA—115TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

Masonry, says Grand Master W. H. Pleasants, "throughout our State is advancing; not, perhaps, with the rapidity which is apparent in some States, but with a solid and healthy growth." He notices, also, the general increase throughout the entire Masonic world, but adds: "While peace and harmony generally prevail among them, I am pained to notice in some Grand Jurisdictions the existence of serious dissensions, leading, in some instances, to the complete severance of fraternal relations, and even to the establishment of a rival Grand Lodge." This is so, to be sure, in Ohio, but we presume will be of no greater moment than was the similar movement in Connecticut.

The strength of this Grand Lodge is shown in its 242 Lodges, with its 11,424 affiliated Masons, and the average increase during four years being over 500.

The Grand Master made an earnest appeal for the proper maintenance of the Home, but was averse to levying any tax for that purpose, because "the essence of all true charity is its being perfectly voluntary," and the Committee on Address unite with him and declares, "there can be no force or co-ercion, or the offering will perish upon the altars before the incense can ascend to heaven." Which is all very pretty and elegant, but we venture that no Home can be maintained in a small Jurisdiction by voluntary offerings. We do not know what the yearly dues to the Lodges there are, but we see that during the year there were no less than 368 withdrawals, the most of them presumably to avoid them. Now add the suspensions for non-payment of dues, and we have the number 551, or more than the annual increase.

He granted Dispensations for the formation of ten new Lodges, six of which were Chartered and four continued U. D. With his decisions we cordially agree, they also being esteemed good law in Alabama.

He evidently does not hope for much from a Fraternal Congress, but lays the matter before the Grand Lodge for the exercise of its wisdom, which is displayed in the language of the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, It is inexpedient to send delegates to represent this Grand Lodge in any Congress of Masonic bodies which may be called to meet at Chicago at the time of the Columbian Exposition."

Wm. Henry Pleasants, Hollins, G. M.
Wm. B. Isaac, Richmond, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

WEST VIRGINIA--28TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1892.

M. . W.·. Lewis N. Tavenner, G.·. M.·., presided over 94 Lodges, 4,767 Masons, the gain during the year having been 232. There were five Dispensations for new Lodges issued by him, and to four of these Charters were granted, while one was continued under Dispensation.

He decided that "each W.·. M.·., and Warden of a Lodge, must have received the degree of Past Master previous to installation, and as a necessary part of qualification for duties of office." Now is not the conferring of it upon the Wardens a little previous? That is getting them along pretty fast.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence decides, that in this Jurisdiction other than Masons may act as pall-bearers at a Masonic funeral, when other organizations are taking part or not.

If a Lodge, conferring a degree, fails to give the lecture at the same meeting, it is liable to be brought up before the Grand Lodge.

George Davis, Charleston, G. M.
Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. Geo. W. Atkinson, Grand Secretary, reviewed, with many others, the Proceedings of Alabama for 1891.

He quotes approvingly many of the decisions therein, and approves the action of our Grand Lodge in its provision for the punishment of any Representative who may get drunk, but recalls the fact that when such a case occurred in West Virginia the Grand Lodge promptly expelled him.

He mistakes, as many others, who think that the Congress at Chicago was approved. From his report, we extract in allusion to the ofttimes rather sharp jests, if you choose, but at any rate remarks

between correspondents of which we write when we thought that their pens were sometimes a little too sharp :

"Personally, we have no grievance against any member of the Guild. All of them have treated us with supreme courtesy and fairness; but we have frequently observed rather too great a flow of blood in the veins of some of the Fraternity when dealing with the opinions of others. Go slow, Brethren. Give and take, and be lenient with one another. When one Brother 'flies off the handle' at another, he is as unwise as the old farmer, who fed his hogs one day and starved them the next, in order to make his bacon a streak of lean and a streak of fat."

WISCONSIN—49TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

We are informed by Grand Master Fred King, that there has been a healthy increase in the number of the Craft, and that the material of which this increase is composed is of the best character. The Grand Secretary, J. W. Laflin, tells us that there are 227 Lodges, with 15,097 members, the gain having been 599.

Dispensations for four new Lodges were issued, and two were chartered. The Grand Master refused a Dispensation, because, upon a careful investigation, he was not satisfied that it would possess stability. This we greatly approve, for if we had fewer Lodges they would, in our opinion, prove more efficient, besides the multiplicity of Lodges leads to unmasonic methods of increasing membership and revenue.

We cannot agree with decision No. VI, that a Brother having moved beyond the Jurisdiction, but upon a visit to his old Lodge, obtains his demit, and afterwards commits there, a gross Masonic offense, then skipping back to his place of residence, cannot be tried for the offense. He is surely amenable to the Lodge having Jurisdiction, but if he flees then, he may be pursued by charges and tried by the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction he is then living.

He refused Dispensations for Chapters of the Eastern Star to occupy Lodge halls, also for the Lodges to instal officers in the Opera House.

He thinks the custom of re-electing the Grand Master for a second time a bad one, for the reason that it deprives many a worthy Brother of the hope of ever attaining to that honor.

The Grand Lodge of the Territory of Oklahoma received fraternal recognition.

The determination to send Delegates to the Chicago Fraternal Congress was arrived at, and they were appointed.

William C. Swain, Milwaukee, G. M.
John W. Laflin, Milwaukee, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Duncan McGregor, it being a very complete statement of what is occurring in other Jurisdictions, just what, we think, such a report is expected by the Brethren to be. Our Proceedings for 1892 meet with fraternal treatment.

WYOMING—18TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Perry L. Smith, being unable to attend this session of the Grand Lodge, by reason of sickness, however, sent forward his address, which was read by the R.·. W.·. D.·. Grand Master, who presided. From it we learn that the "Fraternity is prospering." The Grand Master cautions the Brethren to be careful in the selection of the material that they shall use in the Temple, and "if the stone is not fit for the building, reject it. Our edifice need not necessarily be large, but it is of all importance that it should be substantial."

Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued, and this was chartered at this Communication. This makes the number of Lodges 15; the membership, as reported, one Lodge not being heard from, is 754, with a gain of 59.

The Grand Treasurer reported a balance of near $1,800.

In consequence of the absence of sufficient information on the subject, the claims of the Grand Lodges of Victoria and New Zealand were deferred until the next Annual Communication.

We confess to great surprise at finding the following in the Proceedings, for we have always been taught that the secrecy of the Institution was one of the Landmarks of the Order, and that no Landmark should be changed. Does not the Esoteric work contain the very essence of this secrecy? It may be said that this is in cypher and well guarded. Any cypher may be translated, and any book divulged. By tradition alone, did this work come down to us, and by it alone should it be transmitted. If it has been given to us, from the remote past, in any other way, it does not appear, and should it so appear, then is our O.B. but a farce, and without meaning:

"REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RITUAL.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Wyoming:

We, your Committee, appointed at your last regular session, beg to report that the meeting of the Committee was called to meet at Laramie, and some of the members being unable to be present, two of your Committee called in Past Grand Master J.E.Gates, to consult

with them. We examined the work of several Jurisdictions, as published in cypher key, and while some of them are satisfactory in all particulars, we regard the work known as the W. ‡ B. Work, published by Redding & Co., New York, and now generally adopted in some twenty-two Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, as the most authentic and nearest accurate to the Webb-Preston-Barney Work, adopted by the Baltimore Convention. Your Committee have indicated in the copy, submitted herewith, some trifling verbal changes, which we believe would improve the work. We find, also, a large amount of superfluous verbiage, in the way of useless repetitions, and the printing in cypher of monitorial work. We would recommend that a Committee be appointed by the Grand Lodge at this session to compile from this work a key to be published for the use of the Subordinate Lodges of this Jurisdiction, upon the same terms and conditions as adopted by the Colorado Grand Lodge, said key to contain only the Esoteric work of the Order."

Sickle's Ahinean Rezon was adopted as the official guide and monitor for use in the Lodges.

John C. Davis, Rawlins, G. M.
W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, G. Sec'y.

This latter made the Report on Correspondence, reviewing Alabama, for 1891. He is an old Reporter, and produces work betokening the skilled Craftsman.

He does not like our rule, which, upon restoring an expelled Mason, only restores him to the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, but not to membership, in his Lodge, and in reference thereto, uses this language:

"The second decision is the same old story of the waif upon the sea of Masonry. His former home is denied him, and yet he is declared restored to all the rights and privileges of our Fraternity. We believe in restoration to his Lodge membership, or not at all."

As he evidently entertains views of our own on the subject, we give you entire, what he says in relation to it:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely to ruling sixteen of the Grand Master, made in 1890, using the following language in relation thereto:

'The Committee being unanimously of the opinion that a visitor has the right to demand to see the Charter of a Lodge before submitting to examination.'

A little further on an inquisitive Brother propounded the following question, which the same Committee answered in the negative, to-wit.

'Does the temporary removal of the Charter from the Lodge room, while the Lodge is at labor, necessitate the cessation of such labor?'

The above report evidently brought out the question Some of our Brethren who hold that a Lodge cannot work without the Charter is present in the Lodge, will be horrified at the answer, but should not forget that the Committee was cornered, and there was no other way out of the wilderness. We again deny that any such right to demand to see the Charter, exists, unless it be under local law, and that such law is bad."

We give you his conclusions for the confession which the experience of seven years on these reports, gave him, and he might have added, that by these a very close approximation in thought has resulted:

"In closing this, our seventh report, we can truly say we are glad it is finished, however much we were interested in the wit, humor and valuable information displayed upon every side through the reports reviewed. That they contain a vast store of useful Masonic knowledge, none who have sought the latter by a perusal of their contents, will dispute. Their variety makes them interesting reading to those who seek such knowledge, and they are well repaid in learning something new. We remember a remark made years ago, that they were only expressions of a mutual admiration society. We thought so, too, but from careful reading, and noting the course of legislation here and there, from time to time, we long ago became convinced they were the vehicles of thought that had wrought in the house of Masonry and assisted in disseminating truths and the facts of history, as against cob-webs, consisting of mythical traditions, legends and other trash, having no foundation, in fact. They, therefore, assist in shaping things connected with the welfare of Masons and Masonry, more in accordance with their present wants and the conduct of their governmental and charitable affairs. We do not detract one iota from the Masonic past. It is behind us; Masonry of to-day is ever present. It is not only our duty to keep its standard to the front, but also to provide for its advancement in the future. We are not dealing with the past, however much we respect its achievements in behalf of our Fraternity. It is the cold, hard facts, conditions and surroundings of the moment, with which we have to deal, and he who stands in the way of providing the best means, whether it be old or new, for successfully meeting and conforming to such conditions, forgets his duty to Masonry, his family, country and friends."

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
Committee.

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF LODGES,

With the number of Members, amount of Dues paid to the Grand Lodge, and the number of those Entered, Passed, Raised, Affiliated, Rejected and Dimitted, since last return:

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
1	Helion	46	1	$22 50		..	..	.	..	1
3	Alabama	34	1	16 50	1	..	..	1	..	1
4	Rising Virtue	38	3	17 50	3	1	1	1	1	4
6	Moulton	29	4	*12 50	.	..		1	..	1
7	Macon	30	3	13 50	1	1	1	.	1	..
8	Farrar	41	..	20 50	..	2	1	3	1	5
9	Gilead	25	2	11 50	1	.	..	1	..	1
10	Royal White Heart	62	1	30 50	4	4	4	1	..	..
11	Montgomery	61	1	30 00	2	3	5	1	.	1
14	Florence	38	1	18 50	2	2	4	6	..	2
16	Athens	35	..	*17 50	4	3	2	1	..	2
22	St. Albans	21	..	10 50	..		..	..	..	2
24	George Washington	17	2	7 50		..	..	1	..	..
25	Dale	38	3	17 50	..			1	..	2
26	LaFayette	26		13 00	..	1	..	2		1
27	Selma Fraternal	94	..	47 00	5	4	5	2	3	5
29	Rising Sun	74	1	36 50	5	4	6	7	1	2
31	Autauga	29	2	13 50	..	..	..	1	..	
36	Washington	70	2	34 00	5	7	5	1	2	1
37	Courtland	18	1	8 50	2	2	1	..	2	..
39	Wetumpka	55	2	26 50	4	4	4	..	..	1
40	Mobile	70	3	33 50	2	2	2	2	..	..
41	Livingston	33	3	15 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
42	Hiram	27	3	13 50	..		..	1	.	2
43	Leighton	19	3	8 00	2	1	2	4	2	1
44	Gaston	13	..	6 50	1	1	1	1	..	..
46	Harmony	73	1	36 00	6	7	8	1	1	..
49	Demopolis	35	2	16 50		.		1	.	1
50	Union	49	2	23 50	1	2	.	1	..	2
52	New Market	18	..	9 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Greening	36	..	18 00	1	2	1	1	..	2
54	Amity	50	3	23 50	2	2	3	2	1	4
55	Mt. Moriah	36	2	17 00	4	4	4	1	1	.
56	Troy	95	6	44 50	2	2	3	6	4	3
57	Tuskegee	29	1	14 00	3	2	..	2	..	1
59	Benton	13	..	6 50	2	1	2	1	..	1

*Paid Dues for 1892.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
61	Tompkinsville	16	1	$ 7 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	St. Johns	61	1	30 00	2	..	..	2	1	2
64	Eureka	23	..	11 50	1	1	1	..		3
65	C. P. Whitt	22	..	11 00	..	..		..		.
67	Hampden Sidney	30	1	14 50	1	1	..	1	..	1
68	Halsey	...		.....		..	..	..	..	.
69	Howard	46	2	22 00	..	..	..	2	..	..
70	Central	39	2	18 50	1	1	2	..		2
71	Tohopeka	47	4	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
72	Widow's Son	21	..	10 50	1	2	2	2		..
74	Solomon	32	2	14 00	2	2	2	4		..
75	Cokerville	30	..	15 00	..	..	.	1		1
76	Auburn	17	3	7 00	..	..	1	1		..
78	Crozier	.	.	.....	..	..	.	.		..
79	Fredonia	27	..	13 50	1	1	1	3		3
80	Wilcox	17	..	8 50	..	..		1		1
82	Bellfonte	9	..	* 4 50	2	1	1	.	..	..
83	Friendship	29	..	14 50	1	1	1	.	..	..
84	Erophotic	28	..	.....	.	.	.	.	..	2
88	Meridean Sun	15	1	7 00	2	2	1	1		..
89	Prattville	28	..	14 00	3	3	3	.		3
90	Pfister	18	..	* 9 00	.		..	.		2
91	Henry.	27	1	13 00	.	.	..	1		..
93	Sawyer	27	7	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	4
95	Danville	...	..	.....	.	.	..	.		..
96	Tuckabatchee	19	..	9 50	.	.	..	1		3
97	Lozohatchie	18	3	7 50	2	2	2	.		1
98	Fulton	29	6	11 50	.	.	2	.		1
101	Hartwell	44	2	20 00	.	.	..	4		3
104	Good Samaritan	34	4	15 00	.	.	..	1		..
105	Shiloh	31	..	*16 00		.	..	.		1
106	Hermon	11	1	5 00	.	.	..	.		1
107	Choctaw	24	2	11 00	2	2	2			..
110	Forest Hill	17	1	.....	.	.	..	1		2
111	Sylvan	15		.....		.	..			1
116	DeKalb	13	..	.....	1		1	1		..
119	Notasulga	37	3	17 00			..	1		3
120	Camp Hill	18	..	9 00						..
122	Coffeeville	11	..	5 50			..	.		1
123	Havana	13	..	6 50						3
125	Herndon	20	..	10 00			4	.		1
126	Mortimer Reeder	13	1	6 00			..	1		..

*Paid Dues for 1892.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
127	Boliver	37	..	$18 50	4	4	1	..	..	6
129	Geneva	49	4	22 50	4	4	4	3	..	1
131	Yorkville	36	3	16 50	..	..	..	..	1	..
132	Roanoke	38	1	18 50		1	..	4	..	1
133	Loachapoka	16	1	7 50	1	1	..	1	..	2
134	Wiley	17	2	7 50	..	..	1	1	..	4
135	Columbia	72	1	35 50	4	4	4	1	..	13
136	Unity	31	2	14 50		..	..	3	..	1
137	Rockford	43	2	20 50	1	..	1	..	..	4
140	Shelby	22	3	9 50	1	1	..	..		..
142	Baldwin	23	2	10 50	3	4	3	..	..	1
143	Burleson	44	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	3
145	Fraternity	38	5	16 50	..	..	.	3	..	1
146	Missouri	26	2	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Rogersville	19	3	8 00	..	..	2	2	..	1
148	Cold Water	16	1	7 50	2	2	1	..	..	..
149	Chambers	11	3	4 00	1	1	1	1	..	1
151	Bladon Springs	34	2	16 00	3	2	..	1	..	2
153	Monroeville	28		14 00	2	2	2	..	..	..
154	Nixburgh	21	1	10 00	1	1	1	..	..	1
158	Maysville	21	1	.....	..	..	..	..		3
161	Penick	39	5	17 00	..		..	1	1	1
162	Hendricks	17	1	8 00	1	2	..	2	..	2
163	Fayetteville Authentic	17	..	8 50	..	..	1	..		..
166	Sumter	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Mount Hope	18	2	8 00	..	..	..	1	..	..
170	Elba	48	..	24 50	4	3	3	1	..	1
171	Clopton.	14	..	7 00	5	5	4	1	..	3
172	Fellowship	42	4	19 00	1	1	1	1	..	1
173	Andrew Jackson	118	3	59 00	6	6	6	6	1	1
177	Orion	10	..	5 00	1	1	1	1	..	1
178	Desotoville	27	2	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	2
180	Mount Hilliard	27	3	.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
181	Aberfoil	19	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Brundidge	22	2	10 50	3	3	3	1	..	2
185	Mount Eagle	21	2	9 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
186	Cataula	26	5	10 50	1	1		..	.	..
187	Landmark	28	1	13 50	..	..	..	1	..	2
188	Clintonville	22	2	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	Delta	21	1	10 00	2	2	2	2	..	4
190	Tombigbee	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Brush Creek	25	3	*11 00	..	..	..	..	..	1

*Paid Dues for 1892.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
192	Chattahoochee	15	..	$ 7 50	..	..	..	2	..	1
193	Hopewell	15	..	7 50	..	..		..	..	5
197	Hillabee	40	1	*29 50	..	..	..	3	..	1
198	Caledonia	17	..	8 50	..	..	..	1	..	2
199	Kiligee	25	..	12 50	1	1	..	..	..	1
200	Sylacauga	41	2	.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
201	LaPine	32	..	*16 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
207	Elkmont	20	1	9 50	1	..	...	2	..	1
208	Alexandria	32	1	*15 50	..	..		1	..	3
209	Marshall	28	2	13 00	..	..	..	3	..	2
210	Ebenezer	12	..	6 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
211	York	33	6	13 50	..	..	..	3	..	4
212	Putnam	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
214	Carrollton	37	4	16 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
218	Sam Dixon	62	7	27 50	4	4	4	1	..	..
219	Lineville	30	4	13 00	2	..	..	..	..	5
221	Tensaw	20	..	10 00	1	..	..	..	..	..
223	Sandy Ridge	25	1	*12 50	1	1	1	1	..	
224	Newton	27	2	12 50	3	3	2	1	..	1
225	Louisville	39	2	18 50	4	3	4	1	..	2
226	Santa Fe	27	4	11 50	3	3	3	1	..	3
227	James Penn	24	..	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
228	Dallas	40	4	*18 00	2	1	1	..	1	..
230	Bexar	32	2	15 00		..	..	..	..	3
231	Duck Springs	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
233	Sepulga	34	1	16 50	..		..		..	..
236	Gadsden	92	3	44 50	10	10	10	..	3	1
238	Fairmount	24	2	11 00	2	2	2	..	..	
240	Bowen	28	1	13 50	4	6	7	..	..	..
242	Coosa	41	2	19 50	3	3	3	..	1	2
243	Ramer	15	..	7 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
244	Dawson	35	1	17 00	..	..		..	..	2
245	John Payne	24	3	10 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
246	Harrison	45	3	21 00	1	1	1	2	..	1
247	Seddon	64	8	28 00	5	6	7	2	..	5
248	Lawrence	20	1	9 50	1	1	1		..	..
250	Amand	23	1	11 00	3	3	3	1	..	5
251	Camp Creek	10	..	* 5 00	2	2	2	..	..	1
252	Northport	22	..	11 00		..	..	1	..	..
253	Rose Hill	29	5	12 00	2	2	2	..	..	..
254	Quitman	16	2	7 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
256	Gaylesville	50	8	21 00	..	..	..	1	..	4

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Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
257	Ervin	39	3	$18 00	2	1	1	1	..	1
261	Talladega	79	6	36 50	3	4	2	3	..	3
264	Walnut Grove	67	1	28 00	..	..	..	2	..	1
265	Meridian	19	1	9 00	..	..		1	..	..
266	Mount Pleasant	19	1	9 00	1	1	1	..	1	..
270	Forest Home	20	1	9 50	1	..	..	1	.	2
271	Pea River	28	2	13 00	..		..	..	..	3
272	Clifton	18	1	8 50	..	..	..	1	..	1
275	Frankfort	33	3	15 00	..	1	2	1	..	4
276	Bullock	16	..	8 00	2	1	..	..	.	1
277	Larkinsville	18	2	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	Northern	34	3	15 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
280	Springville	40	3	18 50	1	1	..	1	..	4
281	Charles Baskerville	32	6	13 00	6	2	2	4	1	1
285	Georgiana	27	4	11 50	2	1	..	..	..	2
286	Walker	25	2	11 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	Clinton	34	2	16 00	1	1	..	..	2	..
290	Gillespie	35	1	17 00	3	2	2	..	..	1
291	Fort Deposit	39	3	18 00	10	10	10	3	1	1
301	Norris	40	..	20 00	2	..	..	..	..	2
304	Winfield	30	7	.....	..	.	1	1	..	..
305	Central City	50	..	25 00	2	1	1	5	..	..
315	Jonesboro	60	6	27 00	1	1	1	1	..	4
319	Cluttsville	16	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	Warrenton	...	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
321	Pleasant Hill	19	3	.....	1	1	1	..	..	3
323	Holly Grove	21	2	9 50	1	1	2	..	..	..
324	Viola	34	..	17 00	..	..	2	..	..	..
331	Charity	20	2	9 00	3	3	3	1	..	..
332	Blue Eye	27	2	12 50	1	1	1	..	.	1
334	Oliver	23	3	*10 00	1	1	1	1	..	2
335	Nanafalia	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
337	Johnson	17	2	7 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
338	Georgiana Davis	36	2	17 00	1	1	2	2	..	..
340	Clear Creek	27	..	13 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
341	Ragan	27	2	* 9 00	5	5	5	3	1	4
344	Hamilton	...	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
345	Echo	68	3	32 50	10	10	10	2	1	2
346	Hurtsboro	32	2	15 00	3	3	3	2	..	1
348	Bienville	37	..	18 50	2	..	1	..	..	3
349	Ozark	71	1	35 00	7	7	8	2	..	2
351	Wilson Williams	45	2	21 50	1	1	..	3	1	1

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Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
353	Rock Mills	36	..	$18 00	2	2	2	1	..	2
354	Heaton	62	1	25 50	3	3	1	3	..	4
355	Van Buren	61	8	26 50	..	.	1	2	..	2
356	Ashland	34	5	14 50	..	1	1	..	..	6
357	Rutledge	31	2	14 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
358	Barbour	24	6	.....	1	1	1	..	..	..
359	Scottsboro	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
361	Town Creek	21	..	10 50	..	..	.	2		...
363	Chester	33	4	14 50	4	4	2	2		1
364	Pleasant Site	30	4	13 00	1	1	1	..		..
365	Houston	16	2	7 00		..	.	1		..
366	Cotaco	20	..		1	..	.	..		2
367	Chandler	12	..	* 6 00	..	..	.	3		..
368	Piedmont	31	1	.....	..		.	2		2
369	Athelstan	65	..	32 50	8	8	8	..		2
370	Goliad	28	2	13 00	2	2	2			4
371	Russellville	42	2	20 00	3	2	2			2
373	Bell's Landing	15	4	5 50	1	1	1			..
375	Gainesville	16	2	7 00	..	..	.	1		1
377	Lake City	36	3	16 50	..		.			1
378	Weogufka	29	3	13 00	2		1			1
379	Robert E. Lee.	18	..	9 00	2	2	1		1	..
380	Ohatchee	..	..	.....	..	..	.	..	..	..
381	E. H. Cook	14	..	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
383	Attalla	55	3	26 00	9	9	9	3	2	2
384	Birmingham Fraternal	124	3	60 50	9	5	8	4	1	19
386	Trinity	27	1	13 00	..	1	1	..	..	1
388	Newbergh	29	3	13 00	1	1	..	2	..	4
389	Vernon.	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
390	Weathers	18	2	* 8 00	1	1	2	..	..	..
391	North Border	29	2	13 59	..	1	1	..	2	1
392	Hickory Flat	21	2	9 50	1	1	1	..	..	1
394	Valley Head	52	8	*22 00	2	2	1	3	1	3
396	Falkville	33	1	16 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
397	Black Oak	22	2	*10 00	1	1	1		..	1
398	Hartsell	31	7	.....	3	3	3	1	..	1
399	Haw Ridge	18	2	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	Hanceville	31	2	14 50	1	1	1	2	..	2
402	Green Hill	19	1	9 00		..	..	1	..	1
403	Childersburgh.	..	..	.....	..	..	..		..	..
404	Grady	15	2	6 50	1	1	1		..	..
406	Doric	52	1	25 50	6	9	9	2	..	..

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Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
408	Hillsboro	24	2	$11 00	2	2	1	..	..	..
409	Pondtown	55	6	.....	1	2	3	4	..	..
410	Helena	35	1	17 00	1	1	2	1	1	3
411	Jemison	40	3	18 50	2	1	1	..	..	..
412	Amberson	65	2	31 50	3	3	3	..	..	7
413	High Shoals	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	1	..	1
415	Oak Level	47	10	.....	3	3	3	..	1	..
416	Williamsburg	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
417	George Smith	26	2	12 00	1	1	1	..	..	1
419	Hilton	35	5	.....	3	3	3	1	..	..
420	Broomtown	27	1	13 00	5	4	4	..	..	2
421	Cullman Fraternal	65	9	28 00	6	5	4	1	..	..
422	Shorterville	33	..	16 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
423	Clanton	30	2	14 00	3	3	2	1	..	..
425	Temple	28	1	13 50	..	..	2	1	..	4
428	Bellgreen	11		.....	..	..		..	..	4
429	Miles Abercrombie	29	1	14 00	10	10	0	1	..	1
430	Albertville	48	5	21 50	..	..		4		1
432	Steel's Station	25	..	13 00	2	2		1	..	..
433	Branchville	12	..	6 00	..	..				2
434	Andalusia	37	4	16 50	..	1	1		1	5
435	Ware	39	..	19 50	3	2	2			4
436	Winston Star	17	2	7 50	..	..	..	..		1
437	Fort Payne	63	5	*29 00	3	3	3	2		9
438	Headland	83	3	40 00	3	3	3	3		4
439	Mount Vernon	26	1	12 50	..	1	1	..		2
440	Forney	31	5	*13 50	2	3	3	2		1
442	Bethlehem	25	4	10 50	..	1	..	1		..
443	Anniston	77	..	38 50	3	2	4	..		5
444	Allsborough	19		9 50	1	..	..	..		2
445	Calera	24	2	11 00	..	..	..	3		1
446	Leeds	26	6	10 00	2	2	1	1		1
447	Taylor	24	..	12 00	..	..	..	1		..
448	Coalburg	28	..	14 00	1	1	1	1		3
449	Bankhead	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
450	Florida	79	2	38 50	13	12	13	2	1	3
451	Seale	33	..	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
452	Dolomite	16	1	7 50	1	..	..	2	..	5
453	Gibson	27	1	13 00	3	3	3	..	2	2
454	Lee	33	..	16 50	..	1	..	1	..	..
455	Beulah	18	..	9 00	2	2	2	1	..	..
456	Sam Thompson	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
457	Harris	22	2	$10 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
458	Bessemer	65	..	32 50	8	7	6	6	3	6
459	Hardy Howle	65	..	26 50	3	3	6	2	1	4
460	King Solomon	120	3	58 50	4	5	8	3	1	7
461	Shiloh	14	1	6 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
462	Corinthian	20	..	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
463	Addison	21	4	* 8 50	2	1	2	..	..	4
464	Haleysville	25	1	.....	..	..	..	3	..	..
465	Day's Gap	17	1	8 00	5	5	5	..	1	..
466	Dothan	50	3	*23 50	2	1	4	2	..	..
467	Kennedy	23	2	10 50	..	..	..	2	..	3
468	Bethany	21	..	10 50	3	.	1	..	..	3
469	Enterprise	15	..	7 50	..	..	1	..		..
470	Hoke's Bluff	31	4	13 50	2	2	2	1	..	..
471	Mount Willing	30	..	15 00	4	4	3	..	..	..
472	Baileyton	22	..	11 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
473	Stanton	27	2	12 50	1	1	1	2	..	1
474	Blocton	50	3	23 50	7	10	10	6	..	1
475	Deatsville	42	5	18 50	3	2	1	1	..	1
476	Avondale	45	2	21 50	4	6	4	4	..	3
477	Renfroe	31	2	14 50	2	2	2	..	..	2
478	Guin	28	2	13 00	3	3	2	6	..	..
479	Rock Springs	12	2	5 00	1	1	1	2	..	..
480	East Lake	40	10	.....	5	5	4	3	..	2
481	Locust Fork	24	3	10 50	3	3	3	2	..	3
482	Millport	18	3	.....	..	..	..	1	..	2
483	Davis Fraternal	35	..	17 50	..	..	..	..	3	5
484	Lebanon	28	1	13 50	1	1	1	..	..	14
485	Monroe	31	3	14 00	1	1	3	..	..	2
486	Cedar Bluff	15	2	6 50	2	3	3	1	.	..
487	Round Mountain	21	1	10 00	2	1	.	2	..	..
488	Luverne	37	2	17 50	3	..	3	4	..	..
489	Burnt Corn	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
490	Mahan	12	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
491	New Decatur	31	3	15 00	3	..	5	2	1	3
492	Wylam	29	..	14 50	5	3	3	1	1	1
493	Ashford	28	1	13 50	2	2	2	2	..	1
494	Carbon Hill	10	1	.....	..	2	3	..	..	4
495	Mount Pinson	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
496	Bremen	23	...	11 50	3	3	3	1	..	2
497	Sunny South	15	..	7 50	3	3	3	2	..	..
498	Bay Minette	18	.	9 00	..	1	1	..	1	..

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Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
499	Cleveland	25	3	$11 00	4	5	6	3		2
500	Logan	9	1	4 00	1	..	..	..	2	10
501	Delmar	20	4	.....	8	8	6	..	..	..
502	Caldwell	33	..	16 50	4	4	6	4	..	3
503	Sheffield	42	..	21 00	8	10	9	1	..	5
504	Midland City	23	..	11 50	2	2	1	2	1	..
505	Tennessee River	15	3	6 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
506	Irondale	34	1	16 50	3	4	4	2	..	..
507	George Morrow	39	1	19 00	9	8	8	3	1	..
508	Moun Signal	26	2	12 00	2	2	2	..	..	
509	Brookwood	13	3	*10 00	1	1	1	..	..	1
510	Wilsonville	26	4	11 00	1	1	4	4	..	..
511	Johns	29	1	14 00	8	7	5	2	2	3
512	Cunningham	32	..	16 00	9	8	7	1	..	..
513	Morrow	17	..	.....	1	1	1	1	..	..
514	Cottonwood	17	..	8 50	3	3	3	1	..	..
515	James D. Truss	17	3	7 00	2	4	4	1	..	..
516	Magnolia	28	1	13 50	7	10	10	1	..	1
517	East Bend	24	1	11 50	8	10	10	1	..	..
518	Davis	26	8	*12 00	5	5	4	2	..	..
519	Hewitt	23	2	10 50	4	4	4	2		..
520	W. F. Aldrich	11	..	5 50	..	1	1	..	..	..
521	Gurley	20	3	.....	..	1	..	1	..	..
522	Carrington	8	..	.....	1	2	1	..	..	1
523	Almond	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
524	Windham	12	..	* 5 00	3	3	2	2	1	..
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	22	1	10 50	6	6	8	3	1	1
526	Hackleburgh	13	..	.....	3	3	1	3	1	..
527	Middleton	22	..	11 00	10	8	6	3	..	2
528	Charlton	32	1	15 50	16	15	14	7	..	..
529	Brown's Cross Roads	20	..	10 00	6	6	6	7	..	1
530	Myles J. Greene	19	..	9 50	8	6	4	4	1	..
531	Muscadine	16	..	.....	5	4	4	3	1	..
535	Bangor	12	..	.....			..		..	..

*Paid Dues for 1892.

SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Helion. No. 1.—Thomas H. McCalley.

Rising Virtue, No. 4.—John M. Martin, Hugh Kirkman, Newton N. Clement, Andrew Monroe.

Moulton, No 6.—Samuel C. Alexander, George F. Aldridge, Robert C. Montgomery.

Farrar, No. 8 —Thomas Wildsmith

Royal White Heart, No. 10.—Alex. Dorman, John C. Williams.

Montgomery, No. 11 —C. W. Holland, Alf B. Colquitt.

Florence, No. 14 —Thomas J. Pruitt, James P. Grayham, Young T. Garrett, Aaron Lanier, Mitchel Malone, Samuel Brown, John B Weakley.

Athens, No. 15 —James E. Blair, John G. Laxon, Charles B. Hayes, David H. Moorman, William R. McWilliams.

Dale, No. 25.—Jefferson A. Liner.

LaFayette, No. 26.—William B. Burford, William H. Compton, Charles A. Sheldon.

Selma Fraternal, No 27.—Daniel Gorman, John J. Huston, Allen C. Jones; John P. Pratt.

Washington, No. 36.—William E. Chisholm, Edward R. Sims.

Wetumpka. No 39.—George E Rockwell, George Turner Payne.

Mobile, No. 40.—Eugene H. Allman, Herman Vogel, John H. Turner.

Livingston, No. 41.—Morgan Linn.

Hiram, No. 42 —John C. Fields, John D. Hammond, W. H. Dean, James P Landers.

Harmony, No. 56.—Charley Simmons, James T. Kendall, Jr ,Thomas R. McTyer, Thomas S. Stuart.

Union, No. 50 —Alfred F. Lambert, Richard F. Hall.

New Market, No. 52.—William S. Jacks (M. G).

Greening, No. 53.—John J. Carter.

Amity, No. 54.—William O. Monroe, T. C. Hawkins, T. B. McKenall, Andrew C. Pickens, James McKey Gould, Henry Myer, Robert Taylor Byrd, Milton W. Hand, F. B. Pitzpatrick, Syd B Steel, Robert A Barton, John C. Pearson, Foster C. Edwards, James A McAlpine.

Troy, No. 56 —James W. Scarbrough, Thomas W. Chaffin, Thomas J. Youngblood, John M. Watson.

Tompkinsville, No. 61.—William Henry Evington.

St. Johns, No. 62.—Milas Reeves, Thomas H. Mabson, Jr., Hugh F. Parker, Chas M. McRae.

Eureka, No. 64.—Albert W. Metcalf.

Hampden Sidney, No. 67.—Alexander D McGlamy.

Howard, No. 69 —George W. Welch.

Central, No. 70 —Henry Wilson, Henry W. Harrison, June Hudgins, T. H. Vernon, Herman Fox.

Tohopeka, No. 71.—J. Freeman Lovejoy.

Widow's Son, No. 72 —James L Hayes.

Solomon, No 74.—George H. Black, S. P. Greer, Leander T. Lusk, William H. Hudson.

Cokerville. No 75.—William Martin.

Auburn, No. 76.—F. G. McElhaney.

Wilcox, No. 80.—William W. McConnico, Oliver Richie.

Friendship, No. 83.—George T. Duke, John A. Lee.

Erophotic, No. 84 —John I. Murphree.

Prattville, No. 89 —John W. Bateman.

Pfister, No. 90.—R. Haywood Lockhart, George Vasser, John M. Talbert, David T. Cooper, Chas. B. Thomas, Robert W. Hamilton, Wm. B. Jackson, Wm. Gamble, James P. Livingston, Thomas J. Boozer, Wm. B. McCorkle

Sawyer, No. 93.—James Andrew Herrage, Robert Morris Morgan, Churchwell Allen.

Tuckabatchie, No. 96 —Robert Baldwin, John Collin Chadwick, James Thorp, William E Fuller, Jr.

Hartwell, No. 101.—Chevis D. Woodruff, Charles M. Heasley, James W. Scott, Wolf Moses, William E. Matthews.

Shiloh, No. 105 —J. Warren Morgan, Thomas A Robinson.

DeKalb, No. 116.—James M. Durham, Francis M. Baxter, William A. Mitchell. Joseph Hoge, J. W. Stewart, James L. Page, Martin V. Hodges.

Notasulga, No. 119 —David Ham, John T. Estus.

Camp Hill, 120 —M L. D. Pittman, Wesley Wyatt, William M. Pulliam, J. W. Spinks, Henry W. Williamson.

Coffeeville, No. 122.—Joseph R. Cowan, Coma B. Jones.

Mortimer Reeder, No. 126.—William Hayes, Robert F. Breedlove, James Carrel.

Boliver, No. 127.—Bradford L Davis, John A. Robinson, Samuel F. Martin, Charles A. Hall, George C. Mason, Joshua C. Wall.

Geneva, No 129.—David H Spear, Thomas M. Davy, Daniel Powell, Solomon Newsom, William J. Keith, Godfrey L. Holly, Abe Chancellor, James M. Terry, Charles R. Keith, Percival Cumbow, William G. Barrow, James H. Ard, Thomas Joseph Cox.

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Loachapoka, No. 133.—Thomas L. Samford, Thomas S. Philips.
Columbia, No. 135.—W. C. Koonce.
Rockford, No. 137.—Samuel R. Calfee.
Shelby. No. 140.—Alexander Hendrix, E. B. Nelson, Daniel W. Evans Daniel H. Sheller, Nathan Thomas.
Baldwin, No. 142.—Hector McMillan.
Fraternity, No. 145—Aquilla J. Ketchum.
Rogersville, No. 147.—James M. Cunningham, Zachariah B. Romnie, Benjamin W. Watson, Joseph H. Watson, George W. Curbow, Virgil A. S. Green, James W. Hurston, William W. Kilburn, Dite McCafferty.
Bladon Springs, No 151.—James C. Goodloe, Thomas W. Ham.
Mount Hope, No. 168.—James S. Gibson.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173 —Joseph W. Barker, Charles Armstrong, Willis H. Jackson, James R. Stewart, Joseph Peacher, Adkin M. Moseley, William H. Lawson, Julius P. Knabe, Chas. Kreutner, Cecil Gabbett.
Cataula, No. 186.—Henry W. Box, Henry A. Palmer, Harris T. Trammel.
Chattahoochee, No. 192.—James D. Glass, James R. P. Chambers, Augustus Woods, Logan Owens, Joseph S. Chambers, Samuel J. Colham.
Hopewell, No. 193.—Henry R. Hutchinson.
Hillabee, No. 107.—George W. Campbell, George M. Gamble, William F. Herd, John H. McNeil, William S. Reynolds, Alex Wall.
Caledonia, No. 198.—J. R Jordan, Nathan Jordan.
Sylacauga, No. 200.—John Mathis Davis, Newton M. Davis.
Elkmont, No. 207.—Joseph A. Pettus.
Alexandria, No. 208.—Joseph B. Costner.
Marshall, No. 209.—Andrew J. Baker, Eddie F. Whitman, George W. Jones.
York, No. 211.—Joseph T. Sherer, John B. Hughes, Robert W. Long, Wiley Davis, Morrison M. Root, William H. Stribling, James A. O'Rear, Chesley A. Crawford, Andrew M. Stovall, Howard Lamar, Daniel H Gravlee, Albert N. Edwards, Thomas P. Lamkin, William B. Appling, Napoleon B. Posey.
Carrollton, No. 214.—John H. Curry, Hicks B. Chappelle, Sr.
Lineville, No. 219.—William E. Sanders.
Mt. Carmel, No. 223.—William H. Howell, James S. Skinner.
Newton, No. 224.—Robert W. Wynn.
Louisville, No. 225 —Daniel N. McKinnon, Daniel Rochels, James P. Dozier, Andrew J. Harden, Richard P. Tatum.

Santa Fe, No. 226.—John H. Calhoun.
Dallas, No. 228.—William Glasgo.
Bexar, No. 230 —Pinkney Stone, Thomas McCartey.
Sepulga, No. 233.—James L. McLane, Benjamin F. Sancer.
Gadsden, No. 236 —Joseph Chumley, James B. Richards, Leon Schwarz, William H. Tripp, John C. Whitlock, Augustus L. Woodless, Lee Alexander, John M. Flynn.
Coosa, No. 242 —John J. Lewis.
Dawson, No. 244 —James J. McCain.
John Payne, No. 245.—John G. Dixon, Franklin M. Hammond.
Morrison, No. 246.—Josiah Snider, Asa D. Lowery, Peter R. DuBose.
Northport, No. 252.—Abner W. Shirley.
Rose Hill, No. 253.—John F. Lowman, Benjamin F. Stewart.
Quitman, No. 254 —Leonidas B. Choron.
Talladega, No. 261.—Jacob H. Spigener, Henry F. Lester, Arthur T. Wood, Josiah B. Terry, Joseph A. Edwards, Frank H. Crane, Benjamin F. Wilson, James M. Jackson, William, W. Haralson.
Walnut Grove, No. 264.—Elias R. Bynum.
Forest Home, No. 270.—John B. Lew.
Frankfort, No. 275.—William Burgess, Sydney A. Jones, David A. Mills, John H. Jones, George B. Kimbrough, James S. Jones.
Larkinsville, No. 277.—Solomon Frasier, Ambros L. Precise, Jesse H. Coffee.
Northern, No. 278.—William B. Collins.
Springville, No. 280.—John Palmer.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281.—Mordico D. Wilks, John B. Sanford.
Georgiana, No. 285.—Henry J. Feagin.
Walker, No. 286.—Henry Sanders.
Norris, No. 301.—W. F. Erdman, John A. Helton, J. Martin, D. C. Camp, J. H. Avant.
Jonesboro, No. 315 —Levy P. Parsons, Edward Waters, William McElreath, Henry H. Edny.
Viola, No. 324.—George W. McElvaney, Alex D. Bynum, William H. Parker.
Blue Eye, No. 332.—J. M. Montgomery, H. L. Whiteside, M. D Beavers.
Oliver, No. 334.—John A. Gilmore.
Johnson, No. 337.—Thomas M. Horn.
Echo, No. 345.—Zachariah T. Harrison, William S. Burgess, Snowdon S. Kirkland, Moses Woodham, David T. Ard, James W. Kelley, Newton Outlaw, Alexander C. Outlaw, John Evans.
Bienville, No. 348.—Charles A. Dodge, William H. Dibble.

Ozark, No. 493 —Willie C. Bottoms, Albert M. Owen, Charles F. Garrett.
Wilson Williams, No. 351.—James J Gaines.
Rock Mills, No. 353 —Richard J. Breed, Lemuel A. Holley, W. B. Meacham.
Heaton, No. 354.—Joseph J. Lauvurn, Joseph B. M. Cosper, Richard N. Breed, James A Crouch, George H. Cosper, James R. Cosper, William Denson.
Ashland, No. 356 —James M Hamlin, Richard Cole.
Rutledge, No 357 —Jonathan A. Lee.
Barbour, No 358.—Thomas J. Phares, Isaac D. Geddie.
Cotaco, No. 366 —Felix G. Ryan, Paton A. Barnard, David W. Draper, Simon Craig.
Chandler, No. 367 —James H. Johnson, James J. Greer, Wm. R Barker, Andrew J. Baber, James A. McGee, John I. Burgess, Calvin M. Wheeler, Wm. B. Ferguson, Isaac Bentley, James M. Scott, Wm. K. Owen, Alfred P. Taylor, Wm. H. Tumblin
Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368 —John C. Graham, James R. Horbin, Aaron Kerchesky, Francis M. Savage, Archibald M. Stewart, John M. Yeatman.
Atheleton, No. 369.—Calvin A. Harris.
Goliad, No. 370.—Ben D. Kelley. John H. Shaw, John D. Shearer, Warren Dutton, William Johnson, Samuel L. Studdard, William L. Tesney, Mallon Jones.
Russellville, No. 371 —William J. Oliver, John A. Osborn, William J. Randal, James M. Gast, William B. Hurst, W. J. Davis, W. A. Fike, Henry A. Malone.
Bell's Landing, No. 373.—N. J. Stallworth, W. W. Riley, Joseph Snell.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384 —John C. Bishop, John M. Bradley, William C. Bryant, William J. Cook, Caleb B. Crull, William H. Dorand, John E. Ellis, Thomas F Fox, William K Jones, Thomas S. Jordan, W. Benjamin Kline, Julian L. Lockwood, Edley J. Oden, Monroe D. Parker, Robert A. Sedwick, George E. Stein, James W. Stewart, Robert Sturgess, Samuel W. Vance, John R. Walker, Harry B. Wheelock.
Trinity, No. 386 —Andrew J. Griffin.
Weathers, No. 390.—John T. Walker, Henry B. Ferrill, William M. Scarbrough, Henry C. Knight, Wyatt M. Worthy.
Hickory Flat, No. 392.—Shirley Sledge.
Hartselle, No. 398 —Histaspas Stewart, Lawson G. Bean, Charles E. Boger.
Hanceville, No. 400.—Meeks L. Mann, Allen R Self, Edward Lindsey.
Green Hill, No. 402.—William H. Stalls.

Doric, No. 406.—John W. White.

Helena, No. 410—Warren G. Lee, William H. Shelton, Charles A Milstead, Rufus H. Walker.

Jemison, No 411.—J. O. Jeffress, Jasper T. Smitherman. O. T. Grimes.

Amberson, No. 412.—Jessie T. Corn, John Gay.

High Shoals, No. 413.—Stephen S. Waller, John A. Green.

George Smith, No. 417.—James M Hyde, James M. Snow, Isham Pescott, William H. Batson, A. White.

Hilton, No. 419.—Fernando R. Tinge.

Clanton, No. 423.—Orman A. Duke, John A. Kemp, Isaiah W. Gullahorn, James W. M. Wilson, James M. Bivings, John S. Golson.

Steel Station, No 432—George H. Willcox, John R. Walker.

Andalusia, No. 434—James Crosby, Thomas L. Sellers, George W. Dorsey.

Ware, No 435.—J. P. Spratlin, E. Albert Gilbert, Charles J Robinson, James Young, Thomas J. Lowe.

Fort Payne, No. 437.—Charles M. Hodges, Charles M. Bell, John F. Maines, Charles W. Olson, Frank V. Folkes.

Headland, No. 438.—Jackson Hodges, John T. Rhodes, Acy Gilley, Shady T. Crocket, Thomas B Richards, Henry H Donehas.

Forney, No. 440—William A. McCord. Stephen A. Garret, William W. Abernathy, James J. Baker.

Anniston, No. 443.—R. M. Alexander, J. C. Allen, William Robert Addis, James Barker, N H. Ballard, Thomas J. Coley, H. C. Camfield, William A. Darden, William Ellis, Robert Fleet, Felix Foster, John H Ferguson, Ephraim E. Frisell, Thomas Hampson, Nicholas D. Harvy, Thomas E. Haywood, William A Jacobs, Singleton A. Kelly, John B. Kelly, John Malone Ledbetter, James McMills, James McLearen, James F. Power, William E. Quinn, J. Robson. William C. Smith, N. H. Stone, James D. Thompson, Emmet Vaugh, Howard J. Young.

Leeds, No. 446.—John Perry Abercrombie, Jonathan Willis Bass, Charley Carborn, William Rufus Farley, Samuel Lewis Robertson.

Coalburg, No 448.—Joseph W. Brooks.

Gibson, No. 453.—William N. Aldridge, John W. Bickerton, Preston M. Christian, George A. Gaines, James R. Goodwin, R. S. Huttitt, L. B. Kraws, William Nelson, Robert H. Palmer, William M. Patton, James D. Pickens, Thomas W. Ragan, James W. Sheperd, John W. Shields, J. W. Sulphin.

Lee, No. 454.—Stephen Hodge, H. L. Griffin, Louis Cherry, H. L. Bandy, A. B. Yarbrough.

Beulah, No 455.—James R. Barrington, Robert J. Tankersly, Thomas E Sharmon, Wade K. Wheelis, James M. Allen, Emmit L. Holt.

Bessemer, No. 458.—P. B. Simms, John S. Beeson.

King Soloman, No. 460.—Edwin T. Talliaferro, Charles C. Fleming, George H. Waddell, Augustus B. Bethea, William A. Bird, Nat C. Royster, Charles E. Stoner, Waldo C. Bickle, John W. Pack.

Shiloh, No. 461.—John J. Weed, Jefferson Holmes.

Corinthian, No. 462.—A. M. Carter.

Addison, No. 463.—William King Wade, Littleton Jean.

Haleysville, No. 464.—Jacob L. Shamlen, John T. Ferrell, Thomas V. Davis.

Day's Gap, 465.—James Handley, James H. Clark, Robert H. Turner, Wilson Sheperd, John Kyle, John H. Pool.

Dothan, No. 466.—John H. Walker.

Enterprise, No. 469.—Calvery Ford Letson, William Osburn Harris.

Stanton, No. 473.—John Calhoun Walker, Robert Henry Lawrence.

Blocton, No. 474.—David B. Alston, Samuel T. Hansard.

Deatsville, No 475.—Oscar N. Due.

Avondale, No. 476.—Oliver Weiser, Joseph Brown, William A. Jones, Henry C. Brance, Columbus Philips, Hilary F. Oliver, Samuel M. Cross, Isaac E. Hard, Frank D. Smith, Isaac Price, William S. Self, Jenkin L. Jenkins, James E. Haley, Levi Campbell, John M. Harris, Herbert L. Brown.

Renfroe, No 477.—George W. Owen, William H. Cline.

Guin, No. 478.—Alvin H. Jones, William J. Martin, Sampson Bobo, David A. Lowe.

Locust Fork, No. 481.—Thomas B. Denver.

New Decatur, No. 491.—Joseph C. Turner, William D. Wright, George. W. Young.

Wylam, No. 492.—John McAllister.

Ashford, No. 493.—John Epperson.

Carbon Hill, No. 494.—Owen R. Morris.

Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525.—Robert Mauchline, John E. Graves, Frank W. Towle.

SUSPENDED FOR UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Washington No. 36.—Wiley W. Hanah, William H. Gilliam, James Kellar.
Columbia No. 135.—W. H. Snead.
Marshall No. 209.—John A. Sanders.
Sam Dixon No. 218.—Joseph H. Winter, Norman F. Cabot.
Seddon No. 248.—Henry G. Crump, James R. Puckett, John M. Ward.
Walnut Grove No. 261.—Benjamin W. Revis.
Pea River No. 271.—Jeremiah Vickers, Stephen Thompson, James Thompson, William Thomas Dyas.
Jonesboro No. 315.—Henry Saterfield.
Ozark No. 349.—Noah Carroll.
Heaton No. 354.—Sylvester C. Ray, James F. Walden.
Van Buren No. 355.—George M. Watson.
Headland No. 438 Charles S. Johns, Acy Gilley, John T. Love.
Florida No. 450.—James B. Brooks (for three years).
Harris No. 457.—Pinkney R. Parsons.
Hardy Howle No. 459.—John W. Shaw.
Dothan No. 466.—Philip L. Burdeshaw, John C. Skipper.
Blocton No. 474.—John Gilbert.
Cedar Bluff No. 486.—John C. Hanson.
Irondale No. 506.—Ben. F. Gluce.
East Bend No. 517.—John Franklin Hitt.
Hewitt No. 519.—Ernest M. Secrest.

REJECTED.

Rising Virtue No. 4.—Ike Friedman.
Macon No. 7 —John O. Noble.
Farrar No. 8.—Fletcher W. Beall.
Selma Fraternal No. 27.—William H. Schoenberg, Isaac Paplemas, John C Escridge.
Rising Sun No. 29 —William H Shurley (for affiliation).
Washington No. 36 —Morgan Mitchell, Joseph W. Bresler.
Courtland No. 37.—John S. Hill, John J. Leeman.
Leighton No. 43.—T. S Donaldson, Z. T H gden.
Harmony No 46 —Robert C. L. Martin.
Amity No. 54.—Louis Cohen.
Mount Moriah No. 55.—Jacob J Foster.
Troy No. 56 —Jacob Seligman, John W. Huddleston, Wilson B. Folmar Marion F. Anderson.
St. John's No. 62.—J. Courtney Hixon.
Cokerville No. 75.—John J. Wall.
Sawyer No. 93. —Isaac Mize.
Yorkville No 131 —John R. Senders.
Rockford No. 137.—T. Lorenzo D. Wilson.
Penick No. 161.—M. A. Boley.
Andrew Jackson No. 173.—Doctor G. Sharp (second time).
Dallas No 228.—J. D. Johnson.
Gadsden No. 236 —Isaac P. Booker, F. O. Bussy, Thomas J. Best.
Coosa No. 242. —Oscar F. Callier.
Mt. Pleasant No 266.—C. T. Phillips
Charles Baskerville No. 281.—James E. Glenn.
Clinton No. 287.—J. W. Thomas, J. W. Marshall.
Fort Deposit No. 291 —Cary Thomas Watts.
Pleasant Hill No 321.—W. T. Ellis.
Clear Creek No. 340.—Edward B. Pool.
Ragan No. 341 —Robert T. Faulkner.
Echo No. 345.—Daniel J. Hunt.
Wilson Williams No. 351.—Luie M Chambers.
Piedmont Fraternal No. 368 —Charles Dempsey.
Russellville No. 371.—Isaac C. Hollinger.
Robert E Lee No. 379.—James Andrews.
Attalla No.383.—John H. Laster, J. C Chislom.
Birmingham Fraternal No. 384.—David B Steedly.
North Border No. 391 —John M. Morris, Francis M. Hutchison.
Valley Head No. 394.—William E. Applegate.

Helena No. 410.—Burras Winfield.
Oak Level No. 415—J. B. Cheatwood.
Clanton No. 423.—James M. Dawson.
Andalusia No. 434 —Samuel W. Raley.
Ware No. 435.—James A. Freeman.
Fort Payne No. 437.—Hugh A. Fitzpatrick.
Calera No. 445 —Abe Stein.
Florida No. 450.—John B. F. Arid.
Gibson No. 453.—J. L. Ferrier, T. B. Newton.
Bessemer No. 448.—Julian Jaffe, (Oct. 3, 1892), S F. Jones, Julian Jaffe (Aug. 7, 1893).
Hardy Howle No. 459 —Benjamin B. Hunt.
King Solomon No. 460.—F. B. Johnston (affiliation).
Day's Gap No. 465 —J. K. Kemp.
Dothan No. 466 —W. T. Keyson. John C. Skipper.
Avondale No. 476.—William T. Houser.
Davis Fraternal No. 483.—James A Clark, Pinkney M Bankston, William D. McCarthy.
New Decatur No. 491.—Charles G. Lynch (M. G.)
Wylan No. 492 —John G. Fanon (affiliation).
Bay Minette No 498.—Henry A. Ellison.
Logan No. 500.—George H Echols Jefferson S. Land.
George Morrow No. 507.—James S. Palmer.
Johns No. 511 —William Hughes, John Jayne.
Windham No. 524 —Richard M. Earnest.
Woodlawn Fraternal No. 525.—M. L. Satterfield.
Hacklebury No 526.—John S. Sparks, George W. Rowe.
Middleton No. 527.—E. J. Haynie.
Myles J. Greene No. 539.—Joseph S. Smith.
Muscadine No. 531.—J. T. McDaniel.

EXPELLED.

Rising Sun, No. 29.—Samuel R. Cotten.
New Market, No. 52.—Joseph J. Cook, George F. Strong, William J. Walker (M. G.)
Troy, No. 56.—John T. Davison.
Columbia, No. 135.—James Samuel Ronie.
Caledonia, No. 198.—Joseph F. Thomas.
Mt. Carmel, No. 223.—Preston Pool.
Newton, No. 224.—Henry W. Baker.
Gaylesville, No. 256.—John M. Wilson.
Ragan, No. 341.—Oco DeArman.
Attalla, No. 383.—Ferrill A. Herring.
Shorterville, No. 422.—William H. Calhoun.
Beulah, No. 455.—John Thomas Ellis.
Stanton, No. 473.—George Washington Lodge.
Davis Fraternal, No. 483.—John F. Glover.
Midland City, No. 504.—William H. Gilbert.
Irondale, No. 506.—Richard C. Arthur.
Carrington, No. 522.—Perkins B. Carter.

RE-INSTATED.

Rising Virtue, No. 4.—William W. Prude, James P. Tillery.
Moulton, No. 6.—Orson D. Gibson, John M. Wallace.
Macon, No. 7.—Maybanks B. DuBose.
Farrar, No. 8.—William H. May.
Royal White Heart, No. 10.—M. M. Watson, M. H. Parrish, J. N. Williams, C. W. Fern, S. P. Sanders, J. H. McRea, C. H. Spencer, W. W. Johnson, R. M. Lee.
Montgomery, No. 11.—F. A. Dreyspring.
Athens, No 15.—Rodah V. Horton.
Dale, No. 25.—Malcolm McNeil, Jacob N. Whisenhant.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27.—William W. Roberts, Charles G. Kuhne, Benjamin J. Sitton.
Rising Sun, No. 29.—Frank Kontsen, Robert P. Baker, Thomas N. Martin, William Young.
Washington, No. 36.—William C. Bessonett.
Courtland, No. 37.—Thomas J. Graham, John H. Loosier, George W. Thrasher.
Mobile, No. 30.—George King.
Livingston, No. 41.—James M. Herregan.
Hiram, No. 42.—John M. Wyly.
Leighton, No. 43.—George Shegog, John A. P. Robinson, Charles A. Taney.
Greening, No 53.—Malachi G. Brooks.
Troy, No. 56.—John R. Boone.
Tuskegee, No. 57.—John A. McBride, Lawrence Lewis.
Eureka, No. 64.—John Gamble, Thomas F. Potter.
Fredonia, No. 79.—Marion S. Kirby, William S. Lawrence.
Bellefont, No. 82.—Robert F. Proctor.
Sawyer, No. 93.—Samuel McKee.
Hartwell, No. 101.—Samuel W. Wright, George W. Pitts, John F. Smith, William F. Higgins, Benjamin W. Mattison.
Good Samaritan, No. 104.—E. L. Philips, T. A. Colley, David C. Huggins, I. P. McCoy, George W. Knight.
Shilon, No 105.—Joel W. Pope, Samuel Threadgill.
Forest Hill, No. 110.—L. Powell Baker.
Notasuiga, No. 149.—John F. Griggs, S. Martial Tommie.
Wiley, No. 134.—William Phenix.
Baldwin, No 142.—Ransom M. Guy.

Maysvile, No. 158.—John F. Clarke, Andrew M. Sublett, John M. Layman, Fleming Jordan, Thomas R. Hall, Frank B. Gurley, George W. O'Neal, James F. Morrow, William L. Giles, William L. Duncan, John W. Campbell, Jesse Reed, Gates McMahon.
Penick, No. 161.—E. F. Williams.
Clopton, No. 171.—James J. Dean, John F. Andrews.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173 —William S. Ford.
Cataula, No. 186.—John W. Patton.
Hillabee, No. 197.—John N. Slaughter, David B. Brown.
Elkmont, No. 207.—Thomas J. Scott.
Alexandria, No. 208 —James N. Martin, William J. Martin, William J. Aderhold.
Ebenezer, No. 210.—John M. Alston.
York, No 311.—John McQueen.
Carrollton, No. 214 —William Lynn Liprey, Milton Giles Lofton.
Lineville, No. 219 —John L. Haynes.
Newton, No. 224.—Thomas J. Richardson.
Louisville, No. 225 —Daniel D. McDonald.
Dallas, No. 228 —S. O. Striplin.
Bexar, No. 230.—Solomon May.
Bowen, No. 240.—William I. Stevens, Wade H. Therrell.
Coosa, Do 242 —Oscar F. Collier
Dawson, No 244.—William J Lansden.
Morrison, No. 246.—William A Eiland.
Seddon, No. 247.—John M. Buchannan, Henry G. Crump, James R. Puckett.
Lawrence, No. 258.—Charles C Carter.
Amand, No. 250 —William C. Adair.
Northport, No. 252.—James E G. Shirley, Samuel A. Malone.
Quitman, No. 254.—Henry H. Shell.
Ervin, No. 257.—Van. T. Davis, William F. Sides
Walnut Grove, No 264 —James M Burns
Forest Home, No. 270.—Stephen T. Glenn.
Pea River, No. 271.—William Norton.
Frankfort, No. 275 —William B. Sparks, George T. Underwood.
Larkinsville, No. 277.—James E. Perkenson, Levi Harrison.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281.—Benjamin F. Peters.
Clinton, No. 287.—A. J. Avant.
Fort Deposit, No. 291.—Theophilus N. Coleman.
Central City, No. 305.—John D. Moseley.
Jonesboro, No. 315.—Henry Saterfield.
Viola, No. 324.—John A. Dean.
Oliver, No. 334 —Parson David, Boaz W. Bush.

Ragan, No. 341.—C. Decatur Davis.
Echo, No. 345 —Pall H. Preston.
Bienville, No. 348.—Jasper J. Bolter, James T. Cope.
Ozark, No. 349.—Berry P. Gaines, Edward Byrd, Jesse M. Carmichael, W. L. Casey.
Rock Mills, No. 353 —J. W. McDonough.
Van Buren, No. 355.—Andrew W. Dilbeck.
Town Creek, No. 361.—William H. Stanley.
Chester, No 363.—Andrew J. Crow.
Chandler, No. 367.—John H. Brooks, John R. Motes, John W. Tumblin.
Athelstan, No. 369.—S. P. Ging.
Gainesville, No. 376.—Elisha F. Cox.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384.—T. M. D. Earheart, Arthur Gledhill, Isaac R. Hochstadter, Henry S. Jones, Charles M. Parish, Robert Stephens.
Trinity, No. 386.—John M. Minor, Jasper N. Wade.
Newbergh, No. 388.—George W. Hurley.
North Border, No. 391.—John W. Johnson, Wiley B. Roberts, John L. Tennison, William G. Wright.
Hickory Flat, No. 392.—Shirley Sledge.
Black Oak, No. 397.—Philip B. Gilbert.
Doric, No. 406.—James H. Dupriest, Thomas J. Bowles.
Hillsboro, No. 408 —Berry M. Simpson.
Jemison, No. 411.—Henry T. Estis.
Amberson, No. 412.—James Morgan, Charles H. Armes, Tucker W. Hood, Beverly C. Bass.
High Shoals, 413.—Enoch J. Barton.
Shorterville, No. 422.—Edmund N. Bruce.
Clanton, No. 423 —Robert H. Wilson, William E. D. Edwards, Levy Marcus, Little B. Wells.
Belgreen, No. 428.—James P. Waldrip.
Andalusia, No. 434.—Reuben Hart.
Ware, No. 435.—Elijah B. Farmer.
Headland, No. 438.—Acy Gilley, Alex Ham.
Mount Vernon, No. 439.—Wiley T. Green.
Anniston, No. 443.—Ephraim E. Trisell, William E. Quinn, N. H. Stone.
Alsboro, No. 444.—William Elbert Patten.
Coalburg, No. 448.—William Berry.
Beulah, No. 455.—William David Lynn, Thomas Endorns Sherman, John Ludlow Yarbrough.
Harris, No. 537.—Thomas C. Carroll.
Stanton, No. 473.—C. C. Barber.
East Lake, No. 480.—Robert B. Ustic.

Locust Fork, No. 481.—Francis Tidwell, Isaac B. Seargeant, Lockhart M. Powell.
Davis Fraternal, No. 483 —John W. Gravlee.
Irondale, No. 506.—Ben F. Gluce.
Hewitt, No. 519.—Ernest M. Secrest.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

Helion, No. 1.—David A. Ramsey, February 20, 1893.
Alabama, No. 3 —John W. Slaughter, March 5, 1893
James Monroe Agee, July 15, 1893.
Rising Virtue, No 4.—William G. B. Pearson, April 14, 1893.
Moulton, No. 6.—John V. Moore, June 10, 1893.
William V. Curtis, December 19, 1892.
Royal White Heart, No. 10.—John A Foster, January 27, 1893.
Samuel A. Simms, December 18, 1892.
M. R. Hill, April 18, 1893.
C. H Spencer, October 9, 1893.
A. H. Thomas, September 25, 1893.
Montgomery, No. 11 —Simon Jacobi, July 29, 1893.
Luther Streepy, August 2, 1893.
Gustave Weil. October 12, 1893.
Florence, No. 14.—Winfrey Whitlock, October 31, 1893.
St. Albans, No. 22.—William H. Grayson, May 21, 1893.
Samuel F. Gholson, August 3, 1893.
Dale, No. 25.—Zoraster S. Cook, January 26, 1893.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27.—Joseph May, August 4, 1893.
Rising Sun, No. 29.—Joseph S. Sugars, October 12, 1892.
Frederick Gass, December 26, 1892.
Washington, No. 36 —Joseph Hillman, September 28, 1892.
Samuel Stegar, February 14, 1893
William M Stewart, April 18, 1893.
Courtland, No. 37.—Samuel W. Shackleford, April 16, 1893.
Andrew J. Morris, May 25, 1893
Mobile, No. 40 —Abraham Baerman, January 16, 1893.
Joseph Reimache, August 1, 1893 .
Livingston, No. 41 —Robert H. Arrington, September 27, 1892.
Seth S Mellen, ———.
Hiram, No. 42.—Andrew J. Farmer, August 5, 1893.
Leighton, No. 43 —George Shegog, September 19, 1893.
Gaston, No. 44 —Tolbert Adams, June 26, 1893.
Harmony, No 46 —James T. Kendall, November 8, 1892.
Samuel Baer, October 5, 1892.
Demopolis, No. 49.—Francis G. Lyon, March 16, 1893.
New Market, No. 52.—William N. Davis, August 13, 1893.

Amity, No. 54.—John Cullen, September 2, 1893.
Israel G. Smith, February 16, 1893.
James L. Minor, September 27, 1893.
H. Y. Webb, February 24, 1993.
Mount Moriah, No. 55.—Robert T. Stringfellow, October 30, 1892.
Troy, No. 56.—Henry Clay Wiley, April 5, 1893
Emil Jackson, May 29, 1893.
Tuskegee, No. 57.—John C. Smith, September 17, 1892.
Eureka, No. 64.—Adam B. Dulin, April 21, 1893.
Hampden Sidney, No. 67.—Jacob D. Whetstone, July 2, 1893.
Howard No 69.—William H. Eakins, October 22, 1892.
Isaac Brisk, February 23, 1893.
Central, No. 70.—Abner Killough, July 3, 1893.
Cokerville, No. 75.—John Owen, April, 1893.
Fredonia, No. 79.—William S. Lawrence, August 27, 1893.
Benjamin J. Dixon, June 28 1893.
Bellefont, No. 82.—Jackson B. Foster, May 9, 1893.
Henry, No. 91.—William R. Kelley, November 2 1892.
Sawyer, No. 93.—James Marion Herrage, May 27, 1893.
Tuckabatchie, No. 96.—Jesse L. Revell.
Irven Johnson.
Lazobatchee, No. 97—William R. Jones, September 2, 1893.
Hartwell, No. 101.—Tolliver P. Gwin, May 26, 1893.
Joshua R. Teague, April 20, 1893.
Herman, No. 106.—George M. Wren, June 5, 1893
Choctaw, No. 107.—Robert B. Carr, November 30, 1892.
James B. Mortimore, July 30, 1893.
Coffeeville, No. 122.—Earnest McCorquodale, December 28, 1892.
Havana, No. 123.—Robert P. Durham, March 28, 1893.
Bolivar, No. 127.—Charles L. M. Porter, May 11, 1893.
Collin C. Speller, July 28, 1893.
Geneva, No. 129.—E. J. Borland, April 18, 1893.
Henry H. Lewis, December, 1892.
Yorkville, No. 131.—William Manning, September 16, 1892.
Roanoke, No. 132.—William E. White, March 28, 1893.
Columbia, No. 135.—Larkin Culbreth, March 13, 1893.
Unity, No. 136.—Isaiah J. Hestle, May 11, 1893.
Shelby, No. 140.—Levi Armstrong, June 18, 1893.
Burleson, No. 143.—Hardin Patterson, September 2, 1893.
Fraternity, No. 145.—John H. Arnold, December 13, 1892.
Missouri, No. 146.—James Hickman Norris, March 22, 1893.
Cold Water, No. 148.—Dana E. Monroe, August 8, 1893.

Hendrix, No. 162.—Joseph Morrow, August 2, 1893.
Mount Hope, No. 168 —William W. Reynolds, September 25, 1892.
George V. Atwood, June 27, 1893.
Fellowship, No. 172.—Jordan Elmore, June 16, 1893.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173.—Thomas J. Williams, November 29, 1892.
James T. Holtzclaw, July 18, 1893.
George W. McDade, August 31, 1893.
Deatsville, No. 178 —William J. Ezell, August 25, 1893.
Brundidge, No. 184.—Isaac B. Smith, February 16, 1893.
W. H. Adams, March 25, 1893.
Cataula, No. 186.—John W. Patton, April 7, 1893.
Chattahoochee, No. 192.—William Brown, December 9, 1892.
Hopewell, No. 193.—James F. Armstrong, July 7, 1893.
Hillabee, No. 197.—James H. Neighbors, August 5, 1893.
Killigee, No. 199.—Franklin B. Atkins, July 1, 1893.
Sylacauga, No. 200 —Tandy W. Barnett, April 30, 1893.
Marshall, No. 209.—Samuel M. Wallace.
York, No. 211.—James C. Sherer, October 22, 1892.
Absolom Sherer, January 10, 1893.
Sam Dixon, No. 218 —William H. Ballard, August 31, 1893.
Tensaw, No. 221.—William B. Weekley, February, 1893.
Louisville, No. 225.—Thomas W. McRae, May 26, 1893.
Dallas, No. 228.—Eli Philips, December 31, 1892
James H. Armstrong.
Sepulga, No. 233.—James Clipper, January 26, 1893.
Gadsden, No. 236.—William Christopher, October 30, 1892.
Clifford C. Cohen, May 16, 1893.
M. C. Herstein, July 16, 1893.
William R. Kirk.
Fairmount, No. 238.—Noah Parker, January 2, 1893.
Coosa, No. 242.—Richard Gay, March 31, 1893.
John Payne, No. 245.—Charles Coleman, August 4, 1892.
Seddon, No. 247.—James Nabors, March 8, 1893.
Newton Isaac, January, 1893.
Emery R. Forester, December 8, 1893.
Lawrence, No. 248.—Hatcher J. Vickers, July 11.
Amand, No. 250.—Samuel Gates, January 28, 1893.
Rose Hill, No. 253.—James P. Rossau, February, 11, 1893.
Quitman, No. 254.—Robert H. Hall, July 21, 1893.
Gaylesville, No. 256.—Moses L. Whitten, May 14, 1893.
Ervin, No. 257.—John F. Hayne, July, 1893.

Talladega, No. 261.—Robert T. Conby, December 19, 1892.
William Sisson, February 12, 1893.
Joseph H. Johnson, May 5, 1893
Walnut Grove, No. 264.—Robert A. Sprayberry, June 14, 1893.
Meridian, No. 265 —John C. Graham, February 20, 1893.
John J. Ford, May 26, 1893.
Pea River, No. 271 —Nathan Duke, September 20, 1893.
Joel Falkner, January 5, 1893.
Larkinsville, No. 277.—Burrell W. Smart, September 14, 1893
Thomas J Erwin, July 26, 1893.
Eldridge Sims, October 21, 1892.
Springville No. 280 —Jenking D. Clark, January 20, 1893.
Clinton, No. 287.—John Cain, April 5, 1893.
Fort Deposit, No. 291.—Thomas Blake, November 20 1892.
Norris, No. 301 —Wilson Beck, May 1, 1893.
Joseph J. Jackson, November 23, 1893
Viola, No. 324.—John L Jourden, March 20, 1893.
William T. Hood, August 3, 1893
Charity, No. 331.—Thomas E. Potts November 7, 1892.
Oliver, No. 334.—Parson Davis, March 3, 1893.
Stephen M Gilmore, February, 1893
Georgiana Davis, No. 338.—William Thompson, September 12, 1893.
Echo, No. 345.—Francis J. Marshall, June 2, 1893.
Hurtsboro, No 346 —Isaac P. Cheney.
Bienville, No. 348 —Shadric Joshua Harris, April 30, 1893.
Ozark, No. 349.—John J. Parker, October 24, 1892.
Willson Williams, No. 351.—William Hill, February 2, 1893.
Rock Mills, No. 353.—Thomas T. Holley, December 31, 1893.
Van Buren, No. 355.—Warren H. Sims, April, 1893
Ashland, No. 356 —Henry A Manning, November 14, 1891
John Garrett, March 15, 1893
Houston, No. 365.—Geo. W. Curtis, Aug. 10, 1893
Richard D Templeton, September 21, 1893.
Cotaco, No 366.—A. T. Hamilton, September 24 1892
J. C. Pickens, November 13, 1892.
Athelstan, No. 369.—William G Little, January 21, 1893
Robert E Lee, No. 379 —James G Donald, June 5, 1893
E. H. Cook, No. 381.—Daniel M. A. Dansby, October 14, 1892
Attalla, No. 383.—James H. Fowler, September 24, 1892
Birmingham Fraternal, No 384 —John W. Apel, October 23, 1892
Daniel Odom December 11, 1892.
Trinity, No. 386 —William O. Sewell, July 31, 1893.
Jasper N. Wade, August 24, 1893.

Newbergh, No. 388.—Edwin B Sockwell, July 5 1893.
Falkville, No. 396.—Eiley M. Sams, August, 1893.
Hartselle, No. 398 —Phannal J. Hutchenson, August 24 1893.
Hanceville, No. 400.—Thomas R Gladney, April 30 1893
Jemison, No 411 —Lawson J Hand January 15 1893
James H. Hughes, November 4, 1892.
Oak Level No 415.—Calvin L. Steed, October 17, 1892
Mike T. Alsobrook, October 24, 1892.
Hilton, No. 419 —Viens S Powell, March 6, 1893.
Shortervil e No. 422 —George P. Bruce, January 23, 1893
Clanton, No. 423 —Minor Woolley, June 15, 1893.
Temple, No. 425.—William Linsel, February 10, 1893.
Leander J. Crawford, August 24, 1893.
Albertville, No. 430.—H. R. Jackson; James Bailey.
Steel Station, No 432.—James M. Gaddy, January 19, 1893.
Ware No. 435.—John W. DeLoach, January 21, 1893.
Headland, No. 438 —Joseph Holland, January 11, 1893
Hugh L Deshazo, August 22, 1893.
Forney, No. 440.—John McGugan, September 13 1893
Bethlehem, No. 442 —A. B. Brinleigh, June 29, 1893.
Anniston, No 443 —James F. Moses, October 22, 1892.
Florida, No. 450 —William Findlay, May 13, 1893.
Frank L Fike, July 22, 1893.
Gibson, No. 453 —John E Copeland, August 12, 1893
Harris, No. 457.—James Raney, July 22, 1893.
Bessemer, No 458 —Wm. B. Matt, December 13, 1892
E T. Dummitt, June 28, 1893
Hardy Howle, No. 459.—James McClintock, February 23, 1893.
Shiloh, No. 461 —L. B Clayton, April 14, 1893.
Addison, No 463.—William Legg, February 21, 1893
Dothan, No. 466 —William H. Strickland, June 29, 1893.
Stanton, No. 473.—James Thomas Lawrence, September 23, 1892.
Avondale, No 476.—William F Gray, March 30 1893
Rock Spring, No. 479.—James M. Newman, March 7, 1893
John A. Ratchford, April, 29, 1893.
Monroe, No 485 —David Nettles, October 3, 1892.
Carbon Hill, No 494.—George Blankenship, April 14, 1893.
Bremen, No. 496 —J. C Roberson, December 18, 1892.
Logan, No 500 —John B. Leggett, June 20, 1893.
Geo. Morrow, No. 507 —William H. Higginbotham July 22 1893
Wilsonville, No 510.—Archibald Norris, July 15, 1893
James D. Truss, No 515.—Jacob W. Griffin, March 6, 1893.
Gurley, No. 521. —Leroy B. Jones.

REGISTER OF LODGES.

REGISTER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
1	Helion	Huntsville	Madison	Huntsville	Amos B. Jones	Churchill G. Spillman	2nd Tuesday
3	Alabama	Perdue Hill	Monroe	Perdue Hill	Isaac D. Roberts	John A Savage	Sat on or bf fm
4	Rising Virtue	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Wm. G. Cochran	Joseph H. Tyler	4th Wednesday
6	Moulton	Moulton	Lawrence	Moulton	DeWitt C. White	H. G. Almon	4th Saturday
7	Macon	Grove Hill	Clarke	Grove Hill	William W. Daffin	Love N. Pugh	4th Saturday
8	Farrar	Elyton	Jefferson	Elyton	Richard N. Hawkins	Horace J. Salter	1st Friday night
9	Gilead	Butler	Choctaw	Butler	John W. Johnston	Benj H. Warren	1 Tues & 3 Thur
10	Royal White Heart	Clayton	Barbour	Clayton	Bunyan Davie	Thomas G. Grubbs	2 and 4 Monday
11	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	Jacob Pepperman	1 & 3 Mon eve's
14	Florence	Florence	Lauderdale	Florence	Mason B. Shelton	Thomas E. Barry	1 Friday
16	Athens	Athens	Limestone	Athens	Ben Lee Allen	Charles A. Arnett	1 Monday night
22	St. Albans	Linden	Marengo	Linden	Samuel G. Woolf	Charles B. Cleveland	1 Saturday
24	George Washington	Clinton	Greene	Clinton	Calvin Upchurch	Phelan Eatman	2 Saturday
25	Dale	Camden	Wilcox	Camden	John B. Christian	Hamilton A. Ratcliffe	Friday bf fm
26	LaFayette	Greensboro	Hale	Greensboro	John H. Turpin	William E. W. Yerby	3 Tuesday
27	Selma Fraternal	Selma	Dallas	Selma	Nathan Kahn	Adolph Jacobson	1 and 3 Monday
29	Rising Sun	Decatur	Morgan	Decatur	William E. Oakley	William R. Jones	2 Tuesday eve
31	Autauga	Autaugaville	Autauga	Autaugaville	William S. Pou	James M. Thompson	Last Saturday
36	Washington	Tuscumbia	Colbert	Tuscumbia	Edward W. Gilfillin	James H. Simpson	2 Saturday
37	Courtland	Courtland	Lawrence	Courtland	Wm. V. Chardavoyne	William T. Simmons	1 Tuesday
39	Wetumpka	Wetumpka	Elmore	Wetumpka	George F. Sedberry	William S. Penick	Sat before fm
40	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Edwin L. Marechal	James W. Little	2 Tuesday
41	Livingston	Livingston	Sumter	Livingston	Charles J. Brockway	John H. Norville	4 Friday
42	Hiram	Jacksonville	Calhoun	Jacksonville	Thomas R Ward	John T. Jelks	1 and 3 Monday
43	Leighton	Leighton	Colbert	Leighton	Harelin T. Strout	William McCormack	Th nt on or bfm
44	Gaston	Warsaw	Sumter	Warsaw	C. C Grove	Paul Fulton	1 Wednesday
46	Harmony	Eufaula	Barbour	Eufaula	G. L. Comer	C. H. Beach	2 and 4 Thu eve
49	Demopolis	Demopolis	Marengo	Demopolis	Edward H. C. Bailey	Archibald G. Sharpe	2 and 4 Monday
50	Union	Uniontown	Perry	Uniontown	John B. Christian	Junie Harwood	2 Thursday eve
52	New Market	New Market	Madison	Plevna	James R. Walker	Japheth A. Walker	2 and 4 Saturday
53	Greening	Evergreen	Conecuh	Evergreen	Henry A. Shields	Perry C. Walker	3 Saturday eve
54	Amity	Eutaw	Greene	Eutaw	William Smaw	James O. Banks, Jr.	1 Monday
55	Mt. Moriah	Pickensville	Pickens	Pickensville	Henry E. Moorehead	John E. Wilkins	2 Wednesday
56	Troy	Troy	Pike	Troy	Fletcher J. Cowart	Josiah Jernigan	1 and 3 Saturday
57	Tuskegee	Tuskegee	Macon	Tuskegee	John H. Conway	Simon Marx	1 and 3 Monday
59	Benton	Benton	Lowndes	Benton	William H. May	Robert M. Macadory	1 Friday
61	Tompkinsville	Tompkinsville	Choctaw	Pennington	Thomas A. Knighton	William H. Simmons	1 Saturday
62	Saint John	Union Springs	Bullock	Union Springs	James B. Hunter	Frank Anderson	1 and 3 Fridays

63	Social	Enon	Bullo k	Enon	J. B. Banks, Jr	A. A. Persons		
64	Eureka	Greenville	Butler	Greenville	Lawrence G. McMillain.	William T. Dunklin	1 and 3 Mon eve	
65	C. P. Whitt	Bell's Church	Dallas	Brown's	Joseph A. Groves	William C. Whitt	Friday bf 2 Suu	
67	Hampden Sidney.	Robinson's Sp's	Elmore	Prattville	Edwin H Robinson	Samuel H. Gibbons	3 Saturday	
68	Halsey	Jernigan	Russell	Jernigan	Edward W. P Chapman	W. R. Logan	4 Saturday	
69	Howard	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Fred. W. Pickhard, Jr.	Thos. F. O'Rourke	1 and 3 Tuesday	
70	Central	Montevallo	Shelby	Montevallo	Mick Cuffner	Stephen F. Dill	Saturday bfm	
71	Tohopeka	Dadeville	Tallapoosa	Dadeville	Jas. M. Smith	Jas. H. Lowery	3Sat 6m 3 Tu 6m	
72	Widow's Son	Snow Hill	Wilcox	Furman	Geo. A. Barge	Elkanah Burson	Saturday bfm	
74	Solomon	LaFayette	Chambers	LaFayette.	Wm. C. Bledsoe	Jas. W. Smith	1 and 3 Monday	
75	Cokerville	Bethlehem Ch.	Monroe.	Simpkinsville	Wm H. Patrick	Wm. R. Chapman	Sat bf 1 Sun	
76	Auburn	Auburn	Lee	Auburn	Leonidas W. Payne	John M. Thomas	1 and 3 Friday	
78	Crozier	White Plains	Calhoun	White Plains	Allen W. Ward	Elam F. Stovall	Sat bf 3 Sun	
79	Fredonia	Fredonia	Chambers	Fredonia	Andrew J. Thompson	Ebenezer T. Johnson	4 Saturday	
80	Wilcox	Allenton	Wilcox	Allenton	Joseph B McWilliams	Eugene J. McBryde	Fri on or bf f m	
82	Bellfonte	Tupelo	Jackson	Tupelo	J. T Chandler	R. P. Precise	4 Friday eve	
83	Friendship	Centerville.	Bibb	Harrisburg	Jas N C. Brown	Joseph P. Harris	1 Saturday	
84	Etophotic	Bragg's	Lowndes	Braggs	Oliver G. Bruner	Alfred H. Lee	Saturday bfm	
88	Meridian Sun	Pleasant Hill	Dallas	Pleasant Hill	Wm. R. Smyly	Danl. B. Edwards	Friday bfm	
89	Prattville	Prattville	Autauga	Prattville	Chas A. Edwards.	Wm. H Armstrong	Sat on or bfm	
90	Pfister	McKinley	Marengo	McKinley	John H. Bohannon	Edwa d C. Coats	1 Wednesday	
91	Henry	Abbeville	Henry	Abbeville	J. W Foste.	T A Trawick	2 and 4 Wed	
93	Sawyer	Wedowee	Randolph	Wedowee	Bird H. Ford	Robt. T. West	2 and 4 Saturday	
95	Danville	Danville	Morgan	Danville	Simon P Lovelady.	S. R. Tidwell		
96	Tuckabatchee	Crawford	Russell	Crawford	Thos J. Gibson	ird B. Jordan	2 and 4 Saturday	
97	Lozobatchee	Goshen	Cnerokee	Spring Garden	Hampton W. Glover	James R. Livingston	Sat bef3 Sunday	
98	Fulton	Orrv lle	Dallas	Orrville	Jno. H. Rogers	Jno. R. Carter	3 Friday	
101	Hartwell	Oxford	Calhoun	Oxford	B. Dudley Williams	J. C. Wright	4 Monday	
104	Good Samaritan	Dudleyville	Tallapoosa	Dudleyville.	Daniel T. Greene	Alfred A. Speir	Sat,bf 1 Sun	
105	Shiloh	Hampden	Marengo	Shiloh	Henry C. Dismukes.	Joseph E Smyly	3 Saturday	
106	Hermon	Sumterville	Sumter	Sumterville	Joseph R. Ramsey.	Wm. H. Brown	Wednesday bfm	
107	Choctaw	Pushmataha.	Choctaw	Pushmatsha	Joseph M. Gilder	William N Horn	4 Saturday	
110	Forest Hill	Pleasant Grove.	Pickens	Mantua	Louis A. Lavender	Wm. G. McCrackin	2 Saturday	
111	Sylvan	Sylvan	Tuscaloosa	Sylvan	Thad. C. Willingham	John F. Townsend	3 Saturday	
112	Dean	Brooklyn	Conecuh	Brooklyn	James K. Kendell	Edward N. Amos	2 Saturday	
116	DeKalb	Lebanon	DeKalb	Lebanon	Richard Chitwood	Geo. L. Malone	1 Saturday	
119	Notasulga	Notasulga	Macon	Notasulga	Geo. W. Arberry	Jno. E. Cameron	2 and 4 Saturday	
120	Camp Hill	Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Camp Hill	Walter R Dawson	Benj. C. Pinnell	2 Saturday	
122	Coffeeville	Coffeeville	Clarke	West Bend	Jno. Wm. Fluker	Andrew J. Pace	1 Saturday	
123	Havana	Havana	Hale	Havana	Albert M. Avery	Thos. R. Geddie	1 Wednesday	
125	Herndon	Union	Greene	Union	Wm. J. N. Taylor	Jno. J. A Smith	4 Saturday	
126	Mortimer Reeder	Roxana	Lee	Roxana	Samuel Fowler	Jno. L. Stuart	1 and 3 Saturday	
127	Bolivar	Stevenson	Jackson	Stevenson	Thomas Boyd Foster	John I. Blake	1 and 3 Fri eve	

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129	Geneva	Geneva	Geneva	Eunola	John A. Campbell	Franklin J. Ward	2 and 4 Satu'day
131	Yorkville	Yorkville	Pickens	Stafford	Samuel C. Nabers	John G. Pridmore	1 Saturday
132	Roanoke	Roanoke	Randolph	Roanoke	Samuel Henderson	John S. Walden	2 & 4 Thursdays
133	Loachapoka	Loachapoka	Lee	Loachapoka	Jesse O. Warren	William W. David	1 Tues n 3 Sat a
134	Wiley	Post Oak	Bullock	Post Oak	Gaines W. Breedlove	James T. Brown	1 and 3 Saturday
135	Columbia	Columbia	Henry	Columbia	A. J. Armstrong	W. A. Brown	2 Fri and 4 Sat
136	Unity	L'wer Pc'h Tree	Wilcox	Lower PeachTr'e	Kossuth A. Mayer	James W. Gibson	Sat on or bf fm
137	Rockford	Rockford	Coosa	Rockford	Arch D. Bentley	Sinck Suttle	Sat bf 3 Sunday
140	Shelby	Columbiana	Shelby	Columbiana	Isaac D. Mason	John S. Leeper	Last Sat night
142	Baldwin	Stockton	Baldwin	Stockton	Clarence S. Thompkins	William E. Bryant	2 Saturday nght
143	Burleson	Burleson	Franklin	Burleson	William J. Thorn	Albert L. Osburn	1 Saturday
145	Fraternity	Blountsville	Blount	Blountsville	Franklin N. Hudson	Moses W. Hendrick	1 Saturday
146	Missouri	Perote	Bullock	Perote	Andrew D. Laney	William A. Walker	1 and 3 Saturd'y
147	Rogersville	Rogersville	Lauderdale	Rogersville	W. C. Beaver	James T. Fulks	
148	Cold Water	Woodstock	Bibb	Woodstock	Wm. B. Martin	Andrew W. Hayes	3 Saturday
149	Chambers	Milltown	Chambers	Happy Land	James D. Elder	Marion D. Cheuning	4 Saturday
151	Bladon Springs	Bladon Springs	Choctaw	Bladon Springs	R. M. Hearin	H. A. Powe	3 Saturday
153	Monroeville	Monroeville	Monroe	Monroeville	S. H. Dailey	S. W. Yarbrough	Sat before 3 Sun
154	Nixburg	Nixburg	Coosa	Nixburg	William Lewis Johnson	Simeon Allen Thomas	Sat before 1 Sun
158	Maysville	Maysville	Madison	Maysville	Thaddeus B. Connally	Kibble T. Daniel	Fri ev bef're f m
161	Penick	Eclectic	Elmore	Eclectic	William C. Cousins	John B. Land	Sat before 4 Sun
162	Hendrix	Plantersville	Dallas	Plantersville	Samuel G. Todd	Jesse T. Jones	2 Saturday
163	Fay't'v'le Authentic	Fayetteville	Talladega	Fayetteville	Thomas A. Ogletree	Martin Taylor	2 Saturday
166	Sumter	Gaston	Sumter	Gaston			
168	Mount Hope	Mount Hope	Lawrence	Landersville	George W. Jackson	James H. Wear	Sat before 3 Sun
170	Elba	Elba	Coffee	Elba	William H. Chapman	Robert Harper	1 Saturday
171	Clopton	Ariosto	Dale	Ariosto	A. J. Batchelor	Matt Williams	2 and 4 Saturd'y
172	Fellowship	Reform	Pickens	Gordo	Elias A. Brown	Joseph A. Crocker	4 Saturday
173	Andrew Jackson	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Henry H. Matthews	John D. Carter	1 and 3 Tues eve
177	Orion	Orion	Pike	Curry	Samuel J. Townsend	C. N Mallett	Sat before 2 Sun
178	DeSotoville	DeSotoville	Choctaw	DeSotoville	Charles C. McCall	John C. Christopher	3 Saturday
180	Mount Hilliard	Mount Hilliard	Bullock	Mount Hilliard	E M. McCreless	J. W. Stone	2 and 4 Saturd'y
181	Aberfoil	Aberfoil	Bullock	Aberfoil	Charles Crawley	Roderick Bethune	3 Saturday
184	Brundidge	Brundidge	Pike	Brundidge	Calvin McSwain	Howell Foreman	3 Saturday
185	Mt. Eagle	New Site	Tallapoosa	New Site	Joseph M. Amison	John O. Davis	4 Saturday
186	Cataula	Ashville	St. Clair	Ashville	Davis E. Cason	Elisha J. Robinson	1 Thursday
187	Land Mark	Knoxville	Greene	Knoxville	Richard D Lucius	John S. Colvin	4 Saturday
188	Clintonville	Clintonville	Coffee	Clintonville	Benjamin F. Warren	Alfred McGee	4 Saturday

189	Delta	Kiser Hill	Choctaw	Lusk	Francis A. Tate	Jno. Hill	1 Friday
190	Tombigbee	Jefferson	Marengo	Jefferson	C. Boaz Whitfield	Lawrence J. Pace	3 Saturday
191	Brush Creek	Brush Creek	Perry	Morgan Springs	T. F. Hall	B. F. Gray	Sat eve bfm
192	Chattahoochee	Berlin	Chambers	River View	Benj. F. Smith	Francis A. Calhoun	2 and 4 Saturday
193	Hopewell	Reynolds	Bullock	Reynolds	Andrew J. A. Armstrong	George Stowers	2 and 4 Saturday
197	Hillabee	Goodwater	Coosa	Goodwater	Francis M. Partridge	Howell R. Robbins	2 Saturday
198	Caladonia	Gordon	Henry	Gordon	Edward F. Tuttle	Samuel J. Hall	2 and 4 Saturday
199	Kilgee	Chanahatchee	Elmore	Kent	Nathan Landers	V. W. Mullins	3 Saturday
200	Sylacauga	Sylacauga	Talladega	Sylacauga	John A. Edwards	George A. Conville	3 Saturday
201	LaPine	Lapine	Crenshaw	Highland Home	Alpha Champion	Herbert H. Hinds	2 Saturday
207	Elkmont	Elkmont	Limestone	Elkmont	Augustus F. Evans	Jno M. Vance	Fri on or bfm
208	Alexandria	Alexandria	Calhoun	Alexandria	Henry T. Persons	Bailey G. McClelen	1 Saturday
209	Marshall	Guntersville	Marshall	Guntersville	Wm L. Thomason	Thos. B. Lusk	Sat eve on or bfm
210	Ebenezer	Harris	Barbour	Harris	Henry L. Brannon	U. L. Vaughn	2 and 4 Fridays
211	York	Jasper	Walker	Jasper	Jno. B. Shields	Jno. A. Gravlee	2 Friday night
212	Putnam	Louina	Randolph	Louina	Joseph H. Mooty	Stephen J. Parker	3 Saturday
214	Carrollton	Carrollton	Pickens	Carrollton	Wm. G. Robertson	Jas. G. Longmire	3 Saturday
218	Sam Dixon	Centre	Cherokee	Centre	Geo P. Smith	Wm. A. Cobb	1 Thursday
219	Lineville	Lineville	Clay	Lineville	Geo. W. Bartlet	Jas D Jeter	2 Saturday
221	Tensaw	Montgom'y Hill	Baldwin	Tensaw	Marion Bryars	Robt. W. Slaughter	4 Saturday
223	Sandy Ridge	Mt. Carmel	Montgomery	Mt. Carmel	John M. Stevens	J. B. Stockard	2 Saturday
224	Newton	Newton	Dale	Newton	J. S. Edwards	Cornelius V. Atkinson	2 and 4 Saturday
225	Louisville	Louisville	Barbour	Louisville	Chas Capel	Christopher N. Capel	1 and 3 Sat night
226	Santa Fe	Jackson	Clarke	Salitpa	Lamertine O Hicks	Thos. J. Prin	3 Saturday
227	James Penn	Clopton	Dale	Clopton	Wm. A. Arnold	Augustus S. Clarke	2 and 4 Saturday
228	Dallas	Chulafinne	Cleburne	Chulafinne	Samuel B. Gaston	William A. Striplin	3 Saturday
230	Bexar	Bexar	Marion	Bexar	Jno. Arnold	Jas. T. Young	3 Saturday
231	Duck Springs	Keener	Etowah	Keener	Francis M. Tabor	Walter F. Gilliland	4 Saturday
233	Sepulga	Starlington	Butler	Sepulga	J. M. Y Sellers	Marion A. Ray	3 Saturday
236	Gadsden	Gadsden	Etowah	Gadsden	Myron E. Lane	Wm. B. Ford	2 and 4 Tues eve
238	Fairmount	Fairmount	Covington	River Falls	Adam L. Pierce	Jefferson B. Bullock	2 Saturday
240	Bowen	Whistler	Mobile	Whistler	Theodore Tisdeman	Thos. Halliwell	1 Thursday
242	Coosa	Buyckville	Elmore	Sykes Mills	Alfred F. Huff	Isaac C Hall	2 Saturday
243	Ramer	Ramer	Montgomery	Ramer	Anthony H. Sellers	Arthur L. Guice	1 and 3 Saturday
244	Dawson	Oakey Streak	Butler	Oakey Streak	Jas H. Shine	Jas. Johnson	1 and 3 Saturday
245	John Payne	Fernbank	Lamar	Fernbank	Moses A. Taggart	Geo. G. Weir	3 Saturday
246	Harrison	Henderson	Pike	Henderson	Henry M. Bradley	Jonathan D. McLendon	4 Saturday
247	Seddon	Seddon	St. Clair	Seddon	James D. Truss	Marquis S. Jordan	4 Sat on or bfm
248	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Henry	Lawrenceville	Wm. L. McGee	Wm. S. Corbitt	2 Saturday
250	Amand	Coopers	Chilton	Verbena	Peyton C. Dennis	Wilber F. Claughton	4 Saturday
251	Camp Creek	Honoroville	Crenshaw	Honoroville	Jno. A. Stringer	Julius M. Baxter	1 Saturday
252	Northport	Northport	Tuscaloosa	Northport	John B. Anders	W. H. H. Baker	3 Saturday
253	Rose Hill	Rosehill	Covington	Rosehill	Stephen W. Bryant	Simeon T. Dillard	2 and 4 Saturday

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254	Quitman	East Georgia	Butler	Shell	Philo D. Rigsby	Thos. M. J. Porter	4 Saturday
256	Gaylesville	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Gaylesville	John P. Farill	Wm. G. Daniel	4 Saturday
257	Ervin	Holly Grove	Walker	Townley	Jno. Manasco, Jr	Geo. G. Bagwell	Sat bef 4 Sun
261	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Wm. J. Rhodes	Robt P. Hendersen	1 and 3 Fridays
264	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	Etowah	Walnut Grove	Marcus L. Arnold	Andrew J. Phillips	2 Saturday
265	Meridian	Meridianville	Madison	Bell's Factory	Jno. P. Hampton	Jas. M. Jones	1 Friday
266	Mount Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	Monroe	Mt. Pleasant	F J. Norris	W A. Shomo	2 Saturday
270	Forest Home	Forest Home	Butler	Forest Home	Rufus G. Shanks	Robt B. Caloway	1 Saturday
271	Pea River	Victoria	Coffee	Victoria	Wm. T. Chatman	Andrew J. Wise Jr	3 Saturday
272	Clifton	Clifton	Wilcox	Kimbrough	Flavius F. Kimbrough	Flavius F Kimbrough	1 Friday
275	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	Frankfort	Wm. A. Agee	Jno. W. Rikard	2 Saturday
276	Bullock	Bullock	Crenshaw	Bullock	Wm. F. Kilcrease	John W. Colquitt	3 Saturday
277	Larkinsville	Larkinsville	Jackson	Larkinsville	Jas. H. Boyd	Pleasant F. Cowart	2 and 4 Saturday
278	Northern	New Hope	Madison	New Hope	Joseph F. Ellett	Alvis Whited	Sat ev on or bfm
280	Springville	Springville	St. Clair	Springville	Basil M. Hill	Ira J. Spruiell	1 and 3 Saturday
281	Chas. Baskerville	Fayette C. H	Fayette	Fayette C. H	Terrell M. Reece	Thomas Clarke Morton	2 Saturday
285	Georgiana	Georgiana	Butler	Georgiana	Amacy L. Palmer	R. S Pilley	1 and 3 Saturday
286	Walker	Arkadelphia	Blount	Sloan	Elisha N. Robinson	Philip Robbins	1 Saturday
287	Clinton	Skipperville	Dale	Skipperville	John F. Lewis	William L. Thomas	2 and 4 Saturday
290	Gillespie	Handy	Fayette	Bankston	Freeman S. Jenkins	Christopher C. Files	3 Saturday
291	Fort Deposit	Fort Deposit	Lowndes	Fort Deposit	J. F. Hattemer	W E. Clements	Fri bef 1 & 3 Sun
301	Norris	Brewton	Escambia	Brewton	John B O'Bannon	James McMillan	1 Saturday
304	Winfield	Winfield	Marion	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	Washington T. Musgrove	Sat bef 4 Sunday
305	Central City	Selma	Dallas	Selma	Thos. P. Whitby	Isaac Yaretzky	2 Wednesday
315	Jonesboro	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	Wm. Stradford	James M. Henderson	2 and 4 Fridays
319	Cluttsville	Cluttsville	Madison	Cluttsville	Wm D. Pettus	Benj T. Saxon	4 Saturday
320	Warrenton	Warrenton	Marshall	Warrenton	Wm. R Barnard	James P. Morrow	
321	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Marion	Bear Creek	Seth Bottoms	Jas. J. Coats	1 Saturday
323	Holly Grove	Holly Grove	Jackson	Princeton	J. M. Walker	Logan A. Graham	2 and 4 Saturday
324	Viola	Chepultepec	Blount	Oneonta	Jno S. Fendery	Jno. K. Donahoe	1 Saturday
331	Charity	Six Mile	Bibb	Six Mile	Richard H. Pratt	John H Frost	3 Saturday
332	Blue Eye	Lincoln	Talladega	Bruner	Alva H. Griffin	Jno. L Finley	2 Saturday
334	Oliver	Choctaw Corner	Clarke	Campbell	T. L. Bedsole	Jno. S. Henson	1 Saturday
335	Nanafalia	Nanafalia	Marengo	Nanafalia	Albert G. Westbrook	David P. Barr	3 Saturday
337	Johnson	Mt. Ida	Crenshaw	Mt. Ida	Joel Nichols	Evan Benbow	3 Saturday
338	Georgiana Davis	Trussville	Jefferson	Trussville	W. O. M. Franklin	Ed. Bremen	4 Saturday
340	Clear Creek	Lynn	Winston	Lynn	Joel M. Ward	Alva R. Lackey	1 Saturday
341	Ragan	Iron City	Calhoun	Iron City	J. F. M. Davis	Robt L. Hughs	4 Saturday

344	Hamilton	Hamilton	Marion	Hamilton	David A. Cantrell.	John F. Cooley	4 Saturday
345	Echo	Echo	Dale	Echo	Wm. H Stuckey	William M. Miller	2 and 4 Saturd'y
346	Hurtsboro	Hurtsboro	Russell	Hurtsboro	Exton Tucker.	William W. Dickinson	1 Thursday
348	Bienville	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Edward L. Merkel	Benton C Rain	2 and 4 Tues eve
349	Ozark	Ozark	Dale	Ozark	John W. Dowling	Barto Garner	1 and 3 Monday
351	Wilson Williams	Phœnix City	Lee	Phœnix City	Wm. G. Posey	Jesse M. Payne	2 & 4 Thurs ngt
353	Rock Mills	Rock Mills	Randolph	Rock Mills	Wm. M. Allison	Wm. M. Taylor	2 and 4 Saturd'y
354	Heaton	Graham	Randolph	Graham	Jefferson D Duke	John A. Sherrard	2 and 4 Saturd'y
355	Van Buren	Collinsville	DeKalb	Collinsville	Beverly A Nowlin	John B. Appleton	2 Friday 1 p m
356	Ashland	Ashland	Clay	Ashland	George W. Mackey	Robert W Manning	2 and 4 Saturd'y
357	Rutledge	Rutledge	Crenshaw	Rutledge	Arthur L. Rushton	John T. Sentell	1 and 3 Sat eve
358	Barbour	Hull	Tuscaloosa	Hull	John D. Blocker	John W. Auxford.	3 Saturday
359	Scottsboro	Scottsboro	Jackson	Scottsboro	John R. Freeman	Lorenzo D. Burgess	1 and 3 Friday
361	Town Creek	Town Creek	Lawrence	Town Creek	W. C. Brocken	James W. Houston	4th Thursday
363	Chester	Warrior	Jefferson	Warrior	Thomas L. Smith	Marion E. Humphries	2 and 4 Saturd'y
364	Pleasant Site	Pleasant Site	Franklin	Pleasant Site	James T. Balding	Berry E Finch	1 Saturday
365	Houston	Double Springs	Winston	Double Springs	Andrew J. Ingle	Wm R Bounds, Jr.	2 Saturday
366	Coiaco	Skidm'r's Chapl	Morgan	Getup	James M Thomason	Amos E. Tyler.	Sat on or bf fm
367	Chandler	Edwardsville	Cleburne	Edwardsville	Bluford B Bridges	Charlie M. Coggin	Tues after 1 Sun
368	Piedmont Fraternal	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Alexander McCollister	Elisha D. McClellan	4 Saturday
369	Athelstan	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Samuel Palmer Gaillard	Hugh Parks Watson.	Every Thursday
370	Gollad	Eldridge	Walker	Eldridge	Wm. Thorogood	Wm. Struthers	2 Saturday
371	Russellville	Russellville	Franklin	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	James H. Drake	3 Saturday
373	Bell's Landing	Buena Vista	Monroe	Buena Vista	Wm. M. Hestle	George W. Lyon	Thurs bf 2 Sun
375	Gainesville	Gainesville	Sumter	Gainesville	Charles H. Winston	August Schiffman	Monday bef fm
377	Lake City	Lake View	Covington	Florila	Henry P. Miller	James T. Manning	4 Saturday
378	Weogufka	Weogufka	Coosa	Weogufka	Charles M. Martin	Calvert C. Duke	1 Saturday
379	Robert E Lee	Pine Apple	Wilcox	Pine Apple	D. C. Mims	N. B. Matthews	Sat on or bf fm
380	Ohatchee	Peek's Hill	Calhoun	Ohatchee	Eil D Meharg	Samuel P. Hagin	Sat bef 2 Suud'y
381	E. H Cook	Gastonburg	Wilcox	Alberta	D. McMillan	James C. Gross	2 Friday
383	Attalla	Attalla	Etowah	Attalla	James W Penn	Henry C. Farris	1 and 3 Tues nt
384	Birmingham Frat'al	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Isaac F. Farrish	Matt T. Stratford	2 and 4 Monday
386	Trinity	Trinity	Morgan	Trinity	Henry T. Lile	Joseph W. Emmens	Sat on or bf fm
388	Newburgh	Newburgh	Franklin	Newburgh	Wesley M. Smith	Mike Finney	4 Saturday
389	Vernon	Vernon.	Lamar	Vernon	Thomas W. Springfield	Martin W. Morton	1 Saturday
390	Weathers	Wesobulga	Clay	Wheelerville	James W Swann	Solomon B. Lamberth	2 Saturday
391	North Border	Westmoreland	Limestone	Westmoreland	Wm. J. Dupree	James R. Sandlin	1 Saturday
392	Hickory Flat	Stroud	Chambers.	Stroud	Frank H. Patterson	Wm J. Cumbee	1 and 3 Saturd'y
394	Valley Head	Valley Head	DeKalb	Valley Head.	George M. D. Lowery	Joe A. Rice	4 Friday
396	Falkville.	Falkville	Morgan	Falkville	J. D. Wilhite	T. L. Simpson	Sat on or bf fm
397	Black Oak	South Hill	DeKalb	South Hill	Newton J. Thacker	Willis W. Fountain	2 Saturday
398	Hartselle	Hartselle	Morgan	Hartselle	C. J. Walker	J. A. Woodall	3 Saturday
399	Haw Ridge	Haw Ridge	Dale	Haw Ridge	Erastus B. Ard	Samuel D. Clark	3 Saturday

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400	Hanceville	Hanceville	Blount	Hanceville	William B Wald	John Mitchell	2 Saturday
402	Green Hill	Green Hill	Lauderdale	Greenhill	Gilford C. Thigpen	Fernando S. McDonald	Sat eve on or bfm
403	Childersburg	Childersburg	Talladega	Childersburg	Dempsey B. Oden	Daniel E. Finn	Sat before 3 Sun
404	Grady	Luther's Store	Marengo	Luther's Store	John W. Young	Harlan P. Barr	2 Saturday
406	Dorie	Tallassee	Elmore	Tallassee	Thomas B. Wallace	T. L. Turner	2 and 4 Fri eve
408	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	Lawrence	Wheeler's Stati'n	William F. Berry	Tyra A. Fathan	Sat after full m'n
409	Pondtown	Pondtown	Geneva	Eunola	Jesse A. J. White	Joseph T. Brown	1 and 3 Saturday
410	Helena	Helena	Shelby	Helena	Rufus W. Cobb	John G. Johnson	Sat on or bf fm
411	Jemison	Jemison	Chilton	Jemison	Joseph R. Hill	Henry P. Estes	Sat eve on or bfm
412	Amberson	Amberson	Cherokee	Spring Garden	James E. Roberts	Thomas M. White	1 Saturday
413	High Shoals	High Shoals	Randolph	High Shoals	Millard F. Ussery	William Barrett	1 and 3 Sat eve
415	Oak Level	Oak Level	Cleburne	Oak Level	Daniel W. Gray	Jonathan M. Doster	
416	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	Jefferson	Porter	Alfred H Nichols	John E. Williams	
417	George Smith	Toad vine	Jefferson	Toadvine	Jackson R. Reeves	Edmund C. Smith	3 Saturday
419	Hilton	Blooming Grove	Walker	Mary Lee	John H. Smith	Nathaniel H. Estes	4 Saturday
420	Broomtown	Broom Town	Cherokee	Broomtown	Miles A Moseley	Arnold Shamlin	2 Saturday
421	Cullman Fraternal	Cullman	Cullman	Cullman	Andrew J York	Samuel Herrin	Sat eve on or bfm
422	Shorterville	Shorterville	Henry	Shorterville	John T. Fowler	John W. Barnes	Sat bf 1 and 3 Sun
423	Clanton	Clanton	Chilton	Clanton	William D. Sartor	John W. Stanfield	1 Saturday eve
425	Temple	Marion	Perry	Marion	W. H. Mason	R. P. Yeatman	2 Tuesday
428	Belgreen	Belgreen	Franklin	Belgreen	John H. Blackledge	William R. Petree	
429	Milo Abercrombie	Cross Keys	Macon	Shorter's Depot	James C. Pinkston	William P. Williams	1 and 3 Friday
430	Albertville	Albertville	Marshall	Albertville	Robert M. Johnson	W W. Harper	1 Saturday
432	Steel's Station	Steel's Depot	St. Clair	Steel's Depot	R. T. Moore	Fred Smith	3 Saturday
433	Branchville	Branchville	St Clair	Branchville	E W. Lawley	Lawrence N. Steed	1 Saturday
434	Andalusia	Andalusia	Covington	Andalusia	George F. C. Moore	James E. Anderson	1 and 3 Saturday
435	Ware	Alexander City	Tallapoosa	Alexander City	Stephen M Pearson	James G. White	Sat before 4 Sun
436	Winston Star	Motes	Winston	Nauvoo	Allen C. Romine	Davis S McCullers	4 Saturday
437	Fort Payne	Ft. Payne	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	John M. Davidson	R D Busbee	1 and 3 Friday
438	Headland	Headland	Henry	Headland	Bright W. Herring	Moses L. Ham	1 and 3 Saturday
439	Mount Vernon	Whorton	Cherokee	Whorton	John H. Vandiver	Joseph P. Wharton	2 Saturday
440	Forney	Forney	Cherokee	Forney	James W. Baker	Jacob W. Wharton	4 Saturday
442	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Morgan	Getup	John M. Simpson	Thomas Wisenant	1 Saturday
443	Anniston	Anniston	Calhoun	Anniston	J. W. Phillips	Samuel I Rund	2 and 4 Tuesday
444	Allsborough	Allsborough	Colbert	Allsborough	David B Hall	Francis N. Burns	4 Saturday
445	Calera	Calera	Shelby	Cal ra	W. H. H. Whatley	J. W. Bailey	2 and 4 Sat eve
446	Leeds	Leeds	Jefferson	Leeds	Columbus L. Vaughn	John Berryhill	2 Saturday
447	Taylor	Taylor	Geneva	Taylor	John J. Collins	Madison D. Swann	2 and 4 Saturday

448	Coalburg	Coalburg	Jefferson	Coalburg	Wm. Kellum	Francis P. Lewis	2 and 4 Saturday
449	Bankhead	Prude's Creek	Tuscaloosa	Hayes	Thos. L. Bunchfield	Jesse W. Loping	
450	Florida	Pratt City	Jefferson	Pratt City	Chas. H. Mandy	Thos. H. Moore	2 and 4 Tuesday
451	Seale	Seale	Russell	Seale	E. Herndon Glenn	Henry T. Benton	2 and 4 Wed eve
452	Dolomite	Dolomite	Jefferson	Dolomite	George Cobb	Thomas J. Watson	1 and 3 Thursday
453	Gibson	Patton Junction	Walker	Corona	H. G. Amerson	Byron Gibson	1 and 2 Saturday
454	Lee	Opelika	Lee	Opelika	Thos. C. Preer	James B Collier	2 and 4 Thursday
455	Beulah	Beulah	Lee	Beulah	S. T. Glass	B. H. McCallah	1 and 3 Saturday
456	Sam Thompson	Morris	Jefferson	Morris	B. M. Sharit	R. E. Cowden	2 and 4 Saturday
457	Harris	Rasburg	Jefferson	Connellville Mi's	Thomas M. Carsons	Lutha E. Parks	2 and 4 Saturday
458	Bessemer	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	W. J. Allen	Edgar L. Mitchell	1 and 3 Monday
459	Hardy Howle	Delta	Clay	Delta	Thos. H. Howle	Thos. J. McClintock	Thur bef 2 Sat
460	King Solomon	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Wm J. Pearce	Bertram Jacobs	2 and 4 Tuesday
461	Shiloh	Clay	Jefferson	Clay	Elijah B. Simes	John N. Self	2 Saturday
462	Corinthian	Shelby	Shelby	Shelby	William R. Craig	James F. McLane	2 Thursday
463	Addison	Addison	Winston	Addison	Green B. Kimbrell	Franklin T. O'Steen	3 Saturday
464	Hayleysville	Haleysville	Winston	Haleysville	Andrew D. Mitchell	Wm. W. Davis	3 Saturday
465	Day's Gap	Day's Gap	Walker	Day's Gap	Wm F Hutto	James M. Tubb	Fri eve bef 2 Sun
466	Dothan	Dothan	Henry	Dothan	Wm. J. Baxley	Matthew H. Jones	2 Sat and 4 Fri ev
467	Kennedy	Kennedy	Lamar	Kennedy	Jno. O. Kennedy	Jas. N. Morton	1 Saturday
468	Bethany	Bethany	Clarke	Tattilaba	John Pettis	John Cox	2 Saturday
469	Enterprise	Enterprise	Tuscaloosa	Coaling	Wesley D. Kyle	Wm. A. Koeppel	Fri bef 1 Sun
470	Hoke's Bluff	Hokes Bluff	Etowah	Hokes Bluff	Jas. A. Penney	Jas. R Trotter	Sat bef 2 Sun
471	Mount Willing	Mt. Willing	Lowndes	Mt. Willing	George W. Coker	James Davis Garrett	Sat after fm
472	Baileyton	Baileyton	Cullman	Baileyton	Wm. C. Winn	John B Burks	2 Saturday
473	Stauton	Stanton	Chilton	Stanton	Wm. J. Ruddick	Edward L. McKee	Tues on or bfm
474	Blocton	Blocton	Bibb	Blocton	Benj. F. Jones	Samuel Hartley	1 and 3 Monday
475	Deatsville	Deatsville	Elmore	Deatsville	Henry Evans	W. N. Nixon	Full moon
476	Avondale	Avondale	Jefferson	Woodlawn	Thomas H. Holt	C. J. Morgan	1 and 3 Tuesday
477	Renfroe	Renfroe	Talladega	Renfroe	Geo. R. Burton	Wm B. DeuPree	2 and 4 Thursday
478	Guin	Guin	Marion	Guin	Meredith T. Akers	Jas. H. Riley	3 Saturday
479	Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Chambers	Bosworth	Geo. W. Newman	C W. Haralson	1 and 2 Saturday
480	East Lake	East Lake	Jefferson	East Lake	H. H. Brown	Isaiah C. Brown	Sat bf 1 and 3 Sun
481	Locust Fork	Nector	Blount	Tidmore	Thos. W. Chambers	Joseph C. Tidwell	4 Saturday
482	Millport	Millport	Lamar	Millport	Jno. N. Propst	Wm. C. Williams	4 Saturday
483	Davis Fraternal	Horse Creek	Lamar	Sharon	Isaac T. Love	George W. Gravlee	Sat bf 2 and 4 Sun
484	Lebanon	Kemp's Creek	Cleburne	Kemp's Creek	Danl M. Kaylor	Merriman Pounds	1 Saturday
485	Monroe	River Ridge	Monroe	Tinela	Wm. J. McCants	Calvin C. Nettles	Wednesday bfm
486	Cedar Bluff	Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Cedar Bluff	Isaac A. Ellis	George L. Hardwick	Thur bef 4 Sun
487	Round Mountain	Round Mount'n	Cherokee	Round Mountain	Thomas J. Allen	Alexander M. Brown	3 Saturday
488	Luverne	Luverne	Crenshaw	Luverne	Jno. W. Beall	Thos. W. Coston	2 and 4 Tues eve
489	Burnt Corn	Burnt Corn	Monroe	Diadem	Fielding S Daily	David H. Lee	2 Wednesday
490	Mahan	Mahan	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	Francis W. Pope	Samuel Strude	3 Friday

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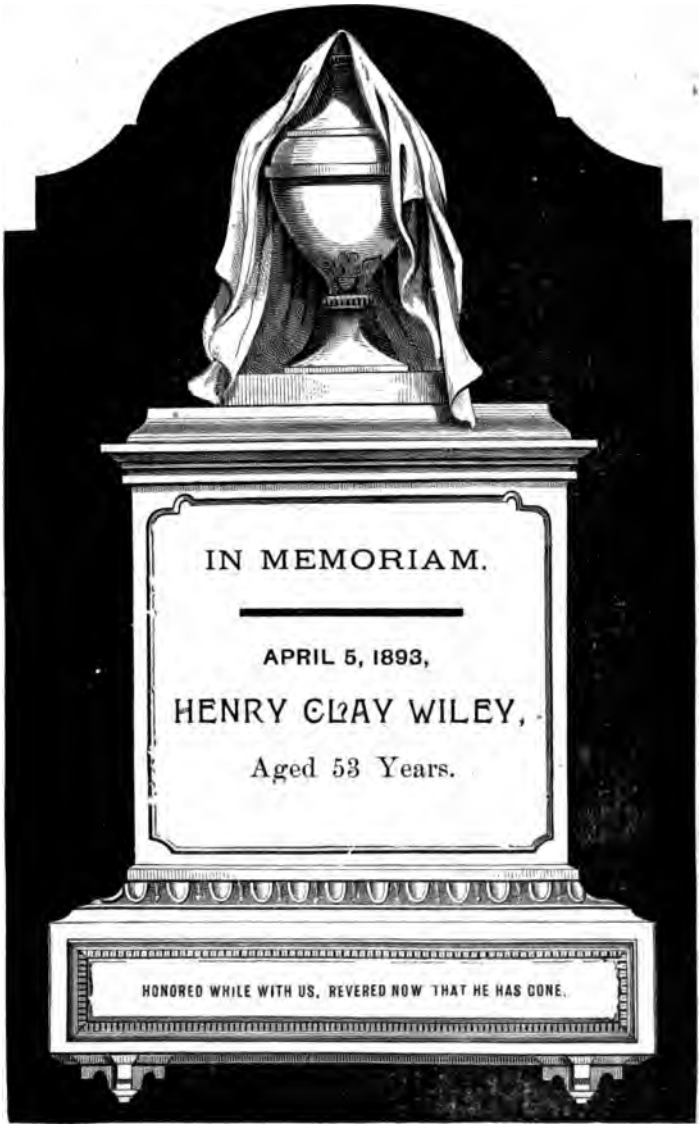
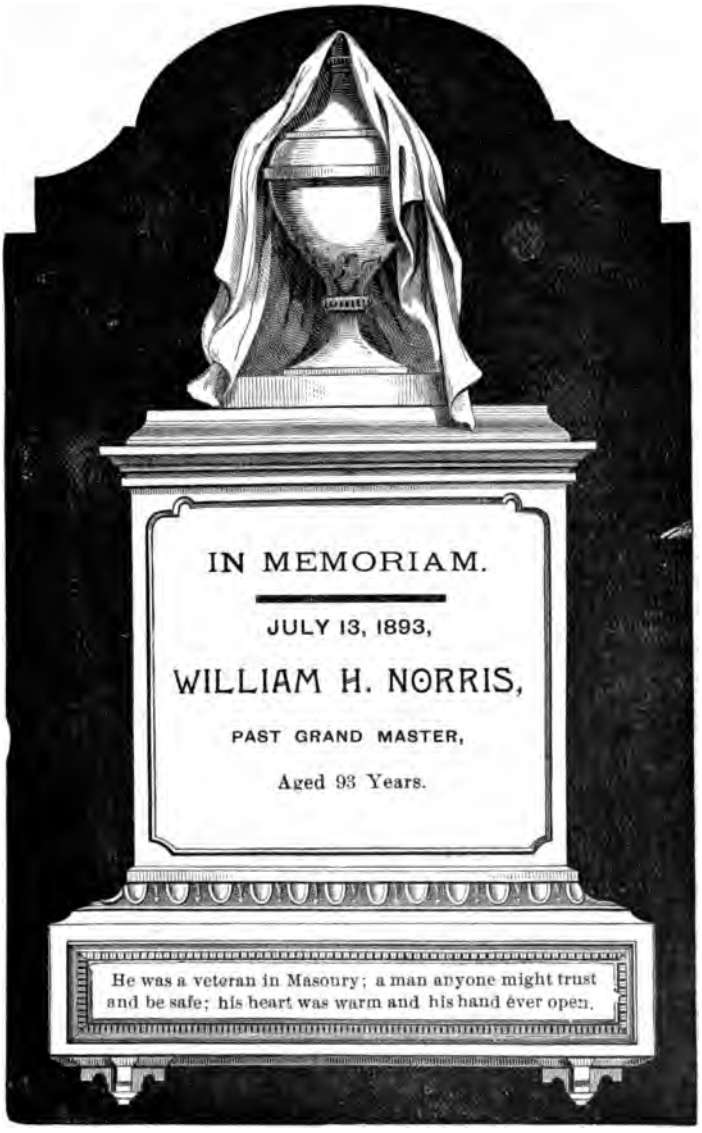
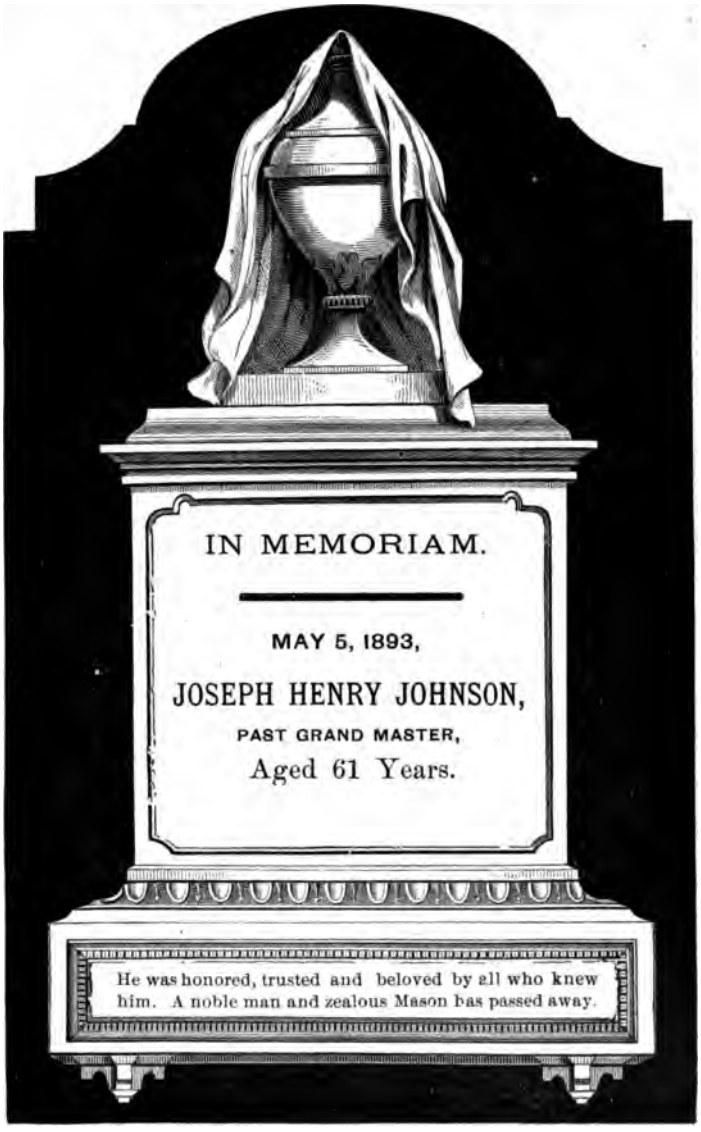
491	New Decatur	New Decatur	Morgan	New Decatur	Thomas Turner	John B. Graham	1 and 3 Monday
492	Wylam	Wylam	Jefferson	Wylam	Henry Ellis	Wm. Elliott	1 and 3 Wedn's'y
493	Ashford	Ashford	Henry	Ashford	W. H. Hays	John B. Farrior	1 and 3 Saturday
494	Carbon Hill	Carbon Hill	Walker	Carbon Hill	James B. Robertson	James T. Kimbrough	1 Saturday
495	Mount Pinson	Mount Pinson	Jefferson	Mt. Pinson	M. G. Posey	W. M. Killough	
496	Bremen	Bremen	Cullman	Bremen	Erasmus R. Tucker	John W. Wilson	Sat before 1 Sun
497	Sunny South	Sunny South	Wilcox	Sunny South	Mathew D. Thomason	Thomas A. Steed	2 Saturday
498	Bay Minette	Bay Minette	Baldwin	Bay Minette	avid C. Byrne	Henry G. Stanmyres	2 Thursday
499	Cleveland	Cross Roads	Blount	Summit	Wiley P. Owen	Eli B. Foust	Sat before 1 Sun
500	Logan	Logan	Cullman	Ruby	Theodore T. Dickerson	William J. Hudson	4 Saturday
501	Delmar	Delmar	Winston	Delmar	George W. Butler	Robert H Chambers	2 Saturday
502	Caldwell	Heflin	Cleburne	Heflin	J. C. Bean	L. L. Herron	Thur before 4 Su
503	Sheffield	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Wm. J. Witherspoon	Granville A. Pease	Friday before fm
504	Midland City	Midland City	Dale	Midland City	James R. Levy	Samuel M. C Howell	2 and 4 Saturday
605	Tennessee River	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Joseph H. Nathan	James R. Crowe	2 and 4 Tuesday
506	Irondale	Irondale	Jefferson	Irondale	Elijah Manning	Jef D. Payne	2 and 4 Saturday
507	George Morrow	Village Springs	Blount	Village Springs	Jasper A Higginbotham	Walter Hanna	1 and 3 Saturday
508	Mount Signal	Bluffton	Cherokee	Bluffton	M. B Parker	Marion Taylor	On or before f m
509	Brookwood	Brookwood	Tuscaloosa	Brookwood	Ezra Foster	Jesse R. Halman	1 Sat af 15 each m
510	Wilsonville	Wilsonville	Shelby	Wilsonville	John H. Weldon	R. G. Weldon	1 Sat ev 4 Thr eve
511	Johns	Johns	Jefferson	Belle Sumter	John C. Jones	George H Davis	1 and 3 Wednsd'y
512	Cunningham	Blossburg	Jefferson	Blossburg	James M. Miller	Chas. Kesmodel	2 and 3 Saturday
513	Morrow	Powderly	Jefferson	Powderly	Geo. W. Smith	John E. Strickland	
514	Cottonwood	Cottonwood	Henry	Howard	Wm J. Ham	Eldridge Faulk	1 and 3 Saturday
515	James D. Truss	Ragland	St. Clair	Ragland	Asa R. Wyatt	James F. Reed	Sat eve after f m
516	Magnolia	Langdale	Chambers	Langdale	Thomas S. Crowder	William J. Hayes	1 and 3 Saturday
517	East Bend	East Bend	Talladega	Kymulga	James C. Lanier	James A. Waddell	2 and 4 Tuesday
518	Davis	Sand Mountain	DeKalb	Sand Mountain	Samuel R. Smith	James J. Forester	4 Saturday
519	Hewitt	Lewisburg	Jefferson	Lewisburg	J. C. Regan	H. S. Hall	1 and 3 Sat eve
520	W. F. Aldrich	Aldrich	Shelby	Aldrich	Thomas J Haskins	J. M. Hinolf	2 Saturday
521	Gurley	Gurley	Madison	Lowe	Wm. F. Sullivan	Wm. M. Gornley	Sat on or bf fm
522	Carlington	Gamble Mines	Walker	Gamble Mines	Chandler G. Roberts	Thomas P. DeWeese	Sat bef 2 & 4 Sun
523	Almond	Almond	Randolph	Almond	James H. Clegg	Morgan M. Barron	
524	Windham	Level Lane	Tuscaloosa	Oregonia	General N. Baker	John N. Lollar	4 Saturday
525	Woodlawn Fratern'l	Woodlawn	Jefferson	Woodlawn	Nat L. Mewhinney	Al E. Campbell	1 and 3 Sat eve
526	Hackleburg	Hackleburg	Marion	Hackleburg	John A. Green	Wm. W. Fredrick	Sat before 2 Sun
527	Middleton	Middleton	Calhoun	Ohatchee	Nicholas D. Meharg	Wm. H. Nunnelly	1 and 3 Saturday
528	Charlton	Charlton	Dale	Charlton	Henry R. Jernigan	Mitchell A. Smith	1 and 3 Saturday

529	Brown's X Roads	Brown'sX Ro'ds	Henry	Balkum	Henry A. Ethridge	J. A. Summerford	1 and 3 Saturday
530	Myles J. Greene	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Chas. W. Odom	Spence G. Carradine	1 and 3 Saturday
531	Muscadine	Muscadine	Cleburne	Muscadine	Melvin F. Smith	Joseph M. Brown	2 and 4 Saturday
532	Sull gent	Sulligent	Lamar	Sulligent	Robert J. Redden	Geo. E. Brown	
533	Whitfield	Galloway	Walker	Galloway	Bryan W Whitfield	Jno. J. McLure	
534	Bozeman	Bozeman	Autauga	Bozeman	Charles C. Slaton	Jas. T. Hand	
535	Bangor	Bangor	Blount	Bangor	R. Henry Horton	John W. Cobb	2 Sat bef 4 Sun


IN MEMORIAM.
APRIL 5, 1893,
HENRY CLAY WILEY,
Aged 53 Years.
HONORED WHILE WITH US, REVERED NOW THAT HE HAS GONE.


IN MEMORIAM.
JULY 13, 1893,
WILLIAM H. NORRIS,
PAST GRAND MASTER,
Aged 93 Years.
He was a veteran in Masonry; a man anyone might trust and be safe; his heart was warm and his hand ever open.


IN MEMORIAM.
MAY 5, 1893,
JOSEPH HENRY JOHNSON,
PAST GRAND MASTER,
Aged 61 Years.
He was honored, trusted and beloved by all who knew him. A noble man and zealous Mason has passed away.

LODGES DELINQUENT FOR 1893.

Nos. 1, 8, 9, 37, 42, 43, 52, 61, 65, 71, 75, 78, 84, 95, 104, 106, 110, 111 112, 116, 122, 123, 125, 131, 133, 140, 145, 147, 149, 151, 158, 166, 172, 181, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192 193, 198, 200, 207 210, 212, 230, 231, 247, 264, 266, 275, 277, 278 286, 304 319, 320, 321 323 324, 341, 344 345, 355, 358, 359, 363, 366, 367, 370, 375 377, 380 381, 386, 388, 389, 391 392, 399, 403, 404 409, 416, 419 420, 422 428 432 436 439 442, 445, 449, 455, 462, 463 464, 465, 468, 470, 472, 473 476, 477 480, 481 482, 483, 489, 490, 94 495, 497, 503, 505, 506, 507, 510 518 521, 523, 525 526.

Nos. 68, 71, 78, 84 95 105 110, 111, 143, 158, 166, 180, 181, 190, 200, 212, 231, 257, 319, 320, 321, 344 358, 359, 368 389 398, 403, 409 415, 416, 419, 428, 438 449, 456 461, 480, 482, 490, 494 495 501, 523.

FOR NOT MAKING RETURNS.

Nos. 68, 78, 95 166 190 212, 231, 320, 344, 359, 389 403, 416, 449, 456 495.

DELINQUENT FOR TWO YEARS.

For Non-representation.—Nos. 145, 147, 166 190, 341, 391 436, 449
For Non-payment of Dues.—No. 166.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Lodges represented	237
Number of members reported	11,375
Amount of Dues	$9,05.00
Number of Lodges that made returns	318
Number of Lodges that paid dues	303
Number of Lodges on roll November 30, 1893	361
Number of Lodges chartered at last session of Grand Lodge 1893	4
Number of dormant Lodges revived in 1893	3
Number of Lodges on roll at close of session of Grand Lodge, 1893	268
Number of Ministers of the Gospel	652

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Initiated	574
Passed	521
Raised	670
Affiliated	394
Rejected	83
Dimitted	521
Died	252
Suspended for U. C.	33
Suspended for N. P. D.	573
Expelled	19
Reinstated	195

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

George P. Harrison	Opelika	Arizona.
H. Clay Armstrong	Auburn	Brazil.
George F. Moore	Montgomery	Canada.
Wallace W. Haralson	Fort Payne	Colon & Is. Cuba.
		Colorado.
Fletcher J. Cowart	Troy	Delaware.
Robert D. Webb	Livingston	Dist. of Columbia.
J. W. Penn	Attalla	England.
Pinckney M. Hickman	Elba	Florida.
		Georgia.
Russell M. Cunningham	Pratt Mines	Hungary.
Jno. G. Harris	Montgomery	Idaho.
Jno. G. Harris	Montgomery	Illinois.
Jno. H. Bankhead	Fayette C. H	Indiana.
Wm. G. Robertson	Carrollton	Iowa.
Jno. DeLoach	Monroeville	Kansas.
		Kentucky.
Edward S. Gatchell	Selma	Louisiana.
B. Dudley Williams,	Oxford	Maine.
Jesse M. Carmichael	Ozark	Manitobia.
Joel White	Mantgomery	Maryland.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Michigan.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Minnesota.
Samuel K. McSpadden	Centre	Mississippi.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	New York.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	U. G. L. N. S. W.
Ormond A. Duke	Clanton	Oregon.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Peru.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Prince Ed. Island.
Benjamin F. Pope	Gadsden	Pennsylvania.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Quebec.
Horatio C. Grayson	Choct'w Corn'r	Rhode Island.
Addison A. Walker	Eufaula	South Carolina.
Thomas H. Amberson	Wetumpka	South Australia.
Benjamin F. Elmore	Demopolis	Tennessee.

Daniel Smith	Mobile	Vermont.
George M. Morrow	Birmingham	Victoria.
Francis L. Pettus	Selma	Virginia.
Henry H. Brown	Birmingham	Washington.
Henry H. Brown	Birmingham	West Virginia.

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

William P. Vandervert		Arizona.
Jasper M. Pinnell	DeWitt	Arkansas.
Pedro Antonio Gomez	Rio de Janerio	Brazil.
A. Haslem	Nanians	British Columbia.
Samuel B. Harman	Toronto	Canada.
Alvah Russell Conklin	Independence	California.
Ernest Le Neve Foster	Georgetown	Colorado.
Segundo Alvarez	Havana	Colon & Is. Cuba.
Washington L. Morgan	New Britain	Connecticut.
Benton V. Weldon	Smyrna	Delaware.
Phillip H. Hoe	Washington	Dist. of Columbia.
Brackstone Baker	London	England.
Norville R. Carter	Levyville	Florida.
William A. Love	Atlanta	Georgia.
Alexander P. Alexanderopulos		Greece.
Alexander Frankel		Hungary.
James A. Hawley	Dixon	Illinois.
Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka	Indian Territory.
Martin H. Rice	Indianapolis	Indiana.
John McConnell	Belfast*	Ireland.
Thomas J. Anderson	Topeka	Kansas.
D. Green Simmons	Adairville	Kentucky.
Samuel M. Todd	New Orleans	Lousiana.
Josiah H. Drummond	Portland	Maine.
James Leslie	Minnesota	Manitoba.
William M. Isaac	Baltimore	Maryland.
Jose Manuel Monoz	Vera Cruz	Mexico.
Arthur M. Clark	Lexington	Michigan.
Richard A. Jones	Rochester	Minnesota.
Frank Burkitt	Okalona	Mississippi.
A. M. Hough	Jefferson City	Missouri.

* Callender Street.

James M. Chadwick	Nebraska City	Nebraska.
William Silas Whitehead	Newark	New Jersey.
Robert C. Stewart	Las Vegas	New Mexico.
James Porter Howe	Sidney U. G. L.	New South Wales.
Daniel T. Walden	New York	New York.
Donald W. Bain	Raleigh	North Carolina.
Benjamin K. Rusch	Forman	North Dakota.
Charles Bowman	Herring Cove	Nova Scotia.
Nelson Williams	Hamilton	Ohio.
James R Bailey	Corvalis	Oregon.
Richard Vaux	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
Augusto Angulo		Peru.
Donald Darrach	Kensington	Prince Ed. Island.
Daniel Thomas	Sherbrooke	Quebec.
Dwight R Adams	Centreville	Rhode Island.
Andrew H. White	Rock Hill	South Carolina.
George L. Young		South Australia.
Frank M. Kremer	Estellim	South Dakota.
Henry R. Howard	Tullahoma	Tennessee.
Eugene S. Weston	Rutland	Vermont.
H. Bannister	Geelong	Victoria.
James J. Dudley	Norfolk	Virginia
Jere A. Miller	Wheeling	West Virginia.
Louis Sohns	Vancouver	Washington.
Philo A. Orton	Darlinguton	Wisconsin.

GRAND SECRETARIES AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

0	Alabama	H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery.
1	Arizona	Jno. M Ormsby	Tuscon.
2	Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
3	California	Alexander Gurdon Abell	San Francisco
4	Colorado	Ed. Carroll Parmele	Pueblo.
5	Connecticut	Jos. K. Wheeler	Hartford.
6	Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
7	Dist. of Columbia	William Reynolds Singleton	Washington.
8	Florida	A. J. Russell	Jacksonville.
9	Georgia	Andrew Martin Wolihin	Macon.
10	Illinois	Loyal Levi Munn	Freeport.
11	Indiana	Wm. H. Smyth	Indianapolis.
12	Iowa	Theo. Sutton Parvin	Iowa City.
13	Kansas	Jno. Henry Brown	Wyandotte.
14	Kentucky	H. B. Grant	Louisville.
15	Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
16	Maine	Ira Berry	Portland.
17	Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
18	Massachusetts	Seraus D. Dickerson	Boston.
19	Michigan	William Power Innis	Grand Rapids.
20	Minnesota	Thos. Montgomery	St. Paul.
21	Mississippi	Jno. Logan Power	Jackson.
22	Missouri	Jno. D. Vincil	St. Louis.
23	Nebraska	Wm. Robert Bowen	Omaha.
24	Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
25	New Hampshire	Geo. Perly Cleaves	Concord.
26	New Jersey	Joseph Howell Hough	Trenton.
27	New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
28	North Carolina	Donald W. Bain	Raleigh.
29	North Dakota	Thos. J. Wilder	Castleton.
30	Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
31	Oregon	Stephen H. Chadwick	Salem.
32	Pennsylvania	Michael Nesbet	Philadelphia.
33	Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
34	South Carolina	Chas Inglesby	Charleston.
35	South Dakota	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
36	Tennessee	Jno. Frizzell	Nashville.
37	Texas	P. W. Hudson	Houston.
38	Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.

39	Virginia	Wm. Bryan Isaacs	Richmond.
40	West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
41	Wisconsin	Jno. W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
42	Idaho	Jas H. Wickersham	Boise City.
43	Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
44	New Mexico	Alpheus A. King	East Las Vegas.
45	Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
46	Washington	Thos. Milburn Reed	Olympia.
47	Wyoming	W. L. Kuykendell	Cheyenne.
48	Arizona	Geo. James Roskurge	Tuscon.
49	Indian Territory	Jos. Samuel Marrow	Atoka.
50	Canada	Jno. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
51	New Brunswick	Edward J. Wetmore	St. John.
52	Nova Scotia	Hon. Wm Ross	Halifax.
53	Quebec	Jno. Helder Isa.con	Montreal.
54	British Columbia	Edward C. Neufelder	Victoria.
55	Manitobia	Wm. G. Scott	Winnipeg.
56	Ontario	Jas. Reith	Luther.
57	Prince Ed. Island	B. Wilson Higgs	Charlottetown.
58	England	Edward Letchworth	London.*
59	Ireland	Samuel B Oldham	Dublin.
60	Scotland	David Murrow Lyon	Edinburgh.
61	Brazil	Rodrigues Antonio Marchado	Rio de Janeiro.†
62	Chili	Jose Maldonado	Valparaiso.
63	Peru	J. Aturo Ego Aguirre,	Lima.
64	Spain	Julio F. Espirea salud	Madrid.
65	U. N S. Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sidney.‡
66	Prussia	A. Bouche	Berlin.
67	Sweden	Robert Dickson	Stockholm.
68	Colon and Cuba	Josi F. Pellon	55 Havana.
69	Venezuela	Ambrosei Rodriguez	Caracas.
70	Vera Cruz	Francisco Diaz	Vera Cruz.
71	Mexico	Pedro J. Ramierez	Mexico.‡‡
72	Columbia, S. A	Damascozopata	Bogota.
73	Victoria	Rev. D. Meadowcraft	Melburne.
74	Portugal	Traveso de Guardos Mor	Lisbon.
75	Italy	Luigi Castellayzo	Rome.
76	South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide *†
77	G M. L. England	Frederick Binckes	London.‡†
78	New Zealand	Rev. W. Ronaldson	Dunadin.
79	Egypt	De Me Chichievich	Alexandria.

*Great Queen St., W. C., Freemason's Hall. † Rua da Lavradia, N. 83. ‡ Masonic Hall Castlereagh St. ‡‡ De Guerray Marina. *† Flinders St. ‡† E. Red Lion Square, W. C.

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THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

A. F. & A. M. OF ALABAMA,

AT THE

SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Montgomery, Dec. 4th and 5th, 1894, A. L. 5894.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY.
1895.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Seventy-fourth Annual Grand Communication at the Masonic Temple in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of Tuesday, at 7:30 o'clock, the fourth day of December, 1894, A. L. 5894.

PRESENT.

Francis L. Pettus.....Grand Master.
Geo P. Harrison.....Deputy Grand Master.
James A. Bilbro.....Senior Grand Warden.
B Dudley Williams.....Junior Grand Warden.
William H. Dingley.....Grand Treasurer.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Grand Secretary.
William C. Bledsoe.....Grand Chaplain.
D. W. McIver.....Grand Marshal.
B. M. Hill.....Senior Grand Deacon.
Henry H. Matthews.....Junior Grand Deacon.
Chas H. Mandy.....Senior Grand Steward.
Harry A. Lowe.....Junior Grand Steward.
Charles A. Allen.....Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Palmer J. Pillans.....Grand Master.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Grand Master.
Henry C. Tompkins.....Grand Master.
John G. Harris.....Grand Master.
James M. Brundidge.....Junior Grand Warden.
Benjamin F. Pope.....Junior Grand Warden.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

George P. Harrison ..... Arizona.
H Clay Armstrong ..... Brazil.
George F. Moore ..... Canada.
Russell M Cunningham ..... Hungary.
B. Dudley Will ams ..... Maine.
Wm. J. O'um ..... Michigan.
Palmer J. Pillans ..... Minnesota.
Henry C. Tompkins ..... Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans ..... Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans ..... New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans ..... New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins ..... New South Wales.
Palmer J. Pillans ..... Quebec.
Francis L. Pettus ..... Virginia.

And Masters, Wardens, and Proxies, from subordinate Lodges, as follows:

No.	1	Helion	Dan'l. Coleman*	S. W.
"	4	Rising Virtue	Chas. N Maxwell	W. M.
"	6	Moulton	D. C. Almon	J. W.
"	7	Macon	W W. Daffin	W. M.
			H. P. Burse*	S. W.
			John W. Davis	J. W.
"	8	Farrar	R. M Hawkins	W. M
"	9	Gilead	B. H. Warren	W M.
"	11	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	W. M.
			Samuel Isaac	S. W.
			Chas. L. Wilkinson	J. W.
"	14	Florence	Mason B. Shelton	W. M.
"	16	Athens	M. K. Clements*	W M.
"	22	St. Albans	Q S. Adams*	W. M.
"	24	George Washington	Calvin Upchurch	W. M.
"	25	Dale	H. F. Cook*	W. M.
			J. T. Beck	S. W.
			Sol. D Bloch*	J. W.
"	27	Selma Fraternal	H. S D. Mallory*	W. M.
"	29	Rising Sun	T F. Turley*	W. M.
			W. E Oakley*	S. W.
			Jas. S. Fuller	J W.
"	31	Autauga	J. D Deramus*	S. W.
"	36	Washington	Jno. A. Lassiter	W. M.
"	37	Courtland	M. J. Gilchrist	W. M.
"	39	Wetumpka	Geo F Sedberry	W. M.
			S H. Williams*	S W.
			T. J. Williams*	J. W.
"	40	Mobile	Wm S Foster*	S. W.
"	41	Livingston	J. G. Harris*	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	42	Hiram	J. T. Jelks*	W. M.
"	43	Leighton	P. N. G. Rand	W. M.
"	46	Harmony	Geo. A. Beauchamp	S. W.
"	49	Demopolis	Gaius Whitfield*	W. M.
"	50	Union	Louis J. Adler	W. M.
			Minos Walker*	S. W.
			J. M. Sadler*	J W.
"	52	New Market	Jas. R. Walker	W. M.
"	53	Greening	H. A. Shields	W. M.
"	54	Amity	Walter Ransom	S. W.
"	55	Mount Moriah	Jno E. McGee	W M.
"	56	Troy	E. H. Johnson	W. M.
"	57	Tuskegee	S. B. Payne	W. M.
"	59	Benton	A. L Hess*	W. M.
"	61	Tompkinsville	Jas. D. Robinson*	W. M.
"	62	Sts. John	S. C. Cowan	S W.
			N. M. Bledsoe*	J. W.
"	63	Social	J. B. Banks	W. M.
			M. W. Tarver	S. W.
			G. W. Smith	J. W.
"	64	Eureka	Zell Gaston*	W. M.
"	65	C. P. Whitt	R H. Tucker*	W. M.
"	67	Hampden Sidney	E. H. Robinson	W. M.
"	69	Howard	Phillip C. Candidus	W. M.
"	70	Central	Newton Eddings	W. M.
			Jas. A. Moore	S. W.
"	71	Tehopeka	James M. Smith	W. M.
"	72	Widow's Son	G. A. Barge	W. M.
"	74	Solomon	C. J. Burden	W. M.
			W. C. Bledsoe*	S. W.
"	75	Cokerville	A. K. McKenzie	W. M.
"	76	Auburn	H. Clay Armstrong	W. M.
"	78	Crozier	Andrew N. Whitesides	W. M.
"	79	Fredonia	A. J. Thompson	W. M.
"	83	Friendship	Nelson Fuller	S W.
"	84	Erophotic	Oliver G. Bruner	W. M.
			M. L Kobdy	S. W.
"	88	Meridian Sun	Wm. R. Hardy	W. M.
"	89	Prattville	D. W. Robinson*	W. M.
			E. J. Smith	S W.
"	91	Henry	J. W. Foster	W. M.
"	93	Sawyer	Jas. P. D Murphy	W. M.
"	95	Danville	Richard B. Sherrell	S. W.
"	96	Tuckabatchie	Byrd B Jordan*	W M.
"	98	Fulton	Jno. H. Rogers	W. M.
			Robert G. Craig*	J. W.
"	104	Good Samaritan	James M. Boon	W. M.
"	106	Hermon	Matthew B Cannon	S. W.
"	110		W. J. McCrackin*	W. M.
"	111	Sylvan	Thaddeus C. Williams	W. M.
"	112	Dean	Jas. K. Kendall	W. M.
			Jno. W. Hassell	J. W.
"	116	DeKalb	Richard Chitwood	W. M.
"	119	Notasulga	Jno E Cameron*	W. M.
"	120	Camp Hill	J. W. Pinnell	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	122	Coffeeville	J. R. Cowan*	W. M.
"	123	Havana	Leander N. Powell	S. W.
"	125	Herndon	W. J. N. Taylor	W. M.
			J. J. Smith	S. W.
			David O. Berlin*	J. W.
"	127	Bolivar	D. L. G. Wilson	W. M.
"	129	Geneva	A. M. L. Douglas	W. M.
"	131	Yorkville	S. C. Nabers	W. M.
"	132	Roanoke	Jno. A. Walden	W. M.
"	133	Loachapoka	J. O. Warren	W. M.
"	134	Wiley	T. J. Bates	W. M.
"	135	Columbia	T. P. McGriff	W. M.
"	140	Shelby	Jno. A. West	W. M.
"	142	Baldwin	Wm. E. Bryant	W. M.
"	143	Burleson	C. H. Thorn*	W. M.
"	145	Fraternity	F. N. Hudson	W. M.
"	146	Missouri	E. W. Starke	W. M.
"	147	Rogersville	Mack Moore*	W. M.
"	149	Chambers	J. D. Elder	W. M.
"	151	Bladen Springs	Harry A. Powe	S. W.
"	154	Nixburg	W. L. Johnson*	W. M.
			S. A. Thomas	J. W.
"	161	Penick	Eli Haynie	W. M.
			H. I. Dupree	S. W.
"	163	Fayetteville Authentic	Oliver P. Looney	W. M.
"	170	Elba	Wm. H. Chapman	W. M.
"	171	Clopton	Andrew J. Batchelor	W. M.
			Geo. T. Weed	S. W.
No.	172	Fellowship	Ellis A. Brown	W. M.
"	173	Andrew Jackson	Chas. R. Westcott	W. M.
			Geo. R. Boyd	S. W.
			Robt. L. Teague	J. W.
"	177	Orion	S. N. Mallett	W. M.
"	181	Aberfoil	Wm. B. Cope*	W. M.
"	184	Brundidge	Calvin McSwayne	W. M.
"	185	Mount Eagle	J. M. Amason	W. M.
"	186	Cataula	Jas. T. Greene	W. M.
"	187	Landmark	Virgil Snoddy	S. W.
			Chas. E. Barton	J. W.
"	188	Clintonville	J. W. Garrett	J. W.
"	189	Delta	R. W. Morris	S. W.
"	190	Tombigbee	C. B. Whitfield	W. M.
"	192	Chattahoochee	Francis A. Calhoun*	W. M.
"	193	Hopewell	G. F. Davis*	S. W.
"	197	Hillabee	Chas. M. Simpson	W. M.
"	198	Caledonia	E. F. Tuttle	W. M.
"	199	Killigee	P. Darden*	W. M.
			G. H. Powell	S. W.
			B. F. Wright	J. W.
"	200	Sylacauga	L. H. Crumpler	W. M.
"	201	LaPine	S. M. Mitchell	S. W.
"	207	Elkmont	Jno. W. Bridgforth	W. M.
"	209	Marshall	W. L. Thomason	W. M.
"	210	Ebenezer	H. L. Brown	W. M.
"	211	York	J. A. Goodwyn	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	212	Putnam	J. H. Mooty	W. M.
"	214	Carrollton	E. D Willett*	W. W.
"	218	Sam Dixon	Geo. P. Smith	W. M.
			S. K McSpadden*	S. W.
"	219	Lineville	R. D. Evans	W. M.
"	221	Tensaw	Marion Byars	W. M.
"	222	Western Star	David S. Ward	W. M.
"	223	Mount Carmel	J. C. Fonville	W. M.
"	224	Newton	A. C. Hayden	W. M.
"	225	Louisville	Benj. F. Bennett	S. W.
			S. J. Carraway	J. W.
"	226	Santa Fe	L. O. Hicks	W. M.
"	227	James Penn	Wm. A. Arnold	W. M.
"	230	Bexar	Jno. Arnold	W. M.
"	231	Duck Springs	W. B. Beeson*	W. M.
"	233	Sepulga	J. M. Y. Sellers	W. M.
"	236	Gadsden	Benj F. Pope*	W. M.
"	238	Fairmount	Jacob Johnston*	W. M.
"	242	Coosa	A F. Huff	W. M.
			Isaac C. Hall*	S. W.
			Geo. W. Batson	J. W.
"	243	Ramer	G. S Turnipseed	S. W.
"	244	Dawson	Jno. L. Russell	S. W.
"	246	Harrison	R. D. Windham	W. M.
			W. B. Darby	S. W.
			J. W. Head	J. W.
"	247	Seddon	Jas. D Truss	W. M.
"	250	Amand	Elliott E. Estes	W. M.
"	251	Camp Creek	J. M. Baxter*	W. M.
"	253	Rose Hill	S. T. Dillard	S. W.
"	254	Quitman	E P. Rigsby*	S. W.
"	256	Gaylesville	J. P Farrell	W. M.
"	257	Ervin	J. W. Davis	W. M.
"	261	Talladega	Thos. S. Plowman	W. M.
			W. J Rhodes*	S. W.
			L. M. Ott	J. W.
"	264	Walnut Grove	J. E. Murphree	W. M.
"	266	Mount Pleasant	F. J Norris	W. M.
"	270	Forest Home	Rufus G Shanks	W. M.
"	271	Pea River	Wm. T. Chapman	W. M.
			A. J. Wise	S W.
"	275	Frankfort	Wm. A. Agee	W. M.
"	276	Bullock	S. W. May	W. M.
"	277	Larkinsville	J. D. Hall	S. W.
"	278	Northern	Jas. L. Ellett	W. M.
"	280	Springville	Basil M Hill	W. M.
			W. S. Foreman*	S. W.
"	285	Georgiana	R S Pilley	S. W.
"	286	Walker	W G Martin	W. M.
"	287	Clinton	J. F. Lewis	W. M.
"	291	Fort Deposit	J. M. Dannelly*	W. M.
"	301	Norris	E. P. Loveless	S. W.
"	304	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	W. M.
"	305	Central City	T. P. Whitby*	W. M.
"	319	Cluttsville	Wm. D. Pettus	W. M.
"	321	Pleasant Hill	Jno. R. Phillips	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	323	Holly Grove	Jas. N. Walker	W. M.
"	324	Viola	W. J. Wildman	W. M.
			H E. Mitchell	S. W.
"	329	Madison Station	S. Doolittle	W. M.
"	331	Charity	Jno. C. Hicks	W. M.
"	338	Georgiana Davis	Z R. Day	W. M.
			Dyer N. Talley	S. W.
"	340	Clear Creek	Jas. M. Ward	W. M.
"	344	Hamilton	Wm. C. Davis	W. M.
"	345	Echo	Robert M. Daughtry	W. M.
"	348	Bienville	P. J. Pillans*	W. M.
"	349	Ozark	W. R. Sims*	W. M.
			J W. Barnes*	J. W.
"	354	Heaton	T. J Thomason	W. M.
"	355	Van Buren	N. W. Ward*	W. M.
"	356	Ashland	J. A White	S. W.
"	357	Rutledge	M. W. Rushton	W. M.
"	358	Barbour	Thos. M Barbour*	W. M.
"	359	Scottsboro	S. W. Tate	W. M.
"	363	Chester	D V. Thompson	W M.
"	365	Houston	Wm. R Bounds	W M.
"	366	Cotoca	J. D. Culbreath	W. M.
"	367	Chandler	A. A. Hearst*	W. M.
"	368	Piedmont Fraternal	Thos. P Savage*	W. M.
"	369	Athelstan	R L Douglass	W. M.
			Harry A. Lowe	S W.
"	370	Goliad	Wm. Thoroughgood	W. M.
"	373	Bell's Landing	Wm. M Hestle	W. M.
"	375	Gainesville	Chas. H. Winston	W. M.
"	377	Lake City	Harry P. Miller	W. M.
"	378	Weogufka	Chas. M. Martin	W. M.
			Wm. A. Stewart	S. W.
"	379	Robert E. Lee	D. C. Mims	W. M.
"	380	Ohatchee	E. D. Meharge*	W. M.
"	384	Birmingham Fraternal	J. A. Downey	W. M.
"	386	Trinity	J M. Brundidge*	W. M.
"	388	Newburgh	Wm. T. Sullivan	S W.
"	389	Vernon	Jno D. McCluskey*	W. M.
"	391	North Border	W. J. Dupree	W. M.
"	392	Hickory Flat	M. L. Littlefield	W. M.
"	394	Valley Head	J. A. Rice	J. W.
"	396	Falkville	S. S. Leeman	W. M.
"	399	Haw Ridge	J. W. Kennington	W. M.
"	403	Childersburgh	J. C. Alford*	W. M.
"	404	Grady	J. G. M Luther*	W. M.
"	406	Doric	Thomas B. Wallace	W. M.
"	408	Hillsboro	D. C. Almon*	W. M.
"	409	Pondtown	B. F. Pate*	W. M.
"	411	Jemison	W. R. Dawson	W. M.
			A. Glasscock	S. W.
			A J. Herbert	J. W.
"	412	Amberson	W. H. Burnett	W. M.
"	415	Oak Level	H. G. Earnest	W. M.
"	416	Williamsburgh	Jno. E. Williams	W. M.
"	419	Hilton	Jno. W. Powell	W. M.

*Proxies.

"	420	Broomtown	E. B Edrod	W. M.
"	421	Cullman Fraternal	W. M. Bradford	W. M.
			C. A. Owen	J. W.
			T. J. Burks*	S. W.
"	422	Shorterville	J. B Mills	J. W.
"	423	Clanton	J. M. Stanfield	W. M.
"	425	Temple	J. O. Bailey	W. M.
			C. H. Seawell*	S. W.
"	428	Belgreen	Jno. H. Blackledge	W. M.
"	429	Milo Abercrombie	L A. Lyon	S. W.
			J. L. Boyd	J. W.
"	430	Albertville	W F. Feagin*	W. M.
"	432	Steel's Station	R. T. Moore	S. W.
"	434	Andalusia	Jno W. Cross	S. W.
"	435	Ware	J. T. Adcock	S W.
"	436	Winston Star	D. S. McCullers	W. M.
"	437	Fort Payne	W. W. Haralson*	W. M.
			W. T. Fuller	J. W.
"	438	Headland	Drury W. Smith	W. M.
"	439	Mount Vernon	J A. Vandiver	J. W.
"	443	Anniston	W. B. Arbery	W M.
"	445	Calera	F. H. Hardy	W. M.
"	447	Taylor	Isaac Hinson	W. M.
"	448	Coalburgh	Jas. Paxon	W. M.
			Wm. Askew	S W.
"	449	Bankhead	J W. LaFoy*	W. M.
"	450	Florida	Chas. H. Mandy	W. M.
			R K. Smith	S. W.
			R F Loveladv	J. W.
"	451	Seale	E. Herndon Glenn	W. M.
"	453	Gibson	D. J. Gibson	W. M.
"	454	Lee	J. Cohn	S. W.
"	455	Beulah	J F. Williams*	W. M.
"	457	Harris	J W. Howton	W. M.
"	460	King Solomon	W. J. Pearce	W. M.
			M. D. Montague*	S. W.
			Ben M. Jacobs	J. W.
"	461	Ben Simms	W A. Bradford*	W. M.
"	462	Corinthian	J. P. Christian	W. M.
"	463	Addison	N. L. Powell	W. M.
"	464	Hayleville	A. D. Mitchell	W. M.
"	465	Oakman	Jas. M. Tubb*	W. M.
"	467	Kennedy	Geo Collins	W. M.
"	468	Bethany	D. W. Robinson	J W.
"	469	Enterprise	Jas. D. Wilder	W. M.
"	472	Baileyton	Jas. M. Heaton	W. M.
"	473	Stanton	G. W. Patrick	S. W.
"	474	Blocton	W. L Clark*	W. M.
"	475	Deatsville	A. H. Whetstone	W. M.
"	476	Avondale	T. Y Cain	W. M.
"	477	Renfroe	D. W. Rogers	W. M.
"	479	Rock Springs	G W. Newman	W. M.
"	480	East Lake	I. C. Brown	W. M.
"	481	Locust Fork	Uriah Tidwell*	W. M.
"	482	Millport	L. C. Blakeney	S. W.
"	483	Davis Fraternal	D. N. Davis	S. W.

*Proxies.

No.	485	Monroe	W. J. McCants	W. M.
"	486	Cedar Bluff	W. A. Barker	W. M.
"	488	Luverne	F. W. Coston	W. M.
			C. R Bricken*	S. W.
"	489	Burnt Corn	F. S. Dailey	W. M.
"	490	Mayham	J. H. Cannant	J. W.
"	491	New Decatur	Wm. E. Skeggs*	W. M.
"	492	Wylam	Jno. M. Berge	W. M.
"	493	Ashford	Robert R Adams	W. M.
"	494	Carbon Hill	Jas. T. Kimbrough	W. M.
"	495	Mt. Pinson	E. M Cowden*	W. M.
"	496	Bremen	E Rasmus Tucker	W. M.
"	497	Sunny South	J D. Carmichael	J. W.
"	498	Bay Minette	David C Byrne	W. M.
"	500	Logan	T. T. Dickenson	W. M.
"	501	Delmar	Geo. D Wilson	S. W.
"	503	Sheffield	W. J. Witherspoon	W. M.
"	505	Tennessee River	Jas. R. Crowe*	W. M.
"	506	Irondale	E. Mannering	W. M.
"	507	Geo. Morrow	E. N. Cowden	W. M.
			D. F. Crawford	S. W.
"	510	Wilsonville,	Jas. M. Ray	S. W
			Wm. Tinney*	W. M.
			Jno. Stinson*	J. W.
"	511	Johns	J. C. Jones	W. M.
"	512	Cunningham	J. C. Waldrip	W. M.
"	513	Morrow	L. G. Pettyjohn	W. M.
			M A. Ponder	S. M.
"	515	James D Truss	Asa R. Wyett	W. M.
"	516	Magnolia	B. F Young	J. W.
"	517	East Bend	D. M. May	J. W.
"	518	Davis	S P. Smith	W. M.
"	519	Hewitt	Jere Fountain	W. M.
"	520	W. F. Aldrich	W. F. Aldrich*	W. M.
"	521	Gurley	Jno. W. Grayson	W. M.
"	525	Woodlawn Fraternal	Jas. McDonald*	W. M.
			N. L. Mewhinney*	S. W.
"	528	Charlton	H. R. Jerregan	W. M.
			J. H Wall*	S. W.
"	529	Browns X Roads	Henry A. Ethridge	W. M.
			Wm O. Ayers	S. W.
			Wm. P. Carsey*	J. W.
"	530	Myles J. Greene	Robert H Kerr	W. M.
"	532	Sulligent	R J. Redden	W. M.
"	533	Whitfield	B. W. Whitfield	W. M.
			B. W. Whitfield, Jr	W. M.
"	534	Bozeman	B W. Bauer*	W. M.
"	536	Spring Hill	W. A Wilson	W. M.
			T. W. Law*	S W.
"	537	Enon	C R McNeil	W. M.
"	540	Searight	T. W. Straughn	W. M.
"	541	Mount Union	Chas P. Davis	W. M.
			Jas. E. Wilson	S. W.

*Proxies.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by the W.·. M.·. Grand Master.

Prayer by R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

In accordance with immemorial custom, it is my duty, at the opening of the session of the Grand Lodge, to communicate to you an account of my doings as Grand Master, with such suggestions as may be thought to be a benefit to the craft. Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, our people have enjoyed an era of comparative prosperity, and while many difficulties and embarrassments have beset the pathways of those who have engaged in trade and in professional life, yet the great masses of our people are possibly in a better condition than they have been for many years. The most abundant harvests have greeted the efforts of our farmers.

The necessaries of life have been produced within our jurisdiction to an extent never before known, and while the great staple product in this State has commanded in the markets of the world a price, nearly if not more than the cost of production, yet the condition of our people, as compared with the other States in the Union and the other countries of the world, is prosperous. We have many reasons to return our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the great Ruler of the Universe; and our own Order has grown and prospered in spite of all adverse circumstances. Our members have increased; new Lodges have been formed; into many of the old Lodges a genuine spirit of revival has been infused. Renewed interest has been taken, and on the whole the Masonic year in Alabama has been one of prosperity.

One thing which may not properly have a place in this address, and which yet is so striking that I cannot forbear making mention of it as illustrating the firm foundation of our Order, and the love which its members bear to it, is this: During the past two years, possibly the fiercest political struggle ever known in this State has been carried on amongst our people. So heated has this struggle been, and so high have men's passions run, that friendships of a life time have been broken up. The relations between churches and

pastors have been destroyed, and churches and schools and even family circles have been broken up by the fierce heat of political passion; yet through it all no note of discord has entered any Masonic Lodge. No Masonic Lodge in Alabama has been affected by this fierce struggle, and this should be a monument to the Masonic Lodges of Alabama.

They have met in the times of the greatest trial within their Lodges as friends and as brethren, and nothing outside the doors of the Lodge room has affected this beautiful Masonic feeling. It has created within my breast a sentiment of added reverence and love for the craft, and I feel sure that a house builded on so firm a foundation, and able to withstand the shocks of the past two years, will never be shaken. In the past year, too, we have been greatly blessed in that the officers and members of this Grand Lodge have been all spared to meet again in this assembly. The destroying angel has passed us by and allowed us again to meet together to consult and advise with each other as to the best interests of Masonry in Alabama.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

Dispensations have been granted for the formation of the following new Lodges during the past Masonic year:

On December 6th, 1893, to Brother W. H. Wilson and twenty others, to organize a Lodge at Milo, to be known as Spring Hill Lodge No. 536.

On December 8th, 1893, to Brother Charles R. McNeil and six others, to organize a Lodge at Hollinger, to be known as Enon Lodge No. 537.

On March 9th, 1894, to Brother William H. Chappell and eight others, to organize a Lodge at Remlap, to be known as Remlap Lodge No. 538.

On April 5th, 1894, to Brother Henry D. Moore and six others, to organize a Lodge at Wewoka, to be known as Wewoka Lodge No. 539.

On May 21st, 1894, to Brother Travis W. Straughn and six others, to organize a Lodge at Searight, to be known as Searight Lodge No. 540.

On May 24th, 1894, to Brother Alfred J. Miller and eight others, to organize a Lodge at Mount Union, to be known as Mount Union Lodge No. 541.

It will thus be seen that, although in many particulars the year has not been a prosperous one, Masonry has prospered in

spite of the adverse circumstances, and although I state the formation of new Lodges as evidences of Masonic prosperity and growth, at the same time it may be well to consider the propriety of having fewer Lodges and stronger ones.

As an instance, I have had two applications for Dispensations to allow the consolidation of two Lodges, and while manifestly it was not in my power to grant such a Dispensation without an infringement of the ancient landmarks, yet it evidences the fact that but one Lodge should have been established within the given territory.

What the remedy may be, I am not prepared to state, but submit the matter for your consideration.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

A very large number of requests have been made to me during the past Masonic year for Special Dispensations to confer degrees out of time. In nearly every instance the reason urged has been because the candidate is about to remove out of the Jurisdiction. All these requests have been refused. As was said by me in my last annual address, "It seems to me that unless the necessity is urgent, and injury will result to the Fraternity, these Dispensations should never be granted. Usually these requests are made for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon a candidate who is about to remove from the jurisdiction, either temporarily or permanently; in either event he must necessarily go into the foreign jurisdiction utterly wanting in the requisite Masonic attainments, and instead of being a credit to the Fraternity, his want of proficiency would be a reproach both to the Lodge which conferred the degree, and the Grand Lodge under which it was acting."

Another year's experience as Grand Master, has served but to confirm the opinion then expressed. I think it difficult to conceive a case in which more of good than evil would result to the Fraternity, from suspending these most salutary provisions of our constitution; and while the power must ever remain in the Grand Master, for good cause shown, to suspend these provisions of the constitution, I desire to at least set the precedent of declining to suspend them, and I think it would be well for the Grand Lodge, by its edict, to pass decisively upon this matter.

On January 13th, 1894, I granted Dispensation to Chattahoochee Lodge No. 192, to remove their Lodge from Berlin, a distance of two and a half miles, to Riverview, for good and sufficient reasons stated in the application of the Lodge.

On February 1st, 1894, I granted Dispensation to Solomon Lodge No. 74, to elect a Junior Warden for good and sufficient reasons stated in the application.

On February 12th, 1894, I granted a Special Dispensation to Sam Dixon Lodge No. 216, to elect a Secretary, for good and sufficient reasons stated in the application.

On June 5th, 1894, Dispensation was granted Dothan Lodge No. 460, to elect all its officers on the 9th of June for the ensuing year. The cause shown made it imperative that the Dispensation should be issued.

On the 29th of June, 1894, I granted a Dispensation to Chester Lodge No. 363, to elect all of its officers at the next regular communication of the Lodge, the Lodge having failed to elect officers at the regular time.

On the 29th of June, 1894, I granted a Special Dispensation to Mount Pinson Lodge No. 495, to elect all officers, neither the Worshipful Master, Senior or Junior Warden having been present at the regular meeting in June.

On July 25th, 1894, I granted to Davis Lodge No. 578 a Special Dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master at the next regular communication. In this case, the member of the Lodge who was elected was ineligible to the office, and while I am aware that a Dispensation should not be granted to elect a Master while the Senior or Junior Warden remains, yet I do not think that the rule was ever intended to apply to a case of this sort; hence the Dispensation was granted.

On December 28th, 1893, I granted Special Dispensation to Social Lodge No. 63, to reorganize, said Lodge having paid the required dues to the Grand Lodge.

On January 23rd, 1894. I granted Special Dispensation to Winfield Lodge No. 304, to continue work until this communication of the Grand Lodge, the charter of said Lodge having been destroyed by fire on December 26th, 1893. I recommend that a new charter be issued to said Lodge free of cost.

On January 9th, 1894, I granted Special Dispensation to Carbon Hill Lodge No. 494, to continue work until this communication of the Grand Lodge the charter of said Lodge, having been destroyed by fire. I recommend that a charter be issued to said Lodge free of charge.

On January 18th, 1894, I granted special dispensation to Sipsey Lodge, No. 350, to reorganize, said Lodge having paid the required dues to the Grand Lodge.

On May 14th, 1894, I granted Special Dispensation to Ragan Lodge No. 341, to continue work until this communication of the Grand Lodge, its hall, with all its contents, together with the charter, having been destroyed by fire. I recommend that a new charter be granted said Lodge free of cost.

On August 10th, 1894, I granted Special Dispensation to Madison Station Lodge 329, to reorganize, the required dues having been paid to the Grand Lodge.

On November 21st, 1894, I granted Special Dispensation to Western Star Lodge No. 222, to reorganize, the required dues having been paid to the Grand Lodge. I recommend that a charter be granted free of charge, and that the property of said Lodge be restored.

On September 18th, 1894, Granted Special Dispensation to Cunningham Lodge No. 512, to elect a W. M. and S. W. said officers having moved from this Grand Jurisdiction.

On October 29th, 1894, granted Special Dispensation to Forest Home Lodge No. 270, to elect a Junior Warden.

On November 17th, 1894, granted Special Dispensation to Helion Lodge No. 1, to elect a W. M., the vacancy having been occasioned by the death of the former W. M.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On January 20th, 1894, I appointed Bro. Jere A. Miller, of Wheeling, representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, near to Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and in due time received his letter of acceptance.

On November, 22nd, 1894, I appointed Bro. Walter Nutt, of Catan, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

CHARGES AGAINST WORSHIPFUL MASTERS.

On the 18th of June, 1894, I received from the constitutional number of members of Ashford Lodge No. 493, a letter preferring charges against Bro. W. H. Hayes, Worshipful Master of said Lodge, charging him with a number of offenses against Masonic law. I addressed the following communication to brothers J. W. Foster, Worshipful Master of Henry Lodge No. 91, A. J. Armstrong, Worshipful Master of Columbia Lodge No. 135, and Edward F. Tuttle, Worshipful Master of Caledonia Lodge No. 193:

"DEAR SIRS AND BRETHREN:—Charges have been preferred by five members of Ashford Lodge No. 493, duly certified by the Secretary of the Lodge, against W. H. Hayes, Worshipful Master of said Lodge. Now, under and in accordance with the requirements of

section 25, of article 6 of the Constitution, I do order you to investigate into the nature of the charges and report to me with the earliest possible dispatch. It is of the greatest importance to Ashford Lodge and to the Fraternity that if charges are well founded and involve a serious offense against Masonic law, that the Worshipful Master should be suspended. If the charges are not well founded, and do not constitute a Masonic offense, it is of equal, or of greater importance that the member implicated should be declared by you innocent. Let the high estimation in which you are held by the Masonic fraternity, and especially your own Lodges, incite you to diligence in the matter.

"Fraternally yours,

"FRANCIS L. PETTUS,

"Grand Master."

The brethren mentioned made full investigation and reported to me, completely exonorating Bro. Hayes from all the charges and specifications. No Masonic offense whatsoever was found against Bro. Hayes. The brethren making the investigation and report are entitled to receive the thanks of the entire Fraternity for the very able, careful and painstaking manner in which they investigated the charges and reported thereon.

MASONIC DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

While it has been impossible, owing to my other engagements, to attend more than one of the District Conferences held during the past Masonic year, I have become more and more impressed with their importance and usefulness. In this way the members of the different Lodges are brought into closer communion with each other; the purity of the work is preserved, and the good of Masonry advanced.

Every encouragement possible should be given these Conferences and the members of the various Lodges, and particularly the officers, should attend whenever it is practicable. My own observation in visiting the various Lodges of the State, has been that there is an exact ratio between proficiency in the work and life or stagnation in the Lodge. Good officers and learned in the work make good Lodges. The interest keeps up and the Lodges keep on the up grade. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of entire proficiency in the work, on the part of the various officers.

THE GRAND MASTER'S PRIVATE SEAL.

During the first year of my incumbency of the office of Grand Master, I was much embarassed at receiving communications from the

Grand Masters of other Jurisdictions, and being unable in any way to authenticate my replies thereto. I noticed that in almost, if not all of the other Jurisdictions with which I had correspondence, the letters of their Grand Masters were authenticated with a private seal, and after considering the matter, I instructed the Grand Secretary to have made a seal to be used by the Grand Master.

This is something of an innovation in this Jurisdiction, but in my opinion it is a most proper one. Since the purchase of this seal, I have used it on all documents and letters emanating from the Grand Master's office. This seal was purchased, I need not say, for the use of myself and my successors in office, and will be turned over to my successor when he is elected and installed.

GRAND LODGE TRUST FUND.

At the last Communication of the Grand Lodge, a resolution was adopted as follows: "That said fund remain in its present shape until such time as the committee hereinafter provided for shall see fit to otherwise invest the same. That the said committee shall be composed of most Worshipful Master, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master and Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, who shall have full power and authority to invest it at any time the said fund or any part thereof in such property or properties as in their judgment will be to the best interest of the Grand Lodge."

This committee has made no change in the investment of the permanent trust fund whatever, for the reason that no opportunity has offered of purchasing property in the city of Montgomery suitable for the erection of a Grand Lodge Building. The permanent trust fund is increasing from year to year, and will increase more rapidiy as the years go by, and I would recommend that some such commission as the one provided by the last Grand Lodge be continued, in order that during the recess of the Grand Lodge authority may be vested somewhere to act for the Grand Lodge.

It is my earnest hope and desire that by the time our present lease expires, we may be able to build and equip a suitable home for the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

VISIT TO SELMA FRATERNAL LODGE.

On the 7th of February last, on the invitation of Selma Fraternal Lodge No. 27, Deputy Grand Master Harrison, Grand Secretary Armstrong and myself, together with Bro. W. W. McCullom, a member of the Committee on Work, and Past Grand Master Pillans, met in Selma for the purpose of conferring the Master's degree.

A large concourse of Masons from Selma and the adjoining country were present. All of them apparently earnest, enthusiastic Masons.

After the conferring of the degree, an elegant banquet was tendered to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge and visiting brethren. Very much interest was manifested on the occasion by all of those present.

DECISIONS.

During the last Masonic Year, I have decided a very large number of questions on Masonic law. The majority of which, however, have been very many times passed on by former Grand Masters and by edicts of the Grand Lodge.

Some of the decisions present questions somewhat novel, but, as a rule, the law as to all of them has been settled for many years.

(1) A member of New market Lodge No. 52, was in arrears of dues for three years. At a meeting in October he was, on motion, declared expelled, and the Secretary recorded on his minutes that he was expelled for non-payment of dues and unmasonic conduct,—that the By-Laws provide that the non-payment of dues shall be unmasonic conduct,

HELD. (1) The non-payment of dues is, and cannot be of itself unmasonic conduct, and no mere declaration of the By Laws can alter its status as a Masonic offense. The punishment for the non-payment of dues is fixed by the Grand Lodge, and cannot be altered by a subordinate Lodge.

(2) Mere arrears of dues, without the action of the Lodge, by its Master, at the proper time, does not affect a Mason's standing. All action of the Lodge in attempting to suspend the brother at a meeting other than the one provided by the Constitution for the non-payment of dues, was illegal, irregular and void, the punishment for non-payment of dues being prescribed by the Constitution, and being a suspension which may be terminated at any time by the payment of the amount due. A member suspended for non-payment of dues, has the constitutional right to re-instate himself by paying the amount due from him to the Lodge. The attempted trial and expulsion was absolutely void.

In this case, I ordered that my letter be read in the Lodge, and that proper steps should be taken to expunge the minutes of the illegal action of the Lodge.

(2½) The rule with reference to the first three officers of the Lodge not being allowed to dimit has no application to the Secre-

tary of the Lodge, and the Secretary has the same right to his dimit as any other member under similar circumstances.

(3) At the regular meeting of the Lodge for the election of officers, the Master declared that all members who were in arrears of dues for one year, were suspended. This was the entire proceeding with reference to the suspension of any one. Thereupon an election was held, and the members who were elected Junior Warden, Junior Deacon and Treasurer, were over one year in arrears.

The question asked, was whether or not the Junior Warden Junior Deacon and Treasurer should be retained and serve as officers of the Lodge, or whether they should be treated as Masons suspended for the non-payment of dues.

The Constitution, Section 24, Article 6, declares that the Master shall, at the regular Communication preceding the festival in June, cause the Secretary to write opposite the name of each member of his Lodge, suspended, whose dues shall remain unpaid for two years. The list of the members in arrears, and the amount due by each, should be read by the Lodge, and as each name was reached, the Master should have suspended him.

HELD. That the officers mentioned were never constitutionally suspended for the non-payment of dues, and having been elected and installed as officers, they should serve their term as such.

(3½) A petition was presented to the Lodge; a Committee appointed and reported favorably, but at the time the report was made, the candidate was dead.

The question asked was, whether or not a ballot should be held on the petition, and what should be done with the money paid in.

HELD. That a ballot in such a case would be mere mockery, and should not be had, and the money paid in was upon the theory that the applicant would be elected to receive the degree. The money belonged to his estate, and should be promptly refunded.

(4) A non-affiliating Mason cannot be buried with Masonic honors, nor is it proper that Masonic burial ceremonies should be performed over the grave of a dead Mason after his interment.

(5) A Mason of many years good standing in his Lodge, in a fit of mania, committed suicide, being, at the time of his death, in good standing. The Master declined to bury him with Masonic honors because of the fact that he had died by his own hand. A request was made of him both by the Lodge and by the family of the deceased, that thie error of the Worshipful Master should, in some way, be corrected; that the Masonic services should be held over his grave.

I held that the Worshipful Master has fallen into a grievous error in refusing to accord to the remains of the dead brother an honorable Masonic interment, but that in the nature of things, the Masonic services could not be performed over his grave after his burial, but advised that a special session of the Lodge be held for the purpose, and that the proper memorial services should be held, either in the Lodge room or publicly, which I have since been informed was done.

(6) A member of a Lodge cannot appeal from the decision of the Worshipful Master to the Lodge. His appeal must be directly to the Grand Lodge.

(7) Charges were preferred in a Lodge against a brother, and a meeting was specially summoned for the purpose of trying him, and in the summons the name of the defendant appeared.

The question was, whether or not it was proper for the summons to show the name of the defendant.

The Constitution, Article 7, Rule 6, is as follows: "The examination of the charges shall be in a Lodge specially notified for that purpose," &c.

The summoning of a Lodge for a specific purpose would seem to carry with it the idea of informing the brethren what that purpose was,—which is the trial of the party against whom the charges were preferred. In my opinion, the meeting would be proper and legal, whether it was for the purpose of trying a member of that Lodge, or whether it was for the purpose of trying a member of any Lodge.

(8) On the trial of the accused, he plead guilty, and the question arose as to whether it was necessary to call the roll of the members for the purpose of assessing the punishment.

HELD: That the vote of the Lodge should be taken by a call of roll on all questions as to guilt, or assessment of punishment.

(9) In taking a vote upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, none of the members of the Lodge, except the accused and those related to him, and the prosecutor are required to withdraw. The other members of the Lodge have the right to remain and vote.

(10) So far as I am informed, the question about to be reported has not been heretofore passed upon in any published report in this Grand Jurisdiction. The question arose with reference to the Lodges in and around Birmingham, in Jefferson County. Birmingham and Woodlawn are in the same county, but each is a separate municipality, having a separate municipal government, and legally defined boundaries. A citizen of Birmingham applied to a Lodge at Woodlawn for membership. The question was whether or not

he could be made a Mason in the Lodge at Woodlawn without first applying to the Lodges in Birmingham for their consent.

Section 13, of Article 6, of the Constitution, is as follows: "When any person petitions to be made a Mason who resides in any other town where a Lodge is holden, or nearer any regular Lodge than that in which he is proposed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Lodge to write to such other Lodge to know if they have ever refused him admission, and if they know of any just and sufficient reason why he should not become a Mason; and without such inquiry and answer thereto, no such petition must be acted on."

I held that while it is the general rule that the Jurisdiction of one Lodge extends in all directions one-half of the distance to the nearest Lodge, that in my opinion that this rule could never apply where the Jurisdiction exended into the limits of another city or town, and I held that the Lodges located in Birmingham have exclusive Jurisdiction of all persons residing within the limits of the city, and that no other Lodge has a right to confer the degrees on a candidate without first asking and obtaining the permission of the several Birmingham Lodges.

This question has given rise to much dissension among the Lodges about Birmingham in Jefferson County, and it is important that it should be settled once for all; so that the Birmingham Lodges and the Lodges in Jefferson County about Birmingham, may know their rights in the premises.

(11) A member of a Lodge was regularly tried and expelled by his Lodge and at a Communication subsequently regularly called for that purpose, he was restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The question was what status did such mason occupy? And what evidence should be furnished to a Lodge to whom he should afterwards apply, of the fact that he was in good standing as a Mason.

HELD: That a Mason so situated is not entitled to a Dimit, but has the right to, and should be furnished with a statement of the facts in the case, under the seal of the Lodge, and the further fact that at a certain time he applied for and was restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry; that such certificate would answer all the purposes of a Dimit.

(12) A member of one Lodge committed a Masonic offense within the Jurisdiction of another Lodge, and charges were preferred in the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction the offense was committed.

I held that the Worshipful Master has fallen into a grievous error in refusing to accord to the remains of the dead brother an honorable Masonic interment, but that in the nature of things, the Masonic services could not be performed over his grave after his burial, but advised that a special session of the Lodge be held for the purpose, and that the proper memorial services should be held, either in the Lodge room or publicly, which I have since been informed was done.

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The question was what status did such mason occupy? And what evidence should be furnished to a Lodge to whom he should afterwards apply, of the fact that he was in good standing as a Mason.

HELD: That a Mason so situated is not entitled to a Dimit, but has the right to, and should be furnished with a statement of the facts in the case, under the seal of the Lodge, and the further fact that at a certain time he applied for and was restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry; that such certificate would answer all the purposes of a Dimit.

(12) A member of one Lodge committed a Masonic offense within the Jurisdiction of another Lodge, and charges were preferred in the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction the offense was committed.

The question was, whether the Lodge in which the charges were preferred, had the right to try.

HELD: That both Lodges had Jurisdiction of the case, and the charges having been preferred in the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction the offense was committed, the case should be tried in that Lodge.

(13) A petition for initiation was presented to King Solomon Lodge and was regularly referred to a committee and reported. At the time of the making of the report, the petitioner had become so afflicted, by no fault of his own, as to make it impossible for him to receive the degrees, although at the time of the reception of the petition he was entirely a fit subject to take the degrees. The Lodge desired by a vote of the Lodge to allow the petition to be withdrawn.

I held, with much regret, however, that the petition could not be withdrawn, but that a ballot must be had upon it. That the petition having been made must proceed to a ballot. The ruling was one which involved a hardship, and while I did not feel at liberty to override the uniform current of decision of this subject, I think it would be well if some provision could be made for exceptions in cases of this sort.

(14) A widow is entitled to widow's certificate immediately after the death of her husband, and while her re-marriage dissolves her relations to the Fraternity, there is no impropriety in giving her the certificate if she desires it.

(15) An attempt to procure an abortion is an offense against the State, and hence is a Masonic offense.

(16) Charges were regularly preferred against a member of a Lodge, and a meeting of the Lodge was regularly called for a trial of the charges. At the time of the meeting, no quorum appeared. Another day was set down for the trial, at which time there was present a quorum. At the second trial the original charges were lost or mislaid, but the defendent offered to go to trial on the copy of the charges furnished to him. The Worshipful Master held that the copy could not be used, and declared the charges dismissed.

I held that it made no difference whether the copy of the charges had the seal of the Lodge attached or not, as it was a true copy, and to all intents and purposes as good as the original. The Worshipful Master had no right to order them dismissed except by a vote of the Lodge. That it was unjust both to the defendant and to the Lodge not to have the charges investigated.

I ordered that the part of the minutes relating to the dismissal of the charges should be expunged, and the trial regularly had upon the copy.

(17) At a regular annual meeting of Mount Pinson Lodge No. 495, neither the Worshipful Master, or Senior or Junior Warden was present. The Lodge was called to order and all officers were elected.

HELD: That the meeting was entirely illegal; that no officers in fact were elected, and a new election was ordered and a Dispensation granted for the purpose.

(18) A member cannot be suspended at any time except that fixed by the Constitution which is the regular meeting preceeding the 24th of June; of each year, and unless the delinqnent is suspended at this time, he cannot be subsequently suspended until the next annual meeting, and the fact that a Lodge failed to hold a meeting at the regular time does not affect the question.

(19) I received a letter in which it was stated that an appellant for affiliation had been black-balled, and as the letter stated, for no good cause, and it was stated that the members of the Lodge were of opinion that they knew who had cast the black ball, and desired to know whether or not they could not proceed against the member.

I replied: The ballot in a Masonic Lodge is strictly a secret ballot. No member has a right to inquire or be informed how any other member has voted on any application for initiation or affiliation; in fact it is not proper for a member himself casting a black ball to state in open Lodge that he has done so, or his reasons for so doing. No man, however pure, or good, or desirable as a member, has a right to become a member of a Masonic Lodge without the unanimous consent of every member present when his application comes up, freely expressed by the secret result of the ballot. It is needless to say that your Lodge has no right to inquire who cast a black ball and why it was cast

This letter was ordered read at the next meeting of the Lodge.

Many other decisions were rendered during the year, but a statement of them would be simply a repetition of what has been stated above. Most of these decisions were furnished to the chairman of Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence, as requested by a resolution of the last Grand Lodge. Some were not, on account of press of other matters.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

On the 23rd of November, I appointed R.·.W.·.Bro. H. Clay Armstrong, my special deputy to lay the corner stone of a monument to be erected at Union Springs, to the memory of the Confederate dead, by the Ladies's Memorial Association of Bullock County.

The Ceremonies, as I am informed, were duly and impressively performed in the presence of a number of brethren and a large number of citizens of that section.

DELEGATES TO THE GRAND LODGE.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the Delegates to this Grand Lodge the duty of remaining at its session until the Grand Communication is finally closed. He is sent by his Lodge for this purpose, and the Grand Lodge and the Lodge which sends him both have the right to confidently expect that he will come up to the full measure of his duty in this particular. No possible good can be accomplished by a Delegate coming to the Grand Lodge, attending merely for a day and leaving for his home. It is impossible for him to thus fitly represent the Lodge which sends him, and as was said by myself two years ago, "If a Delegate comes and attends for a day, and leaves before the Communication has ended, he does his Lodge an injustice. He cannot properly represent his Lodge. His Lodge is left unrepresented during a major part of the proceedings, and if he is an officer and is situated so that he cannot come and stay through the proceedings, he ought to send a proxy. If, instead of being an officer he has accepted the proxy of an officer of the Subordinate Lodge, as a delegate to the Grand Lodge, he is acting in bad faith to the officer whose proxy he holds, in not attending the whole meeting of the Grand Lodge."

Neither the member nor his Lodge can derive any benefit from this sort of an attendance, and it is in fact a squandering of the money of the Lodge which sends him and should not be tolerated. I call upon every delegate to this Grand Lodge to remain with us during the entire session. Of course there are cases in which other duties imperatively demand our attention, and in all such cases as this the member will be cheerfully excused.

CONCLUSION.

With the close of this Grand Communication, my official relations with the Grand Lodge of Alabama will cease, and I will again take my place upon the floor upon a level with all of my brethren. For many years I have been a member of this Grand Lodge, and I have had official connection with the Grand Lodge since my first entrance. I have been honored by my brethren of this Grand Lodge many times, and I feel, far beyond my deserts. I feel that to be elected to the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama by the free choice of my brethren, is as high an honor as can be con-

ferred on any man in civil or Masonic affairs. This great honor you have twice conferred on me, and now when the time has come to resign into your hands the emblem of authority, I feel that it is meet and fitting that I should return to you my heartfelt thanks.

The duties of the office I have honestly and earnestly endeavored faithfully to perform. That in many regards I have fallen short of the high measure of duty which its incumbency entails, I am but too painfully aware; but I can truly say that during the entire time I have held this office, I have been actuated solely by an earnest desire for the upbuilding and aggrandizement of our beloved Order; and I leave it more deeply than ever imbued with the love of Masonry, and a firm conviction that to carry out and live up to the doctrines of Masonry, will make a man everything that can be desired as a man and as a citizen.

With the firm and steadfast hope and conviction that Masonry in Alabama is destined to increase, to prosper and flourish as long as men's souls shall be imbued with the desire to be of benefit to their fellow men, I am ready to resign to worthier hands the insignia of office with which you have invested me.

FRANCIS L. PETTUS,
Grand Master.

ADDRESS REFERRED.

On motion of Bro. E. L. Gatchell, the address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master was referred to a Special Committee of three Past Grand Masters, as follows.

Palmer J. Pillans, John G. Harris, H. Clay Armstrong.

REPORT ON ADDRESS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Address of the Grand Master, made the following report, which was concurred in:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama:

The committee to whom was referred the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, beg leave to report that it is with pleasure that they join with M.·. W.·. Grand Master in his congratulations

to the Craft in their prosperity amid surrounding difficulties and growth amidst adversity, and also most do we rejoice with him that the membership of our beloved Order have suffered no heated political or religious questions to mar the harmony of their fraternal intercourse.

We recommend the reference of so much of the Address as pertains to dispensations for the formation of new Lodges to the Committee on Dispensations.

That so much as relates to the consoldation of Lodges be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Also all the decisions reported to the same committee.

We recommend the approval of the Dispensations issued by him, and particularly in his refusal to allow degrees to be conferred out of time when no emergency was shown to exist.

We recommend the approval of his appointment of representatives. We also recommend that the Finance Committee authorize an appropriation to cover the cost of a Grand Master's seal.

We recommend that the Committee to Purchase a Site for a Home for this Grand Lodge be continued with the same powers and constituted as before.

We earnestly commend to the careful consideration of the members of this Grand Lodge his earnest words addressed to the delegates, and hope that they may have fallen upon attentive ears.

Fraternally submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
For the Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS.

The Grand Treasurer, R.·. W.·. Wm. H. Dingley, submittted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibit A, Appendix.)

The Grand Secretary, R.·. W.·. H. Clay Armstrong, submitted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibit B, Appendix.)

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master then announced the following

COMMITTEES:

ON DISPENSATIONS, NO. 1.

Louis J. Adler, R. H. Tuck,
M. J. Gilchrist, W. J. Ruddick,
D. L. G. Wilson.

ON DISPENSATIONS NO. 2.

Mason B. Shelton, Thomas B. Wallace,
Jno. E. McGee, Jno. E. Cameron,
G. S. Turnipseed.

ON BY-LAWS.

H. A. Shields, James D. Truss,
F. J. Norris, James N. Walker,
Oliver G. Bruner.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Wm. W. Daffin, Wm. J. Rhodes,
T. J. Thomason, P. D. Evans,
J. W. Grayson.

ON FINANCE.

Wm. S. Foster, Benj. F. Pope,
Fletcher J. Cowart.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

C. H. Winston, J. Hahn,
J. O. Bailey, S. A. Tate,
J. W. Davis.

ON SUSPENSIONS EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory, J. Webb Foster,
E. Herndon Glenn.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins, A. D. Sayre,
S. K. McSpadden, B. W. Whitfield,
T. S. Plowman.

ON WORK.

R. J. Redden, A. M. Scott,
R. M. Cunningham, B. F. Elmore,
W. W. McCollum.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Brother P. J. Pillans, chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted his Annual Report, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

(See Appendix.)

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary made the following Report, which was received and ordered printed with the Proceedings:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

I beg leave to submit the follow report:

LODGE RETURNS.

The Grand Lodge at its last session, having by an edict changed the time of the payment of annual dues, and making said dues delinquent after the 15th of November of each year, and with a view of making known this change to the Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, and with the hope of securing a compliance with the said edict, I issued on August 1st, the following circular letter, which was mailed to the Secretary of each Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction:

"MONTGOMERY ALA., August 1, 1894

To the Secretary:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I beg to call your attention to the following Edict of the Grand Lodge adopted at its last annual session, and urge a prompt compliance on your part with same, as you will thereby save trouble to your Lodge and greatly facilitate the

labor in this office. As you will see, the Grand Secretary *must close up* his accounts by November 15th of each year, and all Lodges that fail to pay dues by that time, *will be entered delinquent for that year*. I therefore trust that you will see to it, that the dues of your Lodge are forwarded to this office before the 15th of November of each year. The Edict is as follows:

'*Resolved*, That all the Subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby required to pay their annual dues to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of November of each year, and that all Lodges failing to comply with this Resolution shall be considered as being *delinquent for that year*.'

Fraternally yours,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary."

On August 31st, I also sent to the various Lodges the following:

I beg again to call your attention to the following Edict of the Grand Lodge at its last session: "*Resolved*. That all Subordinate Lodges working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be, and are hereby required, to pay their annual dues to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of November of each year, and that all Lodges failing to comply with this Resolution, shall be considered as being delinquent for that year." A prompt compliance on your part with the above requirements, will greatly facilitate the work of this office, and will impose no additional labor upon you. This being the case, I am sure you will comply promptly and cheerfully.

With very best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

It is a source of extreme regret to me to have to report that notwithstanding my earnest endeavor to have this Edict complied with, that but 228 out of the 375 Lodges, made reports and paid dues prior to the 15th of November.

In obedience to the Edict above mentioned, I beg to report as *delinquent* the following Lodges:

DELINQUENT NOV. 15, 1894.

In not making returns or paying dues:

Montgomery	No: 11
LaFavette	26
Hiram	42
Gaston	44
Harmony	46
Halsey	68
Crozier	78
Ptister	90
Henry	91
Danville	95
Loachapoka	133
Wiley	134
Chambers	149
Sumter	166
Mt. Hilliard	180
Aberfoil	181
Brundidge	184
Tombigbee	190
York	211
Santa Fe	226
James Penn	227
Dawson	244
Walnut Grove	264
Meridian	265
Georgiana	285
Fort Deposit	291
Jonesboro	315
Warrenton	320
Blue Eye	332
Ragan	341
Hamilton	344
Rock Mills	353
Heaton	354
Rutledge	357
Chandler	367
Piedmont	368
Ohatchee	380
E. H. Cook	381

Vernon..... 389
Weathers..... 390
Hillsboro..... 408
High Shoals..... 413
Williamsburgh..... 416
Milo Abercrombie..... 429
Ware..... 435
Ft. Payne..... 437
Mt. Vernon..... 439
Forney..... 440
Bethlehem..... 442
Calera..... 445
Gibson..... 453
Sam Thompson..... 456
Hardy Howle..... 459
King Solomon..... 460
Corinthian..... 462
Day's Gap..... 465
Bethany..... 468
Hoke's Bluff..... 470
Baileyton..... 472
Deatsville..... 475
Millport..... 482
Round Mountain..... 487
Luverne..... 488
Mt. Pinson..... 495
Caldwell..... 502
Sheffield..... 503
Tennessee River..... 505
Almond..... 523
Windham..... 524

For not making returns:

St. Johns..... No. 62
Shelby..... 140
Fraternity..... 145
Wilson Williams..... 351
Sulligent (U. D.)..... 532
Spring Hill (U. D.)..... 536

For not paying dues:

Alabama..... No. 3
Moulton..... 6

Royal White Heart..... 10
Athens..... 16
George Washington..... 24
New Market..... 52
Tuskegee..... 57
Benton..... 59
Eureka..... 64
Tohopeka..... 71
Solomon..... 74
Meridian Sun..... 88
Lozohatchee..... 97
Good Samaritan..... 104
Shiloh..... 105
Forest Hill..... 110
Notasulga..... 119
Camp Hill..... 120
Coffeville..... 122
Burleson..... 143
Bladon Springs..... 151
Nixburg..... 154
Maysville..... 158
DeSotoville..... 178
Brush Creek..... 191
Hopewell..... 193
Hillabee..... 197
Kiligee..... 199
Sylacauga..... 200
LaPine..... 201
Sam Dixon..... 218
Lineville..... 219
Amand..... 250
Rose Hill..... 253
Ervin..... 257
Frankfort..... 275
Northern..... 278
Gillespie..... 290
Cluttsville..... 319
Pleasant Hill..... 321
Holly Grove..... 323
Johnson..... 337
Clear Creek..... 340

Barbour	359
Town Creek	361
Houston	365
Weogufka	378
Hartselle	398
Childersburgh	403
Doric	406
Pondtown	409
Geo. Smith	417
Shorterville	422
Steel Station	432
Winston Star	436
Headland	438
Seale	451
Dothan	466
Renfro	477
Cedar Bluff	486
Mahan	490
Ashford	493
Cleveland	499
Irondale	506
Cottonwood	514
Woodlawn Fraternal	525
Hackleburgh	526
Myles J. Green	530
Bozeman	534

It is but just that I should state that at the time of this writing, i. e., December 1st, quite a number of the Lodges above mentioned have made returns and paid dues since the 15th of November. Yet a large number are still delinquent.

There is no just cause why the Lodges should not comply fully and promptly with the Edict of the Grand Lodge with reference to making returns and paying dues.

And for the purpose of again calling the attention of the Secretaries of the several Subordinate Lodges to the time by which returns must be made, the Edict of the Grand Lodge on this matter is herewith given: "That returns from the Subordinate Lodges shall be made up to the 15th day of September in each year, and SAID RETURNS SHALL BE FORWARDED TO THE GRAND SECRETARY ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER FOLLOWING."

Surely no inconvenience will be caused the Lodges in complying with the above Edict and forwarding their dues by or before the 15th of November of each year.

I sincerely trust that the Secretaries of the Subordinate Lodges will see to it that the above Edicts are strictly and faithfully complied with.

Fraternally submitted,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

RESIGNATION OF BRO. B. F. ELMORE.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced that Bro. Benj. F. Elmore had tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Work, and that Bro. Wm. W. Daffin had been appointed to fill the said vacancy.

REPORT ON THE E.·.A.·.DEGREE.

Bro. Scott, of the Committee on Work, made Report on the E. A. Degree, which Report was adopted.

REPORT ON THE F.·.C.·.DEGREE.

Bro. R. J. Redden, of the Committee on Work, made Report on the F. C. Degree, which Report was adopted.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 5, 1894.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock.

M.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison, presiding, and other Grand Officers at their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes read and approved.

FLORIDA LODGE, NO. 450.

R.·. W.·. Senior Grand Warden, Bro. J. A. Bilbro, offered Resolution, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance:

"WHEREAS, On the 15th of May, 1894, the Hall of Florida Lodge, No. 450, with its Charter, Furniture and Regalia, was completely destroyed by fire.

Therefore be it, Resolved, That a new Charter be granted to them free of charge. Also that the Grand Lodge Dues be remitted to them for this year."

TO AMEND SEC. 14, ART. 6, OF CONSTITUTION.

Bro. Jas. T. Burk offered the following Resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

"*Resolved,* That Sec. 14, of Art. 6, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 14. The fee for initiating a candidate in the First Degree of Masonry shall not be less than ten dollars; for the Second Degree,

four dollars; and for the Third Degree, six dollars. *Provided*, That any Lodge shall be authorized to confer any or all of those Degrees gratuitously upon Ministers of the Gospel, who are actively engaged in the exercise of their ministerial functions."

TO BUILD A MASONIC HOME.

Bro. M. B. Shelton offered the following Resolution, which was made a Special Order for 3:30 p. m.:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the words "fifty cents" in Sec. 21, Art. 6, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be changed to read, "one dollar," and that the same be submitted by the Grand Secretary to the Subordinate Lodges for their approval or rejection.

Resolved, 2. That if the Amendment is adopted, then one-half of all the money collected from the Subordinate Lodges, as Grand Lodge Dues, shall be paid to Trustees appointed by the Grand Master, who under a proper bond shall hold or invest said funds for the use and benefit of a Masonic Home.

Resolved, 3. That when a sum of not less than fifty thousand dollars has accumulated then the Grand Lodge, at its discretion, may take active steps in obtaining a suitable location and building for a Masonic Home."

DAYS GAP LODGE, NO. 465.

Bro. Jas. M. Tubb offered the following Resolution, as to Days Gap Lodge, No. 465, and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the name of Days Gap Lodge, No. 465, be, and the same is hereby changed to Oakman Lodge, No. 465."

Bro. J. Webb Foster, of the Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, asked to be excused from serving on the case of Wm. H. Maybin, in consequence of his connection with the case in the Subordinate Lodge. The request was granted, and the M.·. W.·. Grand Master appointed Bro. Pinckney B. Hickman to serve in said case instead of Bro. Foster.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Reports, and they were severally adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, respectfully submit the following reports:

CASE OF SAM'L R. COTTEN.

This appeal was before the last regular Annual Communication of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, and action was postponed until this Annual Communication, and said Subordinate Lodge was ordered to send up a more complete transcript, which has been done.

The Appellant was tried on charge of un-Masonic conduct; the specification setting forth that an attachment was levied on a large stock of merchandise as the property of Mary W. Cotten, the wife of Appellant; that at the request of said Appellant, Bros. Calvin Brown and R. P. Baker, members of said Lodge, executed with others a replevy bond for said merchandise in the sum of $12,000; that their signatures to said bond were procured by Appellant under Masonic assurance and promise that they should be protected from all damage and loss, that to secure said brethren, Appellant and his wife executed a mortgage on said merchandise, on certain other personal property to said Brown and Baker, and the other sureties, and therein agreed to keep said property insured for the benefit of said sureties, and that all money arising from the sale of any of said property should be paid over to said Baker; that on the trial of said attachment suit a judgment was rendered against Mary W. Cotten for $9,180 34, condemning said goods to the satisfaction of the same; that said Appellant failed to protect said brethren, who became sureties; that he failed and refused to turn over the proceeds of sales of said goods, and failed to keep goods insured for the benefit of said sureties; but on the contrary had the same insured for the benefit of said Mary W. Cotten; that a part of said goods were destroyed by fire, and $2,000 insurance collected by Appellant, who refused to turn the same over as agreed to be done; that said

sureties had suffered great loss and damage, and had their property levied on by the Sheriff to satisfy said bond.

The foregoing is a statement of the material allegations of said specification, so far as necessary to be set forth in this Report.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the evidence taken in the case establish the charge and shows that the Appellant, Sam'l R. Cotten, did, as a brother Master Mason, procure brethren Baker and Brown to become sureties on said replevy bond, under Masonic promise, express or evidently implied and understood, to protect and save them from harm; that he and his wife did, at the same time with the signing of said bond execute the said mortgage on the merchandise, household and kitchen furniture and other property; that the merchandise at its inventoried value amounted to about $13,000; that said S. R. Cotten remained in the possession of these goods and sold all of them except what was destroyed by fire. We are unable to ascertain from the evidence the amount received on sales, but the insurance collected was under $2,000, though the policy was for $5,000. The said Baker made several demands on said Cotten to turn over the goods to him, but Cotten declined to do it, and testifies that he paid over to the sureties all he received from sales of goods, except what was paid out for rents. The amount he paid to the sureties was about $2,500. The Appellant does not satisfactorily account for the fact that only $2,500 and enough to pay expense of sales, were obtained out of $13,000 worth of goods. The evidence further shows that judgment against said Mary W. Cotten was obtained by the attaching creditor for over $9,000, that neither Appellant nor said Mary paid the judgment; that the property of the said sureties was seized by the Sheriff; that said Appellant refused to turn over to the sureties the household and kitchen furniture mortgaged to them, but turned it over to another party whom, as he says, they owed a debt. The evidence further shows that Appellant and his wife agreed to insure said goods for the benefit of said sureties; that they did insure but had the insurance taken out in the name of the wife, and when loss occurred they collected the money; the Appellant says his wife's daughter collected it. He does not explain why the daughter collected it, nor in what right. If the daughter collected it as her own, then Mrs. Cotten and Appellant must have transferred the policy to her, and the fair inference from such a transaction under the circumstances, is that it was done to put the insurance money beyond the reach of said sureties. The Appellant testifies that he applied to said R. P. Baker, one of the sureties, for money to pay the insurance premium,

and that said Baker refused to give it to him, saying that if he and his wife wanted it insured, they must pay for it. Appellant had no right to demand that said Baker furnish him with the money to pay the premium, as he and his wife had in writing agreed to keep said property insured for the protection of said sureties, and good faith and honest dealing required him to carry out this agreement, and to apply the money collected from the insurance policy to that end. With reference to that part of the specification that Sam'l R. Cotten refused to turn over the goods to the sureties on the replevy bond, we are of opinion the evidence does not support it, for the reason that the written obligation between the parties contemplated that said Cotten should sell the goods and turn the money over, and give all the sureties collectively the right to control the goods. Demand for possession was made alone by said Baker, and Cotten might have refused to turn the property over to him alone, and as to the allegation that he failed to turn over the money received from sales of the goods, though many circumstances exist which point strongly to the truth of this allegation. Yet as the benefit of the doubt must be accorded the Defendant, and as the evidence does not show how much was so obtained, and as Cotten positively testifies that he did turn all the money over to the sureties, we are constrained to report that this allegation is not sustained. But the evidence does not show that said Cotten aided ane abetted in the misdirection of the insurance money, and was a party to its evidently fraudulent conversion, and further shows that he and his wife in violation of their written pledge and contract sold the household and kitchen furniture to a third party, and thus put it out of the reach of his sureties; that said sureties were greatly damaged by the said un-Masonic conduct of the Appellant. We therefore recommend that the action of said Lodge be sustained and affirmed, and said appeal be dismissed.

CASE OF J. W. CLARDY.

J. W. Clardy, then a member of Yorkville Lodge No. 131, was, on June 1, 1894, tried by his Lodge, on charge of unmasonic conduct; convicted and indefinitely suspended. It does not appear from the record of the case that said defendant Clardy or any brother appealed from the decision of the Lodge.

It does appear that on July 16, 1894, one Bro. J. W. Wright, a member of said Lodge, and attorney for the defendant in the trial, gave written notice to the prosecutor, Bro. J. W. Rickman, that he would take an appeal. Rule 14, Section 1, Article 7 of the Con-

stitution of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, requires all appeals to be in writing, and prescribes the form.

Rule 16, of said Section 1, requires the Secretary of the Lodge to forward the appeal, with the record duly certified.

Rule 17, of said Section 1 gives the Grand Lodge Jurisdiction of the case, on the receipt of the appeal and evidence.

Rule 18, of said Section 1, requires ten day's notice, in writing, of the intended appeal to be given to the prosecutor, and a copy of this notice shall also accompany the record. So far as appears from the record, no appeal has been taken in this case. This M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge is not in legal possession of the cause, and the papers are not properly here.

We recommend that this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge decline to receive or consider the appeal, but without prejudice to the appellant sending up the appeal in regular and constitutional form to the next stated Communication, if an appeal was, in fact, lawfully taken.

CASE OF G. W. LODGE.

This case was before this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication and was reversed, and a new trial granted to appellant, because of error in admission of certain evidence objected to at the time by the appellant.

The report of this Committee will be found on pages 41 and 42 of the proceedings of this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, at the last Annual Communication. Since then, said appellant has been time and again found guilty, and sentence of expulsion passed on him.

The facts are so fully set forth in our said former report, that we deem it unnecessary to repeat them in detail.

Suffice it to say that the specifications set forth, that said Lodge had been guilty of perjury on his trial for pension fraud in the Circuit Court of the United States sitting in Montgomery; that the evidence showed that he had assisted in the preparation and prosecution of a fraudulent pension claim, and to that end procured two negroes to make affidavits as if white men, that they were comrades of said claimant and to depose to the facts deemed necessary for the allowance of the claim; said negroes being false witnesses within the knowledge, and by the procurance of appellant; that afterwards appellant was indicted, as stated, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the fraud. And on said trial he was sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and testified that said witnesses were white men, when, in fact, they were well known to him to be

negroes; that said evidence was material, and, by means of his false swearing, said Lodge procured his acquittal on such trial in the United States Court.

Your Committee find the trial to have been regular and free from error, and that the evidence fully sustains the action of the Subordinate Lodge, and therefore recommend that the action of said Stanton Lodge be, in all respects, affirmed, and said appeal dismissed.

CASE OF JOHN LODGE.

The appellant, John Lodge, a member of said Stanton Lodge No. 473, was tried by the Lodge July 3, 1894, on charges preferred by Brethren Geo. W. Chambers and John T. Adams.

The specifications set forth—

1st. That the defendant, in the month of August, 1893, with the intent to defraud his brother, David Lodge, who was a member of said Stanton Lodge, did alter and change his books in which were kept an account of his work with the said David; the said David's books having been destroyed by fire.

2d. That the said appellant had entered suit for a fraudulent claim for money, against said David Lodge, after agreeing to submit the same to arbitration of members of the Lodge; the specification charging him with the intent to cheat or defraud the said David, by said alleged fraudulent suit.

These specifications are defective in that they fail to sufficiently set forth the circumstances of the commission of the offense.

The record of the proceedings sent up to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge is not certified by the Secretary as being a true record, nor is the copy of the evidence, taken on the trial, certified as required.

In the case of one witness, R. B. Adams, his original affidavit is attached to the record, instead of a copy. The record sets out the names of the officers and other members of the Lodge present at the trial, but it does not appear that they constituted a majority of the membership of the Lodge. From the statement of the evidence in the transcript, it is evident that in large part it is not a copy of the testimony as given in by the witnesses, but a memoranda taken down by the Secretary or some one else, while the testimony was being given, and does not appear to have been subscribed by the witnesses. As to the evidence of the defendant himself, the statement appears in the papers sent up in this shape, "Bro. John Lodge was then asked to make his statement. It was scattering, but in

substance about this," and then proceeds to give, very briefly, what the Secretary says is about the substance.

The papers sent up are not in a regular and constitutional form, and even if there was no other error, would have to be returned to the Subordinate Lodge.

Your Committee further report that, in their opinion, the evidence appearing in the record does not sustain the charges against the appellant. With reference to the charge that the books of appellant had been fraudulently changed, the evidence entirely fails to show fraud or evil intent; and shows no more than that the appellant's books did not in every respect agree with David Lodge's books,and that there were errors and mistakes in appellant's books, sometimes in his favor and sometimes the reverse. The only evidence of changes in the book of appellant was that of the witness, G. W. Patrick, who testified as follows: "I noticed in the books that the figures had been rubbed out and put down again. In one place, I noticed a difference of $14 00; in another, a difference of $17.00. Don't know in whose favor." The record immediately following this statement of the witness, Patrick, has this entry: "At this juncture the W. M. appointed Bros. Little and Butlerby to examine the books." While the Committee were at work,other witnesses were examined. The record then proceds, as follows: "The Committee reported that it was evident the books had been changed, amounts brought forward to balance." Whose books the Committee examined, what was the character of the changes made, by whom, in whose favor made, are not stated.

This Committee examination was, evidently, exparte, made while the defendant was on trial, and occupied with his defense, in the Lodge room, and the Lodge accepted as evidence against him a mere report so made on an exparte examination, instead of the evidence of the examiners, taken in due and constitutional manner. The facts in evidence are entirely consistent with the innocence of the defendant.

"The burden of proof in all Masonic trials is upon the Lodge. The guilt of the accused is not to be presumed; but must be established by competent and satisfactory evidence, before a conviction can be had." Sec. 26 of Edicts and Dec., p. 68, Masonic Code of Alabama, 1893.

Under this salutary rule, the evidence fails to establish charge number one.

As to specification No. 2, entering fraudulent suit against Master Mason David Lodge, after agreeing to leave it to a settlement

by Master Masons. The appellant was improperly convicted on this charge, because—

First. There is no sufficient evidence that he made any fraudulent claim against David Lodge.

Second. There is no evidence that he ever sued David Lodge at all.

The only testimony that David Lodge was ever sued, is his own statement in these words: "I was sued for $526.00." By whom he was sued, for what, in what court, nowhere appears. It is merely an inference that he was sued by the appellant. This witness does not state what amount he was due appellant, and does not appear to have been required to state what was the true account between them, nor in what consisted the alleged fraudulent claim. He virtually admits that he owed appellant something, and no where makes denial of appellant's claim.

Two or more witnesses testified that appellant in stating the amount due to him by David Lodge, on one occasion, put it at $526.00, at another, $226.00, at another, $50.00, but he is not charged with making erroneous statements to these witnesses. The charge is entering a fraudulent suit, which charge is wholly unsustained.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the charges should be again investigated, and in a more orderly and constitutional manner; that the evidence should be reduced to writing, as given in by the witnesses; that the facts of the case be fully brought out in a legal manner, and that no evidence or information be taken into consideration, except that taken in due course of Masonic procedure.

We recommend that the decision of Stanton Lodge No. 473 be reversed, and that the case be remanded for a new trial.

CASE OF HINTON E. CARR.

Your Committee have carefully examined the matter of appeal of Hinton E. Carr from the action of Washington Lodge No. 36 in convicting him of gross unmasonic conduct and expelling him therefor.

The appellant was tried by said Lodge on specifications—

(1) That as president of the Tuscumbia Banking Company, which failed and closed its doors June 8th, 1893, he did at a meeting of the creditors of said bank, called by him and held June 15, 1893, state to said creditors as follows: "I want it understood that, although my bank has failed, it (the bank) has three dollars of assets to one dollar of liabilities and not one of you shall lose a cent,"

which statement is alleged to have been false, and that said appellant knew it to be false when uttered.

(2) That on or about June 15, 1893, said appellant was arrested on charges of embezzlement and of obtaining money under false pretense, etc., and gave bond for his appearance before examining magistrate, his trial being set for June 25, 1893; that said Carr failed to appear for trial, his whereabouts became unknown to his bondsmen, to the Sheriff of the County, and he was publicly denounced as a fugitive from justice.

The accused plead not guilty.

On first specification one witness only was examined, Brother Lewis Hall, who testified that he was present at said creditors' meeting and that the language used by the appellant was that he had money enough to pay all he owed, and that the depositors should not lose any money, and that he had money enough to pay all the bank owed.

He further stated that he was one of a committee who examined the books of the broken bank, and that it appeared from the books that the debts of the bank amounted to about $25.000 and the assets to about $10,000. He knew nothing of the financial condition of the bank of his own knowledge, nor otherwise than by an examination of the books, but that he did not of his own knowledge know what the books showed; he knew at the time of the examination what the entries were, but the figures were made by the other members of the Committee and he saw their figures.

Your Committee are of the opinion, and report that the evidence does not support said specified charge number one.

It will be observed that in the specification the appellant is charged with saying falsely that the bank had three dollars of assets to one dollar of liabilities. There is no evidence that he made such a statement. The evidence is that he said he had money enough to pay all the bank owed.

The two are materially different. It does not appear whether the bank was a private or unincorporated concern, or a corporation, or what relation appellant sustained to it, except that of president. We know by common observation that most of the banks are incorporated.

It will be further observed that the witness has no knowledge of the condition of the bank at the time the statement is alleged to have been made, except that it had closed its doors and from an examination of its books as one of the Committee. It does not appear that said appellant was present when the examination was made, but it does appear that the figures or calculations were made by the other

members of the committee who are not examined as witnesses. The statement of the witness as to the value of the assets of the bank was evidently merely his opinion, and the statement of appellant that the depositors would not lose anything was evidently merely an opinion.

It does not appear that the appellant in the management of the bank was guilty of unmasonic conduct, and for aught that appears in evidence the losses may have been such as occur to the best conducted institutions, nor does it appear that the appellant's relations to the bank were such as to put him under any personal obligation to make good to the creditors their claims.

For all that appears in evidence, the appellant may have stated truly when he said he had money enough to pay all the bank's creditors.

It is not charged, nor does it appear, that said appellant gained or sought to gain any advantage, or that the creditors suffered detriment in loss by reason of his statemant of opinion or belief that they would not lose anything.

To support the second specification, namely, forfeiting his bond and becoming a fugitive from justice, two witnesses were examined; said Lewis Hall and brother Shelley Grisham. The first witness stated that he did not know anything about the trial on the warrant. He does not say whether he knew anything about his not appearing at the trial, but says his whereabouts were unknown to him and to a good many others with whom he conversed.

The witness, Shelley Grisham, testified that he issued or had said warrant issued for appellant and took the bond for his appearance. He testifies further, as follows: "I don't think he appeared. After this he went away from here and I got a telegram that he was arrested in Iowa. I served notice on his securities that Carr had forfeited his bond. After this I never saw Carr until August 19th, 1894, when he was brought here and put in jail." The gravamen of the charge is that said Carr did not appear at the trial as he agreed to do. It is not complained of him that he allowed his bail to suffer, or that they paid anything by reason of his not appearing.

The evidence does not sustain the charge.

The witness, Lewis Hall, says he knew nothing of the trial, does not pretend to say whether he did or did not appear.

The witness, Shelley Grisham, merely states that he does not think he appeared at the trial; does not say whether as a matter of fact he did or did not appear. Neither witness states the cause of his absence from the community.

From the evidence, this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge cannot determine whether appellant did or did not appear at the trial, nor what was the cause of his absence from that community. For aught the evidence shows, it may be true that he did appear, and that his absence from the State was legitimate. The evidence does not tend to show on what charge he was arrrested in Iowa and returned to jail in Alabama. We can merely surmise, but surmises will not suffice to sustain such a grave charge against a Master Mason.

The evidence is not sufficient to sustain a charge in a court of law. Shall we require less?

We are of the opinion that a more full examination into the facts of the case should be had and that said Lodge have the opportunity to procure further evidence if it exists.

We recommend that the appeal be sustained, the action of Washington Lodge No. 36 be reversed, and the cause remanded to said Lodge for a new trial.

H. S. D. MALLORY,
J. W. FOSTER.

E.·. A.·. DEGREE.

Bro. A. M. Scott, from the Committee on Work, made Additional Report on E.·. A.·. Degree, and the Report was adopted.

M.·. M.·. DEGREE.

Brother R. M. Cunningham, from the Committee on Work, made Report on the M.·. M.·. Degree, and the Report was adopted.

Brother P. C. Candidus submitted the following query, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence:

"Does the fact of a person being engaged in the business of selling spirituous, vinous or malt liguors constitute good cause for rejecting his application for the Degrees of Masonry?"

After Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 5, 1894.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:30 o'clock, M.·. M.·. Deputy Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison presiding; other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Brother Wm. W. Daffin, Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following Report, which was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Propositions and Grievances, beg leave to submit the following report:

The petitions of Maysville Lodge 158, and Gurley Lodge No. 521, for consolidation, we recommend be granted and said consolidated Lodge be hereafter known as Gurley Lodge No. 521, at Gurley, Ala., and authorized to work under the present Charter of said Gurley Lodge No. 521.

We further recommend that all property, real and personal, belonging to said Lodges become the property of said consolidated Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

W. W. DAFFIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Bro. H. A. Shields, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, made the following Report, which was received and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on By-Laws, have examined the following:

Whitfield .....No. 533
Spring Hill.....No. 536
Enon.....No. 537
Remlap.....No. 538
Searight.....No. 540

And beg leave to report as follows:

Whitfield, No. 533. In Article 7, Sec. 2, after the word "reside" strike out "six" and insert twelve.

Spring Hill, No. 536. Amend Article 1, Section 1, to conform with Grand Lodge Edict of 1889, Page 50, Chapter 3, No. 60 of the Code.

Article 1, Sec. 3, strike out the word "extra" and insert "regular."

Art. 6, Sec. 7. Strike out all of this section.

Enon, 537. Art. 9, Sec. 1. Strike out "adjournment" after the word "regular."

Art. 10, Sec. 11. Amend so as to conform to Edicts of Grand Lodge for 1877 and 1878, chapter 5, page 57, No. 1 of the Code.

Art. 11, Sec. 5. Amend to conform with the Edict of the Grand Lodge for 1880, page 73, chapter 7, No. 3 of the Code.

Remlap, No. 538. No changes to recommend.

Searight, No. 540. Sec. 13; amend by inserting "two years" in place of "one year."

Fraternally submitted,

H. A. SHIELDS,
F. J. NORRIS,
JAS. N. WALKER,
JAS. D. TRUSS,
Committee.

MASONIC HOME.

The hour of 3:30 having arrived, the special order for the consideration of a Masonic Home was taken up,

discussed, and referred to the Subordinate Lodges for their approval or rejection, as provided by Article 8 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Bro. M. B. Shelton offered the following Resolutions, and they were adopted; and the M.·. W.·. Grand Master appointed Bro. M. B. Shelton to prepare said address:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Grand Master of the M.·.W.·.Grand Lodge of Alabama appoint a suitable person to write an address to the Subordinate Lodges in this jurisdiction on the subject of a 'Masonic Home,' and furnish a copy of same to the Grand Secretary.

Resolved, 2. That the Grand Secretary, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, have five hundred copies of this address printed; and in submitting this change of the Constitution in reference to Grand Lodge dues, one of these addresses be enclosed, requesting the Master of the Subordinate Lodges to read the same to the members of his Lodge before voting on the proposed change to the Constitution.

Fraternally submitted,

M. B. SHELTON,
Florence Lodge No. 14."

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. Jas. M. Brundidge, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Officers, with the following result:

GEORGE PAUL HARRISON.....Grand Master.
JAMES ANDREW BILBRO.....Deputy Grand Master.
B DUDLEY WILLIAMS.....Senior Grand Warden.
RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM.....Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM HENRY DINGLEY.....Grand Treasurer.
HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Secretary.
CHARLES ALEXANDER ALLEN.....Grand Tyler.

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

WILLIAM CAREY BLEDSOE.....Grand Chaplain.
DAVID WILLIAM MCIVER.....Grand Marshal.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS.....Senior Grand Deacon.
WILLIAM A. ARNOLD.....Junior Grand Deacon.
HARRY A LOWE.....Grand Steward.
J. KAHN.....Grand Steward.

REPORT ON DISPENSATIONS NO. 1.

Bro. Louis J. Adler, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations No. 1, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Dispensations No. 1, to whom was referred the books and Dispensations of:

Whitfield Lodge No. 533, Enon No. 537, Remlap No. 538, Searight No. 54, after giving them the careful consideration that the occasion demanded, beg leave to make the following report:

Whitfield No. 533; Galloway—

The minutes of this Lodge are neatly and correctly kept, and knowing of no reason to the contrary, we recommend that a charter be issued to it.

Enon No. 537; Hollinger—

The minutes of this Lodge are correct. We recommend that the Dispensation be continued until the next annual session of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge.

Remlap No. 538; Remlap—

The minutes of this Lodge, while kept in an elegant and business-like manner, lack the approval of the W. M. We suggest that he approve them immediately upon receipt of them. We recommend that the Dispensation be continued until our next annual session of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge.

Searight No. 540; Searight—

The minutes of this Lodge are correct. We recommend that the Dispensation be continued until the next session of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge.

Wewoka No. 539—

The minutes are correct, and we recommend that the Dispensation be continued until the next annual session of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted

LOUIS J. ADLER,
D. L. G. WILSON,
R. H. TUCK,
Committee No. 1.

DISPENSATIONS NO. 2.

Bro. M. B. Shelton, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations No. 2, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Dispensations No. 2, beg leave to report, that we have examined the books of Sulligent Lodge No. 532, and find them correct. We therefore recommend the issuance of a charter to it.

In reference to Spring Hill Lodge No. 536, after examination of minutes, we recommend that the Dispensation be continued until the next session of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

M. B. SHELTON,
Chairman Committee No. 2.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Bro. Wm. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, made Report, and the Report was adopted. (See Appendix C.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Report, which was concurred in:

CASE OF W. H. MAYBIN.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Expulsions, Suspensions and Appeals, report as follows, on the above stated case.

February 11, 1893, W. H. Maybin was convicted of un-Masonic conduct. The Subordinate Lodge failed to inflict punishment, and an appeal by the Master of said Lodge to this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, said James Penn Lodge was ordered to proceed in the case and inflict proper punishment.

January 13, 1894, said James Penn Lodge, in obedience to the mandate of this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, proceeded in the matter of

the infliction of punishment on said W. H. Maybin, with the result that he was expelled from the Lodge. From this action said Maybin took his appeal, and contends that the punishment inflicted on him was unduly severe. Your Committee have carefully examined all the proceedings in the case and the evidence on the trial, and the Appellant appeared before them by Council, and James Penn Lodge by its W. Master.

On the trial of the cause he was convicted on two specifications: The first charging him with unmasonic conduct in saying of Bro. A. M. Scott, a Master Mason, that he was an imposter, and a fraud, and that the Masonic lecture of said Scott was an imposition, a humbug and fraud. Said Maybin stoutly denied that in any language he used, he intended to denounce Bro. Scott or his Masonic lecture, as charged, but your Committee are of the opinion that this charge was sustained by the evidence.

The second specification on which he was found guilty charged him with fraudulently converting to his own use and depriving Bro. A. S. Clark of one bale of cotton. If this case was before this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge on appeal from this finding of guilty, your Committee would be of the opinion that the evidence does not sustain this specification. But the appeal is only from the action fixing the punishment, and we have investigated, and report on the evidence and findings only because it is necessary in order to render a just judgment on the action of James Penn Lodge in inflicting said punishment of expulsion. Your Committee, after full consideration, report that in their opinion the punishment inflicted was unduly severe, and we recommend that said action of James Penn Lodge be reversed. We are of the further opinion that it would be unwise and hurtful to the interests of Masonry, particularly in the jurisdiction of said James Penn Lodge, to remand said case for further action by that Lodge, and that this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge proceed to inflict adequate punishment. We recommend that said W. H. Maybin be suspended from all the benefits of Masonry for the space of twelve months, to commence from this date. Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
P. N. HICKMAN.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7 o'clock p. m.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 5, 1894.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Francis L. Pettus presiding, and the other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Bro. H. C. Tompkins, on behalf of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report, which was adopted, except as to the disapproval of Ruling 14 of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, in which the Grand Lodge refused to concur, thereby sustaining the said decision of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence beg leave to submit the following report:

FIRST.

In one of the decisions of the Grand Master, rendered in 1891, it was held that the re-instatement of a Mason indefinitely suspended restored him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry. This decision was approved by this Committee and the Grand Lodge at the time, but evidently without proper considera-

tion. Subsequently, it was reconsidered, and again referred to this Committee. The effect of indefinite suspension like that of expulsion is very clearly, in this Jurisdiction, to sever the relations of the convicted Mason with his Lodge and deprive him of membership therein, as well as to cut him off from the rights and privileges of Masonry. He may be restored to one and not to the other. That a restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry in the case of one suspended, does not, of itself, restore to membership, is fully recognized by our Constitution. In Rule 19, of Article 7, it is expressly declared that even a reversal on appeal by the Grand Lodge shall not restore the suspended Mason to membership, but to do that shall require the unanimous vote of the members of the Lodge present at a regular Communication. This is not only a clear recognition of the difference between a restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, and a restoration to membership in a Lodge, but it is a declaration of the principle that one loses his membership in a Lodge by indefinite suspension, and that having once lost such membership, it can not be again acquired except by unanimous consent, whereas restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry only requires a two-third vote.

We therefore hold that, while a two-third vote may restore one to the rights and privileges of Masonry who has been indefinitely suspended, that does not restore the person to Lodge membership; that to do that requires a unanimous vote. It has been repeatedly so decided by this Grand Lodge.

Proceedings of 1869, p. 83.
Proceedings of 1875, p. 10.
Proceedings of 1877, p. 51.
Proceedings of 1880, p. 15.

SECOND.

Decisions of the Grand Master.

We have examined the decisions of the Grand Master and approve the Rulings numbered 1, 2, 3, 3½, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. We also approve of the Ruling numbered 4, with a qualification. As a general rule, an unaffiliated Mason is not entitled to a Masonic burial, but an edict of this Grand Lodge has created some exceptions, which will be found in the Code of 1893, pp. 78-9.

We disapprove of the Ruling numbered 14. We do not think it is even proper for one who has been a Master Mason's widow, but who

has married again to be given a widow's certificate, as by her remarriage she has lost her right to the benefits to which such a certificate would entitle her. We do not think she should be furnished with it. (The Grand Lodge refused to concur in this opinion.—Grand Secretary.)

THIRD.

We are asked if there is any power to compel those who have taken the first, or the first and second degrees in Masonry, to take the other degree or degrees. There is no such power, nor do we think such a power can be given without a violation of one of the fundamental principles of Masonry, which is a purely voluntary organization.

FOURTH.

We are also asked what constitutes a legal summons. That is answered by a decision of the Grand Master, rendered in 1880, and approved by this Grand Lodge, found on page 50 of the Masonic Code, adopted in 1893.

FIFTH.

The question presented by the Ruling of the Grand Master numbered 10 involves the construction of certain sections of the Constitution, and as a construction of those sections is involved in other questions presented for our decision, we have deemed it expedient to discuss all these questions together. The sections referred to are Sections 11 and 13 of Article VI. of the Constitution. Section 13 provides that when any person who lives in another town where a Lodge is holden, or nearer other regular Lodge than that in which he is proposed, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to write to such other Lodge to know if they have ever refused him admission, and if they know of any just and sufficient reason why he ought not to be made a Mason. The section further provides, that without such inquiry and an answer thereto, the petition shall not be acted on. It seems clear from the reading of this section, that the jurisdiction of a Lodge in a town does not extend into the municipal limits of another town, although the actual residence of the applicant may be nearer to the Lodge to which he presents his petition than it is to a Lodge holden within the corporate limits of the town in which he resides. The residence referred to is, in our opinion, the legal residence of the applicant, the place in which his citizenship exists. It would seem from this, then, that the Grand Master was clearly right in

holding that one who resided within the corporate limits of the City of Birmingham, applying for admission to a Lodge located at Woodlawn, was within the prohibition of the section. It will be further noticed, that the thing which the Lodge to whom the petition is presented, is required to do, is to write to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides, to ascertain from that Lodge two facts: First, if the petitioner has ever been refused admission by it; second, if they know of any just and sufficient reason why he ought not to be made a Mason. When such a communication is received by the Lodge to which it is addressed, it becomes its duty as speedily as possible to respond, answering the questions asked. If the Lodge to whom the communication is addressed, refuses to answer the same, it is violating a duty imposed upon it by law, and can be proceeded against therefor. If it answers the communication, and it appears from that answer that the candidate has been refused admission to that Lodge, then, under the provisions of Section 11 of the same Article, the Lodge to which the petition is presented is forbidden to proceed with the initiation until it obtains the consent of a majority of the members of the Lodge to whom the applicant first petitioned. If the answer does not disclose that the petitioner has applied to any other Lodge, and been rejected, then the Lodge which he petitions can proceed at once to act upon his petition. If it is disclosed by the answer that there are reasons why the petitioner should not be made a Mason, sufficient in the minds of the members of the Lodge to whom the petition is addressed, then the Lodge to which he has filed his petition, can determine the sufficiency of those reasons, and they do so by ballot just as they would determine if the reasons had been made known by any other means. The consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides is not required, except in a case where he has petitioned that Lodge and been rejected. Making the inquiry whether the Lodge to whom it is made, knows of any reason why the petitioner should not be made a Mason, is simply for information, that the Lodge in which he has filed his application may obtain information to act intelligently upon the same. It in no way affects or bears upon the right of the Lodge with which the petition is filed to act upon the same as hereinafter noticed. The last clause of the Constitution prohibits a Lodge from acting on a petition of one who resides in the jurisdiction of another Lodge without first making an inquiry and obtaining an answer thereto. This language is plain. The duty imposed is clear, and that is to make the inquiry and to refuse to act upon the petition until the answer thereto is received. When that answer is

received, as stated above, the Lodge in which the petition is filed may proceed to act on the same without the consent of the other Lodge, unless that answer discloses the fact that the petitioner had applied to the other Lodge and had been rejected. It follows from the reading of the last clause above mentioned, that it is illegal for the Lodge in which the petition is filed to act on the petition before the answer is received. If the Lodge to whom the communication is addressed fails to answer, the remedy is as hereinabove stated. It is their duty to answer, and if they refuse to do so upon proper application to the Grand Master, it would be his duty to see to it that they did discharge their duty by answering. But the fact that they refused to answer does not justify the Lodge with which the petition is filed in acting without such answer. That is expressly prohibited. If it does act without such answer, then, according to the well settled principles of Masonry, as declared in this Jurisdiction, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides is entitled to the fees received for conferring the degrees. Masonic Code of 1893, p. 46 § 49.

SIXTH.

We are asked if the fact that a man is engaged in the business of selling spirituous, vinous or malt liquors is of itself a ground for rejecting the applicant. There was a ruling of this Grand Body in 1855 to that effect, but in 1866 it was decided that as the business of retailing ardent spirits was licensed by the State, that it was not in itself inconsistent with Masonry to follow such a business. We do not think that it is within the power of this Grand Lodge to impose any other qualifications upon the candidate for degrees than those imposed by Section 7, Article VI, of the Constitution. By that section a man is required to be a man, free-born, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of good reputation and of sufficient natural intellectual endowment, and with means of honest subsistence and free from certain corporeal deformity. It is for each member of a Lodge to satisfy his conscience as to whether a candidate possesses these qualifications, and we do not think that it is within the power of this Grand Lodge, without an amendment of the Constitution, to say that the fact that a person follows a certain occupation, is of itself conclusive evidence that he lacks the qualifications of a good reputation.

All of which is

Fraternally submitted,

H. C. TOMPKINS,
Chairman.

BROWN PRINTING COMPANY.

Brother H. C. Tompkins offered the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the account of the Brown Printing Company against this Grand Lodge be referred to the Committee on Finance, and such Committee is hereby instructed to report upon the same at this Communication.

SHILOH LODGE NO 461.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Secretary offered the following, which was on motion adopted:

"*Whereas*, From an inadvertence, two Lodges have been chartered by this Grand Lodge under the name of Shiloh Lodge, one No. 105 and one No. 461, therefore—

Resolved, That the name of Shiloh Lodge No. 461 be, and the same is hereby changed to Ben Sims Lodge No. 461."

CHARTERS RESTORED.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Secretary offered the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

"*Whereas*, The Charters of Social Lodge No. 6, Western Star Lodge No. 222, Winfield Lodge No. 304, Madison Station Lodge No. 329, and Sipsey Lodge No. 350 were declared forfeited on account of non-payment of dues, and whereas the said Lodges have paid all dues required by the Grand Lodge, therefore

Resolved, That the Charters of said Dodges be restored free of cost, and the property forfeited to the Grand Lodge be returned to the said Lodges."

CHARTERS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Bro. W. S. Foster offered the following resolution and it was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue Charters to all Lodges whose Charters have heretofore been destroyed by fire, free of any charge."

TO AMEND SEC. 14 OF ART. 6 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. Wm. S. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution to amend Sec. 14 of Art. 6 of the Constitution for such action as the Grand Lodge might see fit to take in the matter, and on motion of Bro. J. T. Burk, duly seconded, the question was submitted to the Grand Lodge; and more than one-third of the members present voting in the affirmative, the matter was submitted to the subordinate Lodges for approval or rejection as provided by Article 8 of the Constitution.

TO AMEND SEC. 1 OF ART. 3 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. Dan'l Coleman introduced the following resolution to amend Sec. 1 of Art. 3 of the Constitution; and more than one-third of the members present voting in the affirmative, it was referred to the subordinate Lodges for their approval or rejection as provided by Art. 8 of the Constitution:

"*Resolved*, That Sec. 1 of Art. 3 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge be amended so as to read 'one year' instead of 'two years.'"

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Bro. Henry H. Matthews offered the following resolution, which on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary be and the same are hereby appointed a Standing Committee on Permanent Trust Fund, who shall have full power and authority to invest, at any time, the said Funds, or any part thereof, in such property or properties as, in their judgment, will be to the best interest of the Grand Lodge."

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M.·. W.·. Francis L. Pettus, Grand Master, duly installed the Grand Officers-Elect, assisted by R.·. W.·. Brother Dan'l Coleman, Acting Grand Marshal.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Standing Committees:

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Palmer J. Pillans ..... Belknap.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C Tompkins ..... Montgomery.
A. D. Sayre ..... Montgomery.
F. L. Pettus ..... Selma.
Sam'l K. McSpadden ..... Centre.
Pinkney B. Hickman ..... Elba.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory ..... Selma.
J Webb Foster ..... Abbeville.
Thos. S. Plowman ..... Talladega.

ON FINANCE.

Wm. S. Foster ..... Mobile.
Benj. F. Pope ..... Gadsden.
Ben. M. Jacobs ..... Birmingham.

ON PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Geo. P. Harrison ..... Opelika.
Jas. A. Bilbro ..... Gadsden.
H. Clay Armstrong ..... Montgomery.

ON WORK.

Robert J. Redden ..... Sulligent.
Angus M. Scott ..... Clopton.
Russell M. Cunningham ..... Ansley.
Wm. W. Daffin ..... Grove Hill.
Wm. W. McCollum ..... Brierfield.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

W. W. Screws ..... Montgomery.
Abe Isaac ..... Montgomery.
Geo. F. Moore ..... Montgomery.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Bro. Chas. H. Winston, from Committee on Leave of Absence, made the following Report, which was adopted:

"*To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:*

"Your Committee on Leave of Absence beg leave to report that, for good and sufficient reasons, leave of absence has been granted to the following brethren, to-wit: D. W. Rogers, Renfro Lodge No. 477; Jno. E. Williams, Williamsburgh Lodge No. 416; F. J. Norris, Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 226; M. B. Cameron, Hermon Lodge No. 106; J. A. Downey, Birmingham Fraternal Lodge No. 518: S. P. Smith, Davis Lodge No. 518; W. F. Fuller, Fort Payne Lodge No. 437; N. W. Ward, Van Buren Lodge No. 355; J. A. Rice, Valley Head Lodge No. 394.

"Fraternally submitted,

"CHAS. H. WINSTON,

"Chairman."

TESTIMONIAL TO RETIRING GRAND MASTER.

Bro. Henry H. Matthews offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of Three, to consist of Past Grand Masters, be appointed by the M.·. W.·. Grand Master to procure a suitable testimonial, to be presented to our retiring Grand Master, Francis Leigh Pettus."

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master appointed the following Committee to procure testimonial:

Past Grand Masters H. Clay Armstrong, J. G. Harris and Palmer J. Pillans.

THANKS TO RAILROADS.

On motion of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, Bro. H. Clay Armstrong, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the railroads that so generously transported the members of this Grand Body at reduced rates.

MINUTES READ.

There being no further business to be brought before the Grand Lodge at this Annual Grand Communication, the Minutes were read and approved.

CLOSED

And then, after solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, Bro. William C. Bledsoe, the Seventy-fourth Annual Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, was closed in Ample Form, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master's Gavel fell at 10.30 o'clock.

H. Clay Armstrong,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

GRAND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WM. H. DINGLEY, Grand Treasurer,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

1893.	DR.		
Dec. 5.	To balance		$ 490 60
	Received from Grand Secretary	$3086 70	
1894			
March	" " " "	1350 65	
10.	" " " "	636 25	
"	" " " "	165 00	
"	" " " "	210 00	
Nov. 15.	" " " "	215 40	
"	" " " "	14 50	
"	" " " "	3335 65	
"	" " " "	429 28	$ 9443 43
			$ 9934 03

1893.	CR.		
Nov 30	By Brown Printing Co. for Code	476 60	
Dec. 5	Gluck & Black G.·. M.·. Testimonial	100 00	
"	Com. on Correspondence	200 00	
"	Grand Chaplain	25 00	
"	Grand Master	4 30	
"	Com. on Suspensions and Appeals	50 00	
"	Com. on Work A. M. Scott.	50 00	
"	" " R. J. Redden	34 40	
"	" " R. M. Cunningham	19 90	
"	" " W. M. McCullom	26 50	
8	Rent of Hall and Offices	800 00	
14.	Grand Treasurer	150 00	
1894.			
Jan. 12.	Grand Tyler	75 65	
	Grand Secretary	1200 00	
12	Assistant Grand Secretary	300 00	
"	Contingent Fund	750 00	
	Grand Lecturer, J. M. Brundidge	225 00	
	Trust Fund	1665 00	$ 6152 35
Nov. 15.	Balance on hand		$ 3781 68
			$ 9934 03

[EXHIBIT "B."]

GRAND SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

H. C. ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,

In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

To General Fund.

DR.

Lodge dues collected for 1893			$ 233 00	
Dues collected since last report			5070 50	
Collected for six charters			210 00	
" " Grand Lodge Certificates			23 00	
" " Widow "			26 50	
Paid by Jno. M. Simpson, acct. Somerville Lodge	157		16 50	
" " T. P. DeWeese " Carrington "	522		16 50	
Sale of Masonic Library to Marshall"	209		20 00	
" " Masonic Codes			281 78	
Rec'd for Dispensation Spring Hill Lodge	536	$35 00		
" " " Enon "	537	35 00		
" " " Remlap "	538	35 00		
" " " Wewoka "	539	35 00		
" " " Searight "	540	35 00		
" " " Mt. Union "	541	35 00		
			$ 210 00	
Received dues to 15 November, 1894			3335 65	$ 9443 43

CR.

1893.			
Dec. 8.	By amount paid Grand Treasurer	$ 3086 70	
1894.			
Jan. 12.	" " " " "	1350 65	
Mch. 10.	" " " " "	636 25	
Jun. 31.	" " " " "	165 00	
Aug. 17.	" " " " "	210 00	
Nov. 15.	" " " " "	419 28	
" "	" " " " "	215 40	
" "	" " " " "	3335 65	
" "	" " " " "	14 50	
" "	" " " " "	10 00	$9443 43

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,

In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

1894. To Contingent Fund.

DR.

Balance on hand	$ 145 02	
Amount from Grand Treasurer	750 00	$895 02

CR.

By Postage, Express, Telegrams, etc.	$ 249 80	
Printing and stationery	342 50	
Insurance	100 00	
Gas Bills	29 05	
Servant Hire	28 25	
Fuel	11 75	
P. O Box Rent	8 00	
Sundries	112 78	
Balance on hand	12 89	$895 02

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

[EXHIBIT "C."]

REPORT ON FINANCE.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, H. Clay Armstrong, and the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer, W. H. Dingley, and also the Funds of this Grand Lodge in their hands; and from said examination, your Committee find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received, and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "General Fund," to-wit:

Grand Lodge dues for 1893	$ 233 00
" " " " 1894 to Nov. 15, 1894	8406 15
Amount Received for Charters (6)	210 00
" " " Grand Lodge Certificates	23 00
" " " Widows' Certificates	26 50
Proceeds of sale of property, Summerville Lodge 157	16 50
" " " Carrington Lodge 522	16 50
" " Masonic Lib'y to Marshall L 209	20 00
" " Masonic Codes	281 78
Amount received for Dispensations (6)	210 00
Making total of	$9443 43

All of which has been paid to Grand Treasurer, and for which, he has proper vouchers, to-wit:

1893, Dec. 8.	Amount paid this day	$3086 70	
1894, Jan. 12.	" " " "	1350 65	
" Feb. 10.	" " " "	636 25	
" June 31.	" " " "	165 00	
" Aug. 17.	" " " "	210 00	
" Nov. 15.	" " " "	3994 83	
	Making total of		$9443 43

The R ·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "Contingent Fund," to-wit:

Balance on hand last Annual Communication	$ 145 02	
Amount received from Grand Treasurer	750 00	
Making total of		$ 895 02

Of which amount he is entitled to the following credits, as disbursements from said Fund, to-wit:

For Postage, Express, Telegrams, etc	$ 249 80	
Printing and Stationery	342 50	
Insurance	100 00	
Gas	29 05	
Fuel	11 75	
Servant hire	28 25	
Post Office box rent	8 00	
Various sundries on proper vouchers	112 78	
Making total credits		$ 882 13
Leaving a balance in his hands of said Fund		$ 12 89

Your Committee further find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer had on hand at our last Annual Communication a balance of $ 490 60

Since that time he has received from Grand Secretary 9443 43

Making a total of		$9934 03
And has paid out on proper vouchers		6152 35
Leaving as balance on hand of		$3781 68
To which add balance of Contingent Fund in hands of Grand Secretary	$ 12 89	
Estimated dues received by Grand Secretary since Nov. 15, 1894	1200 00	
Estimated receipts for Charters	140 00	
" " " Dispensations	140 00	
" " " Certificates	35 00	
" " from sale of Codes	100 00	
Making total of		$5409 57

Of this amount your Committee recommend the following appropriations to defray current expenses, to-wit:		
For salary of Grand Secretary (to be paid in monthly installments)	$1500 00	
For Assistant Grand Secretary	300 00	
For salary of Grand Treasurer for last year	150 00	
For salary of Grand Tyler, this Communication	25 00	
For salary of Grand Chaplain	25 00	
For salary of Grand Lecturer, to be paid quarterly	300 00	
For Chairman Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals	50 00	
For Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence	200 00	
For rent of Grand Lodge Hall	800 00	
For Contingent Fund of Grand Secretary	750 00	
For expenses Grand Tyler, this Communication	18 90	
For Brown Printing Co., balance for printing Codes	70 00	
For Amount due Permanent Trust Fund for Charters, Dispensations and Codes	701 78	
Making total appropriations (including Trust Fund)		$4890 68
Leaving balance of		$ 518 89
From said balance of $518.89, deduct amount hereinafter recommended to be paid for assorting property and making Masonic Records, etc.		$ 350 00
There will remain a balance of		$ 168 89
Out of which, we recommend that the necessary expenses of the Committees on Work and Finance at this Annual Communication be paid.		

Your Committee desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that there is in the Library room, attached to the Grand Secretary's office, a miscellaneous and unassorted collection of property, consisting of copies of the Proceedings of this and other Grand Jurisdictions, together with the records, jewels and other property sent up by Subordinate Lodges which have forfeited their charters. This accumulation has increased from year to year, since the organization of this Grand Lodge.

Much of this property is doubtless of great value, and should, therefore, be properly assorted, arranged and cared for.

Your Committee therefore fraternally recommend that the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer, W. H. Dingley, be authorized to assort, classify and arrange all said property, books and records belonging to this Grand Lodge, and also to make from the records a Masonic

Record or Register of each and every Mason who is now or has at any time heretofore been a member of any Subordinate Lodge now or heretofore working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and make due report thereof to the next Annual Communication; and as a compensation for said services, the Grand Treasurer be paid the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars.

Your Committee further recommend that the Grand Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to keep on deposit in the Bank of Montgomery, of the General Fund of this Grand Lodge, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars at any one time, for the payment, by check, of appropriations and expenses authorized by this Grand Lodge.

In the matter of Florida Lodge, No. 450, whose charter, Lodge furniture, &c., was destroyed by fire, your Committee recommends that a new charter issue to said Lodge free of charge, but that the Grand Lodge dues be not remitted.

Fraternally submitted,

W. S. Foster,
Benj. F. Pope,
F. J. Cowart,
Committee.

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Committee have also examined the Annual Report of the Trustees of your Permanent Trust Fund, and find that at the date of

last report they had a balance of....		$1173 42
Have received from the General Fund.....		1665 00
Have collected interest on Ala. Bonds for this year.		1028 00
Making a total of.....		$3866 42
Of this amount they have paid for three (3) Alabama Bonds, Class "A," registered, $1000.00 each...	$3000 00	
For Safety Deposit Box.....	5 00	
Making a total of	$3005 00	
Leaving balance on hand.....		$ 861 42

CONDITION OF PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Permanent Trust Fund consists of the following items, to-wit:

27 Alabama Bonds, Class "A" registered, of the denomination of $1,000.00 each	$27,000 00
2 Alabama Coupon Bonds of $100 00 each	200 00
Interest due January 1, 1895, on $27,200.00	544 00
Cash on hand	861 42
Add appropriations for Charters, Dispensations and Codes	701 78
Total amount	$29,307 20

Fraternally submitted,

W. S. FOSTER,
BENJ. F. POPE,
F. J. COWART,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE,

—BY—

P.·. G.·. M.·. PALMER J. PILLANS, CHAIRMAN.

To the M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. Officers and Members of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Correspondence congratulates this Grand Lodge that so many of the proceedings of the various jurisdictions in friendly relation with this should have been received by the Committee. The following list will show that all of those of the English speaking Grand Lodges on this continent, save from Manitoba and Vermont, together with those from South Australia and Cuba, have been under review. The absence of Vermont is sincerely regretted, because we know that it was held on the centennial of its existence, and doubtless much of great interest touching the troublous period of Masonry through which it passed, might have been learned by those of us who live in more peaceful and prosperous Masonic times.

A careful perusal of this report will demonstrate that the Order is prosperous, notwithstanding the serious financial difficulties which have environed our people. Harmony prevails, and evidences are abundant of a growing spirit of well directed benevolence, in the establishment of Homes, and the preliminary steps taken having this object in view.

The various questions which have agitated the Brotherhood, and which may be expected to continue so to do, have, for the present, been laid aside, and "peace reigns in Warsaw."

The result of the Masonic Congress demonstrates that we need fear nothing from a full and calm discussion of the usages governing Masonry, by the leading minds of the Order, but that such will but show its conservatism, and the strength and value of the well known and long established usages of Masonry.

We would especially call the attention of our Brethren to the report of the Committee of Iowa, to which was intrusted the consideration of the advisability of establishing a Home within that jurisdiction. We do this, not as an opponent of such an institution, but that you, my dear Brethren, may be induced to gather full informa-

tion as to the necessity for such, and take care that sure means be ready for its maintenance. Iowa, remember, has a roll of subscribing members of 25,000, while we have but half that number. If, upon full and careful consideration, it should be deemed advisable to establish one, then lay the foundation first for a proper endowment fund, and its success will be assured. Failure on a Home capable of accommodating a part only of the needy, would be worse than the delay of a few years only. To guard against undue haste, we have an old adage that "Rome was not built in a day," and the necessity for great caution in all great undertakings was so fully felt in the olden, as well as in these hustling times, that the old Romans had also their adage, "festina bente," or make haste slowly. Let us improve by the experience of others, that success may crown our efforts.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED

Arkansas	1893	Arizona	1893
British Columbia	1893	Canada	1893-94
California	1893	Colorado	1893
Connecticut	1894	Cuba	1894
Delaware	1893	District of Columbia	1893
Florida	1894	Georgia	1893
Idaho	1893	Illinois	1893-94
Indiana	1894	Indian Territory	1894
Iowa	1894	Kansas	1894
Kentucky	1893	Louisiana	1894
Maine	1894	Maryland	1893
Massachusetts	1893	Michigan	1894
Minnesota	1894	Missouri	1894
Mississippi	1893	Montana	1893
Nebraska	1894	Nevada	1893
New Brunswick	1893	New Hampshire	1894
New Jersey	1894	New Mexico	1893
New York	1894	North Carolina	1894
Nova Scotia	1893	North Dakota	1894
Ohio	1893	Oklahoma	1893
Oregon	1893	Pennsylvania	1893
Prince Edward Island	1894	Quebec	1894
Rhode Island	1892	South Australia	1894
South Carolina	1893	South Dakota	1894
Tennessee	1894	Texas	1893
Utah	1894	Virginia	1893
Washington	1893-94	Wisconsin	1894
West Virginia	1893	Wyoming Territory	1893

Fifty-six in all.

ARIZONA—12TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1893.

We are informed by Grand Master John McD. Ormsley that "The year which has just closed has been a prosperous one Masonically, and although financial disturbances have caused unrest in the great monetary centers of the world, yet within our jurisdiction peace and prosperity prevail, and I have the honor to report a healthy increase in our membership and that the 500 mark has been reached and passed, as will be seen from our worthy Grand Secretary's report. And the tabular statement shows that there are 11 Lodges, membership 511, and a gain of 33." This officer also tells us that the reports were "one and all neatly written and correctly made out."

The Grand Master visited many of the Lodges, and was pleased at the uniformity of work found.

He cautions the brethren not to be too chary in the use of the black ball, and does not believe in "reforming a man within the Lodge," but thinks it better to "let him mend his ways outside."

He cautions Lodges to look well to the qualifications of those selected for office.

He objects to the promulgation of the Ritual by any other than oral means, and this met with hearty approval by the Grand Lodge.

The subject of non-affiliates troubles him, and on this subject he makes some valuable and pertinent remarks. Among others are these:

"This is as I believe the law should be. Men enter the Order of their own free will and may leave it as freely. But I know of no organization, church or order, where a special privilege is granted and a special invitation given to its members to be placed upon the retired list, without the pale of responsibility to support or assist, but still within the Order for its knowledge, association, and the help and moral support it brings. If a brother wishes to withdraw from Masonry, let him do so. Freely may he come, and go as freely. But why should we pass laws to forbid the attendance of non-affiliates on our Lodge, when its enforcement is an embarrassment to the Brethren, who wish him to attend if he will only join them, and by the ties of acquaintance and business relations do not wish to refuse to admit him to the room. If he contemplates a removal, without a certain home for a time, let him remain within his own Lodge. The brotherhood of other jurisdictions will be all the more pleased to extend to one the courtesies of the Fraternity who still is a living member and a support to that he wishes to remain affiliated with."

Grand Lodge, on recommendation of the Committee, so changed the Constitution as to make it read:

"It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason, who, having resided six months within this jurisdiction, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rites, privileges or charities of the Order."

The Grand Master recommended the abolishment of the system of Grand Representatives, but the Grand Lodge thought differently.

He complains of the non-attendance of members on meetings of the Lodge, and recommends that these be made more interesting and instructive, and thinks that an occasional banquet might be indulged in to advantage, but deprecates the use of any intoxicants on such occasions.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received due recognition and a hearty welcome.

Dayton Alonzo Reed, Phoenix, G. M.
George J. Roskruge, Phoenix, G. Sec'y.

There was no report on Correspondence.

ARKANSAS—5TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1893.

This Communication was held in its Masonic Temple at Little Rock and was presided over by Grand Master R. J. Laughlin. In the 437 Lodges there were reported 13,512 members, there having been a decrease in membership of 42. Much work is reported but the dismissions and suspensions for N. P. D almost equals it and if to these the loss from death be added we find that loss results. Our brothers of Arkansas have long had an elephant on hand in St. Johns College, and when about to get rid of this, we find them wrestling with the debt due on their new Hall or Temple. It is well in all such matters to move slowly and only to make a step when the ground in front has been carefully examined, for nothing so destroys the energies as a mass of superincumbent debt. Yet this is so small that it ought to be readily handled. We find them however much troubled by it, and as one method of diminishing expenses a recommendation was made by one of the Lodges to cease paying mileage and per diem. This however, as usual, met with no favor, though it was resolved to diminish these, but even this was not to take effect until after the close of this Communication.

The Grand Master issued Dispensation for two new Lodges and these and one other received their Charters.

From one of the rulings of the Grand Master we learn that the fee for the degrees need not accompany the petition, but must be paid before the degree is received, while we in Alabama, hold that no petition is "in form" which is not accompanied by the fee.

In this jurisdiction one suspended N. P. D. is but substantially dropped from the rolls and deprived of Lodge privileges only, while with us, the effect is the same as any other suspension, only that as the member himself by his own negligence, produced the suspension, so by his own act, the payment of his dues, he reinstates himself without the action of the Lodge.

The Grand Master recommended a fixed time that a rejected applicant must wait before petitioning again, and a period of three months was determined on.

He thinks Lodges should collect their mites and under the direction of a competent Committee dispense their charities, rather than make appeals for aid whenever a necessity arises.

He hardly thinks the time to attempt to build a Home has arrived for so small and feeble a jurisdiction, though anxious to that end.

The Grand Orator, Brother C. A. Bridewell, delivered a most excellent address on the duties of Masons as symbolically taught them, summing up the characteristics of the true Mason thus:

Abstain from all profanity.

Be temperate in all things.

Defend the chasity of woman and live pure lives yourselves.

Deal honestly with all men, but more especially with a brother Mason.

Be ready to help the distressed wherever dispersed.

Love your fellow men.

The proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado for a centennial memorial at the grave of Washington was acceded to and a Committee appointed.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly recognized, greeted and welcomed and "exchange of courtesies" invited.

Brother James M. Harkey, Russellville, G. M.

Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

Brother Sam H. Davidson tendered a most pleasant and enteresting review of the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges received, treating pleasantly and fraternally the various topics noticed. Alabama for 1892, received due attention, and we regret he should have put so serious a construction on our language in

relation to the Mutual Benevolent Association. He makes a strong argument in its favor, but we readily think he is partaking more of the endowment features than that of benevolence. "Therefore when thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet," etc, but "when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

He agrees with the Grand Master as to the absence of necessity for a Home at this time for he says that few would avail themselves of it, and that both the needy and their relations prefer that they should be cared for among their relations and friends, and we have another illustration tending to show, whatever the future may bring forth, we are not really in need of the "Home" system of Masonic charity now. In the civil war 1861-5, more than sixty thousand citizens of Arkansas served in the Confederate army, in which many lost their health permanently. Several years ago the Confederate Veteran Association built a home near Little Rock. The State aids in its maintenance and every necessity, every comfort that age, indigence or disability demands are provided, without money and without price. Yet, in all these years, nineteen persons is the largest number that has ever stayed under the home roof-tree at any one time.

He is positive in his opposition to the use of any cipher Ritual and thinks any Brother using one should be made to "suffer the most condign Masonic punishment," and if a Lodge it should be blotted out of existence. In this we agree, but we are constantly informed that we are old fogy, behind the age, and that "Masonry is a progressive science."

He has no faith in the Masonry of the several Grand Lodges of Mexico.

We must halt, if we follow this exceedingly interesting report further we may be deemed unforgiven. It invites continuous reading, however.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—22ND ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

Held at Victoria, with Wm. Downie, M.·.W.·.Grand Master in the East. It embraces within its jurisdiction 14 Lodges, whose membership numbers 968, while the increase during the year was 108. Dispensations were issued by Grand Master for three new Lodges, and these received Charters at this Communication. The Grand Master refused some applications because, in his judgment, after enquiry, he thought the interests of the Fraternity would not be enhanced thereby.

He ruled and Grand Lodge sustained him in it, that "a Lodge has no jurisdiction over rejected material for the degrees, after the time limit, viz., 12 months has expired," and in this connection, said:

"I deem it unreasonable to say that a man who has been rejected in one Lodge is forever debarred from applying to another. While we might possibly keep trace of the candidate so long as he resides in our own jurisdiction, what is there to prevent him, should he move to a foreign jurisdiction, from applying for and receiving the degrees there? I think it is unwise, and not in accordance with law and liberty, to attempt to place such a restriction on any candidate. I cannot see why a man who has applied to a Lodge and has been rejected, should not, after the expiration of twelve months, stand in the same relative position to all other Lodges as a man who is applying for the first time."

Grand Lodge in a body attended divine service, and it also laid the corner stone of an Orphan Asylum.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly acknowledged, and exchanges of Representatives invited.

A very concise yet impressive burial service was adopted.

A Charity Fund is being fostered, and with continuous care, will, ere long, be of infinite value to our brethren of that Province.

Sibree Clarke, Ramloops, G. M.
W. J. Quinlan, Victoria, G. Sec'y.

Past Grand Master, Marcus Wolfe, timidly presents the Report on Correspondence. We said timidly, though he had no reason for any nervousness, he having presented a very concise, tho' full view of the various jurisdictions reviewed. Alabama is absent; this we regret, but hope "for better luck next time."

CALIFORNIA—44TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

This held at San Francisco with, as the record informs, M.·. W.·. Bro. A. R. Conklin, Past Grand Master, called to the Chair, who read the Address of Grand Master Chas. Ray Gritman, who was debarred from attending on account of illness. He reported the Craft as in a prosperous condition, and we find the membership to number 17,006, while the Lodges number 255, and the gain was 163. Dispensations for five new Lodges were issued, and these were deemed worthy of Charters at this Communication.

Progress is being made in the establishment of the Masonic Home; the site (270 acres) has been selected, plans drawn and about $85,000 subscribed. This looks well, and with our brethren

of California, in matters of charity, there is no such word known to them as fail.

Grand Master declined to allow any part of the revenues of a Lodge, from whatsoever source derived, to be used for refreshments or other than Masonic or charitable purposes, as he thinks they are a sacred trust for such purposes only. The Grand Lodges most heartily approved this decision. Nevertheless, a resolution, looking to some such limited expenditures, was introduced later, and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Grand Master laid before Grand Lodge the Communication of R.·. W.·. Michael Arnold, relative to his withdrawal of Representatives, which, being referred to the same committee, brought forward the following report. As this is a question recently sprung upon the Fraternity and one apparently of great interest to all, we quote their report in full, and upon reaching Pennsylvania, will give their review also. It is of considerable length, but appears to be the result of full research, and this must furnish excuse for us:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of California:—

Relative to a communication from the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, announcing his withdrawal of his Representative near this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Atkinson, a member of this committee and a Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, has been received by us and reported in our proceedings, since the date of his appointment in 1889, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and not until this communication, addressed to our Grand Master, was placed in our hands, had we the slightest suspicion that he was, in fact, only the Representative of a Grand Master.

We have before us the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for 1891, and on page 67 we find that at the Annual Communication, held on the 28th of December of that year, the following Past Grand Masters of Pennsylvania are reported present as Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges: Samuel C. Perkins of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Michael Nisbet of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, Conrad P. Day of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Joseph Eichbaum of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, and Clifford P MacCalla of the Grand Lodge of Michigan; and that the Grand Master, his Deputy, Wardens and Treasurer were also reported present as Grand Representatives—the Grand Master, Bro. J. Simpson Africa, of Missouri and New Hampshire, the Deputy, Michael Arnold, of Arkansas, the Senior Grand Warden, Matthew H. Henderson, of Indiana, the Junior Grand Warden, William J. Kelly of Arizona, and the Grand Treasurer, Thomas R. Patton of England. And in the same volume, at page 129, we find the name of our Brother Atkinson given as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to the Grand

Lodge of California. We have also before us the proceedings of that Grand Lodge for 1889 In his Address for that year Grand Master MacCalla said: "During the past year I have commissioned the following named brethren as Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near other Grand Lodges: Bro. Edmund Clements Adkinson near the Grand Lodge of California," and fourteen others near other Grand Lodges. At that Annual Communication the four Past Grand Masters present were reported as Grand Representatives, Past Grand Master Vaux heading the list as Representative of New York.

We do not know, nor do we at this time care to inquire, for what reason the system of Representatives was adopted, but we do know that it has been very generally adopted and has been in use for more than thirty years. In the revision of our own Constitution, proposed in 1357 and adopted in 1859, among the enumerated powers and duties of the Grand Master we find this: "9th. To appoint Representatives in other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit such Representatives from them." In the last revision this provision reads: "To appoint Representatives near the recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them." From this it is apparent that, in California at least, the power to appoint and receive Representatives had been vested in our Grand Master, but that his appointees are Representatives of the Grand Lodge and not of the Grand Master, and that his authority to receive and accredit is limited to the Representatives from other Grand Lodges.

Grand Master Arnold, in his communication, gives as a reason for withdrawing his Representatives near other Grand Masters that "official communication between the several Grand Masters is carried on directly with each other, under their private seals or by and through the Grand Secretaries under the seal of the Grand Lodge; and the promptness of such communication is so well secured by railroads, posts and telegraphs, that the Representative of the Grand Master has no official duty to perform."

Our government has an Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and the British government also keeps its Ambassador near our government, and through these Ambassadors the official correspondence of the two governments is conducted. Our President might, under his private seal, communicate directly with Queen Victoria, and it is probable that his communication by mail or telegraph would reach her quite as promptly as if made through the proper representative of our government at the Queen's Court. Yet the fact that the President could communicate directly with the Queen has not been considered by Congress or by the President a good reason for withdrawing our Ambassador from the English Court. Every political government is careful that all its "official correspondence" be transmitted through its accredited representatives, and not directly by its executive head.

Grand Master Arnold finds that his representatives have become "superfluous and unnecessary," and we imagine that the reason is that he, and perhaps his predecessors as the chief executive officers

of the Grand Lodge, have practically ignored the existence of these Representatives and have, in the face of the custom prevailing in all political governments, assumed to themselves the right to carry on all official correspondence with other Grand Bodies and their officers by direct communication by telegraph, express or mail. The fault is not with the Representatives, who are ready, willing and competent to attend to the proper duties of their office, but is and has been with Grand Masters who, like our distinguished brother of Pennsylvania, seem to think that they cannot only conduct and transmit official correspondence more satisfactorily, but can manage negotiations, involving even the most delicate matters, with better results than anybody else could.

The system of appointing Representatives has been adopted by all Grand Lodges of the world, so far as we are advised, and has been recognized by all for more than a third of a century; when it is proposed to abolish this established system, we do not so much consider what good it has accomplished as what it might do under different conditions. Referring our Most Worshipful brother to the parable of the fig tree, we would say to him, give these Representatives a chance to do the work appropriate to their office before abolishing the office.

In reply to the communication, we would say our Bro. Atkinson was received by us as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with which we have maintained, and hope ever to maintain, the closest relations of amity. While we recognize the fact that communication is well secured and reasonably prompt by railroad, post and telegraph, and that official communications between Grand Lodges are and have been very largely carried on by the Grand Masters and transmitted directly, we are of opinion that there are appropriate duties to be performed by the Representatives of each Grand Lodge near the other Grand Lodges. If the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shall conclude to recall its Representatives near this Grand Lodge and not to appoint another, we shall hope that no complications will arise between the Grand Lodges that will require the intervention of such an officer, and that the relations may continue to be as they have been, fraternal and cordial."

Grand Treasurer, Nathan Weston Spaulding, who has been sick for many years, declined re-election, because, as he asserted, "As I advance in years, various and pressing duties devolve upon me and make it imperative."

The various boards of relief of this jurisdiction, of which there are six, are most active in furnishing relief to the distressed, and are a shining example of what proper organization may do, and is an example worthy of imitation. Among the recipients we note two from Alabama, and sincerely hope that the Lodges to which

they belonged have refunded the amount expended in their behalf, that it may be as promptly and judiciously used in behalf of some others in like circumstances. More than $15,000 was thus expended by our California brethren, and the appropriation of Grand Lodge this year to this end aggregated about $8,000.

Electioneering for Masonic office is denounced, or for Masonic purpose.

We can imagine no better way of aiding a brother's family than that of the payment of the premium on his life policy to keep it alive, he being in the last stages, and this the Grand Lodge authorized a Lodge to do.

There is a probability that the fees for the degrees will be reduced from fifty to thirty dollars.

Henry Sayre Orms, Los Angeles, G. M.

George Johnson, San Francisco, G. Sec'y.

Brother James Wright Anderson presented the report on Correspondence. We were gratified as we were not last year, by finding in it our proceedings for 1892. We have read this report with no little pleasure, for his comments are pointed and pleasant and there is much we would be pleased to transfer to our own, but we fear already we have given too much space to California, when there are so many others to be treated with also. We are obliged to him for his endorsement of our position relative to uniformity of work, and says:

"We accord with the committee in the remarks relative to uniformity of work.

We are fully of the opinion that, even were the ritual published in full and a copy thereof placed in the hands of every officer, there would still be a lack of uniformity. There might be approximate uniformity as regards the general execution of the work; but not even this much is possible so far as phraseology is concerned.

CANADA—38TH ANNUAL, JULY 18TH, 1893.

This Communication was held at Ottawa under the supervision of M.·. W.·. J. M. Gibson, Grand Master, who spoke fairly of the Craft. Peace and harmony had prevailed, and a satisfactory record made. Within the jurisdiction are 22,064 active Masons, and the gain for the year was 562.

Grand Master well says, "that the Worshipful Master and Secretary between them, to a very great extent, control the success of the Lodge."

He issued a Dispensation for one new Lodge, and this received a warrant from Grand Lodge.

As other Grand Masters, he complains of the many needless questions put to him, and concludes, that as a rule, the most troublesome conundrums present themselves in connection with points of the least importance; in other words, the difficulty in answering questions is frequently in the inverse ratio of the utility of the answers when given.

The question of physical qualification seems to be as troublesome in this sister jurisdiction as elsewhere. So also the question of jurisdiction.

Through the labors of the Masonic Relief Association, the enormous number of "one thousand, one hundred and forty fraudulent seekers for help" were discovered. What a noble work!

He most properly, we think. bewails the large expenditures for funerals, when much of this sum saved would greatly benefit the poor widow and orphans. We also agree with him that a Lodge should be at no such expense, except where the family cannot cover the bills.

The financial condition of this Grand Lodge is excellent, and its surplus is slowly increasing, notwithstanding its large list of beneficiaries consuming more than eight thousand nnually. From the Charity Fund this Grand Lodge aids its subordinates in granting relief to all worthy applicants, needy members or widows and orphans of such, but two things being requisite: First, that aid is needed, then that the local Lodge is itself contributing to the relief. In this way a moderate sum, superadded to that of the Lodges, contributes to the support and happiness of a large number who are still left among their former associates and friends. At the age of 30 it is surprising how much this Grand Lodge doe in this direction. Yet infinite care seems to be exercised that no one not needy be aided. In the report of the Board on Benevolence it is stated that during the year 279 applications were received, and of these nineteen were refused aid, because the parties could readily maintain themselves.

This Board also complains that in several instances excessive sums have been paid by Lodges for funerals, and the amounts granted to

the surviving families have been extremely small, the ability to aid the living being reduced by the heavy outlay in providing elaborate funerals for the dead. Your Board deplore such misapplication of the benevolent funds of Lodges, and recommend that the disposal of those funds be most strictly guarded. How pleasant it is to find the Grand Master so considerate of the visual organs of the guild, for are we not compelled generally to work at these Reports when prying eyes are, or should be closed in sleep? He recommends sending out the proceedings in somewhat larger type. Thanks!

The Reports of the D.·. D.·. Grand Master are models, and the tabular statement accompanying each one contains information of moment to Grand Lodges, and displays the vitality as well as financial condition and business discretion of each Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, as was also that of Oklahoma.

J. M. Gibson, Hamilton, G. M.

J. J. Mason, Hamilton, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Henry Robinson again presented the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1892 appears rather late, to be sure, but "it is better to be late than never," so says the adage.

The time is late, "past 12 o'clock," the type small and the light bad, so that our old eyes are wearying, so, my Brother, good night.

CANADA—39TH ANNUAL, JULY, 1894.

Lodges, 349; membership, 22,530; gain, 1,991.

Much pleasure do we derive from the perusal of these proceedings always, because there pervades the whole course of this Grand Lodge a spirit of frankness and fairness, showing neither fear nor favor, but reprehending when it is deserved and bestowing praise when praise is due. The visitations of D.·. D.·. Grand Master is almost made thorough and complete, so that from the reports of these very important officers Grand Lodge is placed in full knowledge of what all Grand Lodges should be apprised, to enable them to see the condition of the Craft, its needs and how best to legislate for it.

Of the great body of the Fraternity within the jurisdiction Grand Master J. M. Gibson says:

"There have been no burning questions to become excited over; our domestic and foreign relationships have been peaceful and harmonious; our business affairs have been prospering; and while in no particular respect have we been, so to speak, setting the world on fire, in all respects we have abundant reason for satisfaction and thankfulness."

He thus alludes to the results of the Masonic Congress:

"Probably, however, there will be found but little, if any, conflict between these conclusions and the laws on the subjects to which they refer in the various jurisdictions represented. Indeed, the want of sufficient time for ample discussion necessitated the framing of some of these deliverances in such general and non-committal terms as to forbid opposition. It cannot, therefore, be said that the results of the Congress are of much importance to the Masonic world; but those who had the privilege of being present will long retain pleasurable recollections of debates which were participated in by some of Masonic master minds of this continent, and which were marked by characteristic ability."

How admirably is the following expressed by him:

"Masonry is a sham and means nothing if it is confined to the Lodge room, if it fails in some cases to restrain, and in other cases to prompt us in the course we are about to pursue in any direction."

The finances are in most excellent condition, and not sparingly used in behalf of those in want of assistance. This is evinced by the list of beneficiaries, there being not less than 552 on it, receiving in the aggregate more than $8,000.

It gives us pleasure to note the remarks of Committee on Reports of D.·. D.·. Grand Masters, and would that all Grand Masters were as cautious:

"We are pleased to note the great care exercised by the M.·. W.·. the Grand Master in the formation of new Lodges. If same care had been exercised in the past, fewer weak and sickly Lodges would have been reported and the necessity of amalgamation would not have arisen. Only one Dispensation has been issued, viz., Hanover, in North Huron. The Lodge is planted in the midst of a thriving and promising town, and should meet with great success."

W. R. White, Pembroke, G. M.

J. J. Mason, Hamilton, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro. Henry Robertson, P.·. G ·. M ·., and in it we find Alabama for 1893. We had not received the proceedings of this Grand Lodge when our last Report was written, but we have made the amende by reviewing that which ought to have been then, now as well as for the following year.

COLORADO—33RD ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Held at Denver, with representatives from 80 Lodges. Total Lodges, 82; membership, 6,640; gain, 466.

The Grand Master, W. D. Wright, opened his address with a dissertation on the great service heretofore rendered to the world by this Order, and demonstrating that civil liberty, as well as religious, owes much to it. He proposed a National Masonic memorial celebration at the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the centennial anniversary of his death, December 14, 1899. Grand Lodge approved of it, and adopted the following resolutions:

"That a committee of three be appointed to present the subject to the several Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of the United States and request:

"I. The appointment of a committee of one from each Grand Jurisdiction, with one alternate, to serve through all the arrangements, in order to save confusion by annual changes.

"II. That the committee from this Grand Lodge arrange by correspondence with the committee from sister Grand Lodges, for a place of meeting of said committee at some early day subsequent to the next Annual Grand Communication of each of said Grand Lodges.

"III. That the committee from this Grand Lodge be recommended to suggest memorial services and suitable addresses at the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, at which all the Grand Masters of the United States be present, with their subordinate officers and other members.

"IV. That the committee representing the Grand Lodge report in detail their recommendations for the memorial to their respective Grand Lodges for approval, before the same be actually undertaken.

"Because of the number of Grand Lodges, and the irregular periods of their Annual Communications, this process will consume three or four years, at least, which will leave barely two years in which to perfect the final arrangements."

He issued Dispensations for five new Lodges, and to these charters were granted.

The Grand Lodge extended a fraternal greeting to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and also to that of New Zealand.

The business generally was of local interest. An oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. T. B. MacDonald.

Jethro C. Sanford, Durango, G. M.

Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver, G. Sec'y.

Bro L. N. Greenleaf, P.·. G.·. M.·., presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing in it Alabama for 1892 From this we extract the following, for we agree personally with the brother, and only wish that many more of our Jurisdiction agreed with me:

"We note that a list of rejections, both for initiation and advancement, appears in the appendix and they are thus made a matter of history. With all due deference to the motives that may have prompted such a course, we deem it unwise as well as *unjust* to those whose names appear in this connection, and who in some instances must have been rejected through no fault of their own or defect of character."

There is much that we had marked which must now be omitted, because we wish to give you his view as to the antiquity of the three degrees. His position, as you see sustained by, and based on the researches of those delvers after Masonic antiquities, Bros. Hughan and Gould, verifies the heretofore conception of these degrees, and the traditions of Masonry. In fact, the more the investigation the more certain this appears; notwithstanding the heretofore assertions of self-styled antiquarians. That Grand Masters existed before the existence of the present Grand Lodge of England, is apparent, else whence Grand Masters Payne or Wrenn? We, however, give you the promised dissertation as being of unusual interest:

CONCLUSION.

' Having reached the end of our allotted task, we desire to devote some attention to questions which we regard as of paramount importance to the Craft generally.

"Chief among these is the antiquity of Masonic Degrees, to which reference was made in our last year's Report. Our remarks at that time in this connection, have been widely copied and discussed, and were the occasion of a very interesting correspondence with the distinguished Masonic author and historian, Bro. R. F. Gould, of London, England

"Under date of December 31, 1892, we received a letter from him, apprising us of his true attitude upon this question, which was this: 'That Old Regulation XIII should read, 'Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only here unless by Dispensation.'

"His own interpretation of the meaning of the above is conveyed in the following language:

"'There is no doubt whatever that two divisions only of Masons are here alluded to. Apprentices, who then received what are now

the first two degrees; and Masters or Fellow Craft, who received the present third degree. The secrets of our present three degrees existed in 1723 and before 1717, but they were communicated in *two* steps instead of three.'

"Subsequently we addressed to him the direct query: 'If the *secrets* existed before 1717, as you concede, you include the Hiramic legend, do you not?'

"In due course we received the following reply: 'The Hiramic legend existed *prior* to 1717.'

"It will be seen that so far as the secrets are concerned, there is no difference of opinion between Bro Gould and ourselves, it is only as to their division—whether into two or three degrees prior to 1717 and long anterior.

"From our remarks under Canada last year, page 67, where we quoted Bro. Speth upon this subject, it will be evident that our mind was in a receptive state. Later, under Utah, we had received, as we thought, the 'new light' from our distinguished Bro. Gould, and grew somewhat effusive in our great joy at his discovery. We still rejoice and are exceeding glad, notwithstanding, because the *secrets* are the main thing, and their distribution a secondary consideration, though in our estimation, a very essential one, on account of its bearing upon the triad of Masonic symbolism, as we find it now existing.

"Let us revert to the language of Bro. Gould's article from which we drew the inspiration that led to our exhilaration of spirit, and which he says must be *ambiguous* if we inferred therefrom that he maintained the existence of *three* degrees prior to 1717.

"We quote the following paragraphs from his valuable 'Memoir of Dr. Thomas Manningham," which occur in the general summing up of the evidence adduced:

" 'But as many will listen to Dr. Manningham, who would turn a deaf ear to the utterances of even our most advanced students, pause will be made, while the grounds on which his judgment is based, are inquired into.'

" 'The only Orders we know,' observes the Doctor, 'are three—Masters, Fellow Crafts and Apprentices.' There were no more and no less. 'My own father,' he continues, 'has been a Mason these fifty years.' According to this, Sir Richard Manningham must have been initiated about 1707, three years after Governor Belcher had gone through a similar ordeal, and two years before the remarkable allusion in the *Tattler*, to 'a set of people,' who have their signs and tokens like Freemasons.

" 'The 'old brother of ninety, who was made a Mason in his youth,' must have been admitted a member of the society in the last quarter of the seventeeth century.

" 'The two brethren, whose testimony—as we have seen—was relied upon by Dr. Manningham, may, I think, be regarded without doubt by ourselves, as the witnesses of truth.

* * * * * *

" 'The secrets of the first three degrees were the same before the year 1717, as after it.

* * * * * *

" 'That *before* 1717 the *now existing rituals* have been *worked.*"

"The *now existing* rituals being in *three* degrees, what else can one infer from the whole tenor of above paragraphs, other than that the *three* degrees were in existence and were worked *the last quarter* of the seventeenth century.

"We certainly did draw that conclusion, and so did others, including that able Masonic scholar, Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell.

"Old Regulation XIII. upon which Brother Gould so largely relies, and which he quotes in his letter to us, was at variance with what was designated as Old Regulation XIII. in our original copy of Anderson's Constitution, edition of 1738. Securing a verbatim copy of the 1723 edition from which Brother Gould had quoted as above, upon comparison, we noted the following difference in the same:

" 'Old Regulation XIII. Edition 1723. 'Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here, unless by a Dispensation.

" 'Old Regulation XIII. Edition 1738. '*Apprentices* must be admitted *Fellow-Crafts* and *Masters* only here, unless by a *Dispensation* from the *Grand Master*.

" 'Italics as in original.'

"In this same edition is placed in parallel column what is designated as the:

" 'New Regulation, November 22, 1725. 'The *Master* of a Lodge and his *Wardens* and a competent *Number* of the Lodge assembled in due form, can make *Masters* and *Fellows* at discretion.'

"Italics as in original.

"Last year we accepted Old Regulation XIII. as it appears in the 1738 edition, as the basis of our argument upon the question of the antiquity and number of the degrees anterior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England. Brother Gould, as has been seen, relies upon the regulation as published in 1723, giving it his own interpretation, that 'Masters and Fellow-Craft' really mean 'Masters *or* Fellow-Craft,' or, one and the same thing, so that *two* degrees only are named 'Apprentice' and 'Master *or* Fellow-Craft' as shown heretofore in this article.

"His interpretation has not been generally accepted, and there is strong opposition to it on the part of some of our best Masonic scholars.

"The matter really hinges upon the edition to be accepted as the standard authority. A revised edition of a work is presumed to contain fewer errors than the original, and to contain the results of maturer reflection and observation on the part of the author. In a letter to Brother Gould, we gave expression to this idea, and calling his attention to the fact, that in his history, he had designated Brother Anderson as a fresh accession to the Craft when he compiled the Constitutions in 1723, consequently he was much poorer equipped for his work than in 1738. Before this latter edition appeared, Brother Anderson represented to the Grand Lodge, on February 24, 1734, that a new Book of Constitutions had become a necessity, and that he had prepared materials for it The Grand Master, the Earl of Crawford and the Gand Lodge, ordered him to lay the same before the present and former Grand Officers. In accordance with this it was first submitted to *former Grand Officers*, Brothers Richmond, Desaguliers, Cowper, Payne and others, who after *making some corrections* gave it their approval.

"Next agreeable to the same order, in 1838, it was submitted to the *Grand Officers* who also *reviewed and corrected it*, and declared their approbation to the Grand Lodge assembled in ample form on January 25, 1738. The Grand Lodge ordered it to be printed, and approved and recommended it as the *only* Book of Constitutions for the use of Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons.

"Thus, during a period of nearly three years, the second edition was in preparation, and before being printed, had been submitted, in accordance with the order of the Grand Lodge, to former and present Grand Officers, who reviewed and *corrected* it, and it was then endorsed by the Grand Lodge as the only authorized Book of Constitutions. Can we moderns, at this distance, 155 years later, consistently charge Brother Anderson with interpolations, alterations, and Scotch idioms, which, granting they were made, must have been made upon sufficient grounds, since they were approved by the Masons of that time, and also by the Grand Lodge? What author of to-day would desire to be held responsible for changes and corrections made in his MSS. by a dozen critical reviewers?

"Are we not then justified in assuming that the changes which were made in the phraseology were fully warranted, having the sanction of the highest governing body of the Craft, and also of prominent members who were his contemporaries? If so, Article XIII., as defined in the 1738 edition, must stand as authority upon these disputed questions as to degrees and their number.

"We desire to express our great obligations to Brother R. F. Gould for favors received, and the pains he has taken to disabuse our mind of what appears to him as erroneous conclusions. While

not fully agreeing with him upon some points, no one more fully appreciates the great work he has done in the domain of Masonic history and research. The labors of the historian must, however, be supplemented by those of the symbolist before definite conclusions can be reached. We are pleased to learn that he regards the secrets of Masonry whether conveyed in two or three steps as of great antiquity, and that if in two, the two contained primarily *all* that was amplified into three. In short, that there was no growth; an idea that we have had frequent occasion to combat in these Reports. We have strenuously maintained that *restoration* should engage the attention and labors of the Masonic student, and we know whereof we speak, having sat at the feet of some of the venerable architects who have been for a lifetime engaged in this great and glorious undertaking. As we stated last year, Masonry has lost more of its own distinctive riches in the past century than have been added to it."

"From Bro R. F. Gould's valuable paper on 'The Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism,' which he kindly furnished us, and which was read before the Lodge Quatuor Coronati of London, and commented upon by many distinguished members, we desire to reproduce a few of the remarks of himself and others.

"In this paper Bro. Gould says:

" 'But to pass into a higher sphere of criticism, we may infer from the 'Defense of Masonry' having been reprinted with the Book of Constitution, 1738, that in the opinion of the leading Masonic authorities the ancient 'Fabrick' (of Masonry) had sustained such ravages at the hands of time and neglect, as to raise doubts as to *how much of it* [italics his] was still remaining.'

"Again:

" In other words, if the symbolism (or ceremonial) of Masonry is older than the year 1717, there is practically no limit whatever of age that can be assigned to it. *After* the formation of a Grand Lodge, there was centralization. *Before* it there was none. Each Lodge then met by inherent right, and even if we go so far as to admit the possibility of new and strange practices being introduced into any one of them, there was no higher body by whose authority these innovations could have been imposed on the other Lodges. To put it in another way. If we once get beyond or behind the year 1717, *i. e.*, in the domain of Ancient Masonry, and again look back, the vista is perfectly illimitable, without a speck or shadow to break the continuity of view which is presented to us.'

"Bro. W. J. Hughan, in his comments, said that to his mind degrees, as we understand them, were wholly modern, but that Masonic Symbolism goes back to prehistoric times.

"We quote from Bro. J. Ramsden Riley's views the following:

" 'Personally, I have long held the opinion that, both the ceremonial and ritual (in a somewhat crude form, but sufficient as a real

ground-work) must have been known to the 'Revivalists' of 1717. I have never been able to satisfy myself that a number of individuals (and particularly Masons) then met together *to frame a new and such a wondrous system*, [italics his] nor can I yet understand how the members of four Lodges could *agree* to that which, *if new to them*, must have excited the ridicule, if not the disgust of other Masons. We know there were many Masons in London besides those of the 'four old Lodges,' but setting these aside, is it reasonable to suppose that the older members of the Lodges which met at the Apple Tree Tavern (and there are always old members) would quietly acquiesce in the formation of a system and ceremonial previously unknown to them?'

"Bro. W. H. Rylands said he agreed with Bro. Gould in his main contention. It had always appeared to him impossible to imagine that in 1717 an entirely new system arose. Gradual changes there were no doubt, and supplemental matter may have been introduced; but to his mind the greater part of our symbolism certainly anteceded the Grand Lodge of England.

"From Bro Speth's able commentary we re-produce the following:

" '*First*.—From the 14th to the 18th centuries two ceremonies existed—that of making Masons, or binding to the Craft—and that of passing Masters and admitting to the Fellowship.

" '*Second*.—That there were secrets, other than those of the manipulation of stone attached to each.

" '*Third*.—That the Masons of 1717 inherited symbolism of the meaning of which they were ignorant, and

" '*Fourth* —That to produce this ignorance a long course of decay and deterioration must have obtained, thus carrying our symbolism back for an indefinite period.'

"The consideration of these important questions has already exceeded the limits assigned at the outset, but we believe our space has been well occupied, and that the brethren of our jurisdiction will derive valuable information from a careful perusal of these facts and speculations concerning our ancient origin and symbolism, and the division of Masonry into degrees."

CONNECTICUT—106TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

At an emergent Communication on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a Masonic building, on July 3, 1893, a very interesting address on the earlier history of Freemasonry within the province was delivered, which must have proved of great interest to those present, for even we, at this great distance, were gratified a

its perusal. In it the difficulties which the anti-Masonic excitement from 1826 to 1832 were somewhat shown, and the sturdy adherence of our brethren to duty and obligation.

The pamphlet contains a portrait of the Grand Master Samuel Bassett, and a picture of the old tavern where the Grand Lodge was organized.

Grand Master Bassett opened this Communication, and at it was sung the following invocation from the pen of Grand Secretary J. K. Wheeler:

OPENING ODE.

Come let our anthems rise,
And pierce the vaulted skies,
To Him above.
Let all our voices blend,
Our joyful song ascend,
To Him our truest friend,
The God of Love

Come let our voices raise,
Our earnest prayer and praise,
With pure desire;
That heaven's sacred dower,
May consecrate this hour,
With true celestial power,
A flaming fire.

Father, to Thee we bring,
Our humble offering,
With one accord.
O! may we through each day,
In all we do or say,
To Thee all glory pay,
Jehovah Lord.

There are on the roll 110 Lodges, every one of which was represented. The number of Master Masons reported being 16,047, and the increase 334. There was but a small difference between the number affiliated and that dimitted, while usually the latter greatly

outnumbered the former. The suspensions and expulsions are very few.

Grand Master Bassett was to some extent pleased, though disappointed, with the Masonic Congress, as evinced by the following, from his address:

"As to the significance of the gathering; a few brethren seemed impressed with the idea that a Congress of Masons was necessarily a 'Masonic Congress,' upon the heaving breasts of a very few gleamed the polished brass of high official station, as 'the rulers of the Craft,' but the assembly soon made it understood, in the language of Mark Twain, that we 'were but a handful of private citizens, traveling for recreation—and unostentatiously, as became our unofficial state.'

"A number of Masonic questions were discussed, and views took the form of votes, but no matters were presented which were not a part of the stock questions, upon a part of which Grand Lodges have made peremptory decisions, and the remainders belong to the moot questions, which being matters of pleasure, and not of written law, will only be settled when growing practice enlarges into uniformity It was a most delightful gathering, and the brethren of Chicago and Illinois will long be gratefully remembered for their large-hearted, generous hospitality."

He reported the withdrawal of the charter of a Lodge because of great bitterness of feeling and an intense want of harmony among the brethren, which was approved by Grand Lodge, and as the Charter, etc., had not been placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary, as required, the Master Mason was ordered "to appear before the Grand Lodge and explain why the Charter was not returned, etc." This prompt and decisive action brought on the second day of the session a petition from a large number of the members of the Lodge, expressing "hearty apology for any act or word of (the Lodge) or its members, etc.," whereupon the matter was left to the discretion of the Grand Master.

Grand Lodge approved of the recommendation of that of Colorado for memorial exercises at the grave of Washington, and appointed a committee.

The per capita tax is but twenty cents, and Lodges are authorized to deduct all members who have been Masons thirty years.

Henry O. Warner, New Milford, G. M.

Jas. K. Wheeler, Hartford, G. Sec'y.

This latter, as usual, made the Report on Correspondence, giving Alabama for 1892 an approving glance. He seems pleased at the movement made for a Home, but ere this he has seen that no report was made by the Trustees appointed, leading to the fair inference that it was "*vox et preterea nihil.*" It is a very good thing to make good resolutions, but far better to produce good actions. As much as we have heretofore desired to see a Home, we some time since began to fear that action now would be premature, and have cautioned our brethren to go slow, as no movement would be better than failure after movement.

Like ourself, he can find but little use in the Grand Representative system, and asks, "Why carry their honors with such pomp and do so little for the benefit of the Craft?" And again, "The *practical* results growing out of this custom we have been unable to discern." Still elsewhere, "The only duty we know for them, is to wear their emblems of office with modesty, sit in some prominent position, and look wise, 'wise as serpents and harmless as doves.' "

He thinks that any Grand Lodge holding a perpetual jurisdiction cannot enforce a law beyond its boundaries Yet in this jurisdiction, one who has been rejected by one of its subordinates, and obtains the degree in a foreign jurisdiction, cannot "be recognized as a Mason," though regularly made in accordance with the law of that jurisdiction and a legally constituted Lodge The sum of the several edicts of the Grand Lodge of Alabama amount to the same, yet provision for healing is made.

Alluding to some remarks of Bro. Schultz, of Maryland, who defended the action of St. John's Lodge of Connecticut, in sending a brother Mason to the alms-house, mention of which was made in our Report for 1892, and in reply he says:

"Are we to understand, Bro. Shultz, that the Grand Lodge would *not* be justified in permanently sequestering the Charter of a Lodge that would *do nothing* for one of its indigent, sick and aged members, but knowingly let him remain in the town poor-house? *We* think the Charter of such a Lodge should be called in, for such Masonry would be only a travesty and a disgrace upon its escutcheon, and still more, practically annul all Masonic obligations, which underlie both the *written and unwritten law of Masonry*, the statement of Bro. Shultz to the contrary notwithstanding."

And yet,—what is a Masonic Home but a Masonic alms-house? This is the great objection in the minds of many of them; because of the publicity given to poverty.

He applauds the action of the Grand Master of Ohio in making a Mason at sight of one who had liberally contributed to the Home, and thinks that "such men are truly prepared *in the heart.*"

We regretfully leave him (most probably we will meet no more here), but close with a closing paragraph of his:

"The Craft is growing stronger with each succeeding year, and it seems to us the prospect is very bright for its continuance. There is a more brotherly feeling existing within the universal body of the Craft than ever before, and a stronger effort to carry on the Divine injunction of conveying peace on earth and good will toward men"

CUBA—ANNUAL, MARCH, 1894.

By a slip in English attached to first page of this pamphlet the Grand Secretary informs us that the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge have been published in this form for the past six years, the official journal of the Grand Lodge being La Gran Logia, in which they appeared.

Thirty-seven Lodges appear upon the roll, but what may be their strength or what amount of work is being done, does not appear.

This Grand Lodge holds quarterly sessions. At that of June, 1893, Segundo Alvarez is announced as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama. This senor is the M.·. W.·. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and we find in his Address at the Annual Session much that is of interest, not only to the Craft there, but elsewhere. We who live in free countries, or where the population is not ridden by Priests, both booted and spurred, cannot realize the difficulties which surround our brethren in Catholic countries. He mentions that the doors of the Church were closed against a little child and baptism refused, because the godfather was a Master of one of the Lodges.

He speaks in no uncertain tones of the affiliation with the Chapter of the Eastern Star, or other "Orders of Adoption" as being in violation of the landmarks of Masonry and as tending to "very unfavorable results."

Segundo Alvarez, Havana, G. M.

Jose F. Pellon, Havana, G. Sec'y.

Francisco de P Rodriguez, Chairman, presented the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1893 holds her usual place,

It gives a fair, but succinct account of the various Grand Lodges reviewed. At the close of the volume is a lengthy correspondence which we have not had time to translate; for to do this is a labor to us, not having used the language now for forty years, and there is no one near to whom we can refer.

DELAWARE—87TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

Lodges, 21; Master Masons. 1,926; Gain, 82; Cash on hand, $1,459

M.·. W.·. Grand Master John B. Book opened at this Session, and presided.

He is gratified at the condition of the Craft and the zeal displayed in the discrimination of the principles of Freemasonry. They have not, however, yet been able to glory in uniformity of work. Nevertheless Lodges of instruction are being held, and the hope is entertained that this desideratum will yet be soon accomplished.

He submitted the Circular of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, withdrawing all Representatives.

In this jurisdiction, where an officer or officers are re-elected or reappointed, reinstallation is not deemed unnecessary, as appears from the Report in relation to Grand Chaplain and Grand Tyler.

The business was local in character, and disposed of with dispatch.

Eldad L. Clarke, Dover, G. M.
Benj. F. Bartram, Wilmington, G. Sec'y.

Bro. L. H. Jackson presented the Report on Correspondence, made in a very succinct and happy style. Alabama for 1892, meets with fraternal courtesy. This Report betokens industry and a desire to give our brethren of Delaware a clear view of the condition of the Craft elsewhere.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—83RD ANNUAL, NOV., 1893.

Many Special Communications of this Grand Lodge, as well as the Semi-Annual. At one of the Specials the Grand Master, calling the Grand Lecturer to the East, who, appointing for the several other officers, proceeded to illustrate the several Degrees.

At the Semi-Annual Grand Master G. C. Williamson delivered his Address, in which he called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the desire of brethren for Diplomas, and Grand Lodge, after

consideration at the Annual Communication, authorized the purchase of a large number and their issuance to every Master Mason in good standing "gratuitously"

Grand Lodge also at this session adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that the constituent Lodges possess the power to issue Certificates of Identification to such members of a deceased brother's family as they in their discretion may deem proper."

The law of Grand Lodge of Alabama makes it obligatory to furnish such "to the widows or orphans" of a deceased member in good standing at the time of his death "under seal" "without any application or charge therefor."

At a Special a proposition was made to join in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol, which was, however, declined, "unless invited to do so by Congressional authority," "and when so invited this Grand Lodge will give the subject respectful consideration."

We find that it is obligatory on every member present at the time of the ballot, to vote on every petition, and that the W. M. cannot excuse any one.

Grand Master in his Address at the Annual, to a question, ruled, "that a brother dropped from the rolls of his Lodge for N. P. D. is not entitled to Masonic burial," and the Committee on Jurisprudence say that such an one "stands in the position of an unaffiliated Mason." They therefore modify the ruling as follows:

"*Under such circumstances*, your Committee believe that inasmuch as there is no law of this Grand Lodge *prohibiting* Masonic burial to an unaffiliated Mason, a Lodge would have the power of granting it at the request of the family of the deceased brother."

Which modification was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

A Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued by the Grand Master, and this was found worthy of a Charter.

The number of Lodges is now 26; with a membership of 4,711, and a gain of 191.

The table "showing the financial condition" of the several Lodges is a most gratifying exhibit, and we would that every Lodge in Alabama would or could study it, for if done we think much good would result.

When speaking of the Masonic Congress the Grand Master says: "I am convinced that the wisdom of that body is shown as much in what it did not attempt to do, as in that which it did do."

The Grand Master recommended the appointment of all officers from Grand Marshal down, and the Committee and Grand Lodge approved the recommendation.

Henry S. Merrill, Washington, D. C., G. M.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, D. C., G. Sec'y.

This last very able and veteran writer of these Reports again presented this, containing a review of the Proceedings of Alabama for 1892. We are pleased at finding it not so bellicose as some of the later ones, and in consequence the more interesting and instructive. We are always pleased with his searches after the hidden treasures of Masonry, and the truth as it should be exhibited, though we do not always agree with him in his deductions. We, however, give you a short extract from his conclusion, only adding, "who shall decide while the doctors disagree?"

"Some one has very well said: 'A scientist is one who is seeking for truth and when he finds it he does not contradict it because it accords not with his preconceived ideas—his pet *theory*.' Those who years ago *believed* and taught the *theories* which were formulated from the *fables* in Masonry never had any evidence of the truthfulness of these *fables*. Recent examinations into the origin of our present system of Masonry have taught us that the theories promulgated in the eighteenth century had no proper foundation. The advocates of these theories have again and again been asked to produce any evidence, but, like the modern advocates of the various hypotheses in natural sciences and also in philosophemes, have produced nothing but probabilities such as are advocated in Masonry at the present day. The fact is patent that should these brethren give up their contention they must very materially alter much of their jurisprudence."

FLORIDA—65TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

The Communication of this Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, by M ·. W.·. Grand Master Marcus Endel, at Jacksonville, on the 10th of January. 1894. The Grand Master "congratulates the Craft upon the prosperous condition of Masonry throughout the State, and upon the marked and gratifying progress made during the year." The tabular statement of the Grand Secretary shows the membership numbers 4,147, while the increase was 293. Nine Lodges received Charters at this Communication.

Grand Master says as other Grand Masters have said something as pertinent to Alabama as Florida, as follows:

"If the officers and brethren of the various Lodges had taken pains to look up the law, plain as it is in our comprehensive digest

and forms, they could have easily seen what the rule was, and saved themselves, as well as the Grand Master, the vast amount of work created; and in many instances such references would have given ready answers in less time than was occupied in penning the inquiry. While it has been my pleasure to reply courteously and promptly in every case, yet I would urge upon the brethren the necessity of making themselves more proficient in our jurisprudence."

He rebuked the disposition and tendency to send begging circulars to home Lodges, and foreign ones.

He laid before the Grand Lodge the proposition of Colorado for centennial memorial services at the tomb of Washington for its action, and the conclusion reached was to postpone action until the opportunity should have been left the Old Virginia Lodge, "to take the lead in such celebration "

A resolution was introduced and referred, providing for the establishment of a General Grand Lodge of North America, but Grand Lodge thought that "each jurisdiction ought to be a sovereign body of itself," and it was not adopted. And Grand Lodge then repealed a resolution of 1870, which "in a quasi manner" gave the consent and approval of the Grand Lodge of Florida to such a movement.

An oration full of wisdom and wholesome instruction to the Craft was delivered by Rev. Bro. Reginald H. Weller.

Wm. Forsyth Bynum, Fort White, G. M.
Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

GEORGIA—107TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893

Three hundred and ninety Lodges compose this Grand Lodge. Its membership is 16,664, and the increase during the year was 848. Its finances are in excellent condition (thanks to Grand Master Davidson) there being a good balance of more than $3,000 on hand.

The portrait of the venerable Grand Secretary, A. M. Wolihin, graces this volume.

Grand Master J. S. Davidson, in his address, rises frequently with eloquence. It is full on every subject. By it we find that Georgia and Alabama alike hold that reversion by Grand Lodge of a sentence of expulsion by a Lodge restores the brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership in his Lodge, but there an applicant on a petition for a new Lodge need not have previously

dimitted, while here the dimits must accompany the petition. His decisions number 73.

Dispensations for four new Lodges were granted, and Charters granted to 6.

Of Reports on Correspondence, the Grand Master says:

"He who will venture upon the examination of the well written and ably prepared reports of the different Grand Lodges of this and other countries, will soon comprehend what seems to be an almost startling fact in human experience, that in Freemasonry, more than in any other organization, there is greater uniformity of utterances, a closer union of design, and a nearer approach in practice to that sublime declaration, that brotherly love, relief and truth appeals while life doth last to all who would worthily its burdens wear. The Mason who bows to the letter G, amid the frozen hills of frigid zone, is in all things, as a Mason, the counterpart of that one who makes obeisance in tropic clime."

He, like all Masons who love the Order, is greatly exercised on the subject of dimitted Masons, and how their numbers may be diminished, and makes some recommendations thereon, and in this connection says:

"There seems to be a wide-spread difference of opinion among even the better informed members of the Craft upon the subject of non-affiliates, their rights, duties and disabilities. The matter in different forms has been very frequently submitted to me for decision, and I confess to some embarrassment at times to know how the question should be ruled. In all Lodges there exists a natural and laudable desire to have a large and efficient membership. In all Lodges there are more or less cases of dimit holders. The effort to secure their return has led to many and diverse actions. Some Lodges will, under no condition, permit them to visit exceeding three times each year; some deny them all Masonic recognition whatever; some refuse burial, even as Masonic grace, while others carry liberality of action beyond the limit of a wise discretion. I apprehend that the subject matter of dimits and their consequences needs investigation and revision. We do not wish any Mason to leave the fold, but we would be unwise if we failed to recognize the fact that sometimes it is, in the judgment of the applicant, absolutely necessary for him to go. Want of means, ill health, personal surroundings and many such causes, lead to his retirement from active membership. Does it not seem reasonable that in such cases a different rule should be applied than that which may be invoked in the case of one who wilfully and from some unworthy motive leaves the Altar and strides angrily through the outer door? The present Edicts and By-Laws upon the subject of dimits were enacted some years ago. These *laws* have not changed, while the institution has rapidly advanced and more rapidly increased in membership, and I believe that, except in matters of morals and principles, it is universally true that times change and men change with them. How

many of us, except in essentials, entertain upon any subject the same views we earnestly urged twenty years ago. There are many subjects which I have heard debated on the floor of this body in years agone upon which the debaters have to day changed positions, and would now discuss them with sides reversed. A careful examination of the whole matter has convinced me of three things: (1.) That the law upon the subject of dimits will be improved by some alteration. (2.) That many dimitted Masons could be recalled if Subordinate Lodges were given larger control over the subject, with proper safeguards to prevent radical action; and (3.) That to properly formulate the changes needed, the reasons which induce the petition for a dimit should be made known by the applicant therefor."

The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that the matter because of its importance, be referred to a Special Committee.

A resolution was introduced to lessen the dues to Grand Lodge, but the Finance Committee, when reporting on it, show that unless the per diem and mileage be correspondingly reduced, there would not be left enough for the ordinary expenses of Grand Lodge, and so the measure was deemed impracticable. A motion was subsequently made to reduce the mileage from 10 to 5 cents per mile, but this was promptly tabled. Thus it is. We remember when two amendments to our Constitution were simultaneously submitted to the Lodges, one to pay mileage and per diem, the other to authorize Grand Lodge to raise the dues to enable it to do so, the first was promptly adopted, while the other was emphatically set down on. Much more ready to receive than to give.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals had much before it.

Complaint having been made of a W. M. having been drunk before starting and on the train coming to Grand Lodge, enquiry was immediately instituted, and when the Committee reported the complaint sustained, he was arraigned, tried and expelled by Grand Lodge. Well done, brethren.

John S. Davidson, Augusta, G. M.
Andrew M. Wolihin, Macon, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is the joint production of Bros. W. E. Mumford and W. S. Ramsey. Alabama for 1892, finds its usual place and receives kind treatment. Liberal quotations are approvingly made from Grand Master Morrow's address. Brother Mumford reviews our Report, giving us some commendation, and then heartily slapping us, without doubt, pretty truthfully.

Having devoted so much space to Georgia, we bid these reviewers a fraternal farewell.

IDAHO—26TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Grand Master I. C. Hattabaugh, who opened this Grand Lodge, in his address says of the Craft:

"Every fiber of the business of our nation is affected by unrest, uncertainty, and fear; and for this reason, we cannot boast of much material progress during the year just passed; but it is a source of pride and encouragement that our great body is in a state of healthy activity, sound and full of vitality."

The Grand Secretary reports 24 working Lodges; membership, 1030, being an increase over 1892 of 89.

Orphan's Fund of this Grand Lodge is $20,610.

He authorized the formation of two new Lodges, which were found worthy to be Chartered at this Communication.

He thinks of Representatives that "their names are simply placed in alphabetical order annually in our Proceedings, and that is about the extent of their labors." He is evidently not in love with the system, and forces the question of "cui bono" in this age of work.

He reported one who had been suspended N. P. D. attending a Lodge at a funeral, and Grand Lodge ordered this Lodge to put him on trial.

James A. Pinney, Boise City, G. M.

James H. Wickersham, Boise City, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Charles C. Stevenson comes to the front once more with a pleasant and agreeable resume of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. We are pleased to find those of our own loved Alabama where she is usually placed, and to meet with such fraternal greeting. We are pleased to also find here so fully agreeing with our views on the use of cyphers. Indeed we have almost been of late induced to think that the attentive ear no longer receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and that the mysteries of Freemasonry must be more safely lodged in cyphers than faithful breasts. We give his words, however:

"Absolute uniformity in the work, he says, could not be secured unless by means repugnant to our O. B. and landmarks. Correct! It is absolutely impossible to attain uniformity, for no two men are capable of memorizing and repeating the same paragraph alike. Each Grand Jurisdiction has a work; try to adhere to that work as near as possible; above all, deliver it *impressively*, and then apply the sentiment and the instructions in daily life, to make us all better

men and citizens, and we will have accomplished all that is necessary."

He, in conclusion, thus appeals to his brethren:

"Dear Idaho brethren, let me urge you one and all to read more Masonry. It will endear you to the science and make you more companionable with the Craft. In your Lodges select some brother to read a Masonic essay; in your homes read your text-books, etc., and post yourselves in the history of the Order. Especially is this beneficial to the young Mason. You old Masons know that this is right, and should urge the young to read and study."

ILLINOIS—54TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER 1893.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge with its 48,222 affiliated Masons (second only to New York) for above communication is fortunately at hand. We missed it last year, but why, "no man knoweth." There are within this jurisdiction 713 Lodges, and the gain during the year was 2,227. These Lodges contributed to the relief of their own needy members, widows and orphans $18,399 and for the relief of those not members, $4,332, while giving to the Masonic Home $584.

Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford issued Dispensations for the organization of nine new Lodges, all of which, save one, received charters.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly and fraternally recognized and cordially welcomed.

We find the following amendment to the by-laws proposed and laid over for the next Annual Communication:

No. I. Amend Article X, Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding a new section, numbered *Five*, as follows:

SECTION 5. Electioneering in any way for one's self for office in the Grand Lodge is prohibited as un-Masonic, and any member found guilty of the offense shall be ineligible to office; and if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

No. II. Amend Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding to Section 2 the following:

And, provided further, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the Lodge shall be ineligible to office, and if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

SECTION 2. Article VI, Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws as proposed to be amended will read as follows:

SECTION 2. Any member of the Lodge qualified to vote in the election of officers, shall be eligible to office in the Lodge, except that of Master; *Provided*, That no member shall hold more than one

office in the Lodge at the same time; *And, provided further*, That any member found guilty of electioneering for himself for office in the Lodge, shall be ineligible to office, and, if already an officer, shall forfeit the office held by him.

All of which is eminently proper, but we sincerely regret that any necessity for them should have arisen.

$500 were appropriated to the Masonic Home.

Of one of the Lodges the Committee on Lodges U. D. say:

"The records of this Lodge are neither intelligible nor correct, and reflect no credit upon the officers of the Lodge nor upon the brethren who are responsible for its creation. By-laws are regularly adopted and are in proper form.

Nevertheless they recommend a charter which was granted.

To Brother Loyal L. Munn with whom we have become familiar as the Grand Secretary, we must say farewell, for he withdrew from re-election and the Grand Lodge passed resolutions indicative of their esteem and confidence, with which we are much pleased.

Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, G. M.

J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington, G. Sec'y.

The report on Correspondence is from the fluent pen of Brother Joseph Robins, P.·. G.·. M.·. and is such as few possess the ability to produce. Alabama for 1692 is found in its accustomed place and meets with courtesy at his hands. His introduction by no means induces the belief that the laborers of the Fraternal Comgress gave him very great pleasure. This is our inference only and is not so said by him. From the proceedings before him he makes an extract and then comments, both of which we give:

The following, offered by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge at the communication in 1891, adopting the report of the committee on Jurisprudence, found on page 51 of the proceedings of that communication, be reversed so far as the same approves the ruling of the Grand Master contained in his address of that year and numbered 6; and that said ruling number 6 be referred back to the committee with instructions to report on the same at the earliest time practicable.

The ruling referred to expresses a truth that is self-evident, unless there is some special statutory provision to the contrary, viz: "The reinstatement of a Mason indefinitely suspended restores him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry." The subject was not again reached at this communication.

He considers with our Grand Lodge that the visitor has the right to demand a view of the Charter before submitting to examination, and on the subject of visiting, says most pertinently:

"The Grand Master, like many others, lays great stress upon the alleged fact that visiting is a privilege granted by the Lodge to the brother. Granting that it be a privilege rather than a right, it should not be forgotten that one of the principal objects for which Lodges exist is to extend this privilege to the end that Masons wherever they are may enjoy the fellowship which is the chief aim of the Fraternity, and the duty of satisfying themselves that any Lodge which they propose to visit is regular, is grounded in the primary engagements that rest with equal force upon all, visitors and visited alike. Hence, all possible means of enabling the visitor to satisfy himself upon this point should be cheerfully, not grudgingly, afforded."

Speaking of the act of Arkansas in levying a per capita tax, he considers the establishment of charities on a basis of taxation per capita, by which each brother is required to pay an equal amount without reference to his ability to pay, to be a departure from the true method of Masonic giving, as inequitable as the experience of Kentucky has shown it to be dangerous.

The right of visitation, he thinks, a land-mark, and not a privilege.

He has little opinion of the symbolic character of the Masonry of the Grand Dieto of Mexico, and of course of the "Treaty" also.

A very excellent oration on Masonry in pre-historic times was delivered to Grand Lodge by R.·. W.·. Bro. George W. Warvelle, and treating at some length of the recent labors of Masonic historians, and the value of their researches. He reaches this conclusion:

"Our views and opinions with respect to the antiquity of the Fraternity must, in a large measure, be shaped by the old manuscript constitutions to which I have alluded, and of which at least sixty are now known to be in existence. These are the only authentic memorials that have come down to us from the early Freemasons, and from the internal evidence which they afford much of our present knowledge is derived. These constitutions are all similar in general characteristics, and consist in the main of two parts, the first being a recital of legendary history, now called, for want of a better name, the 'Legend of the Craft,' and the second consisting of what are popularly known as the 'Ancient Charges,' or the general regulations of the Craft. They are written on strips of parchment or vellum, and are of various dates, known or surmised, from 1390 until the commencement of the 18th century. The majority of these interesting documents show signs of long and active use, and would seem to have been actually employed in the work of the pre-historic Lodges, and to have been read to can-

didates at the time of their initiation. They prove, beyond a doubt, that the society during the three hundred years which preceded the revival of 1717, was not an ordinary guild like the Livery companies or other strictly operative associations, but professed to teach, and bound its members to the practice of a high morality, obligating them to be true men, not only in their relations to one another and those around them, but also in the observance of their duties to God, the Church and the King. They contain much that unmistakably stamps them as emanating from an operative society, however, and the conclusion now generally accepted is that they represent the transition period, when Masonry was passing from a strictly operative to a purely speculative condition."

ILLINOIS—55TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

Having failed to receive the proceedings of this Grand Lodge last year, we are supplied this with those of two years, this last having been received later, but in time.

Grand Master Leroy A. Goddard, tells us:

"Yet, withal, I bring you tidings of good cheer from the Craft of of Illinois.

"Ev'n scenes that strike with terrible surprise,
Still prove a God, just, merciful, and wise.
Sad wintery blasts, that strip the autumn, bring
The milder beauties of a flowery spring."

"The distress in financial and industrial affairs has not in any way stayed the progress of Masonry throughout our Grand Jurisdiction. Indeed, it has been a year of unusual interest and activity—a year of success in cementing more strongly the ties of brotherly love and affection, in developing a broader view of the beautiful teachings and purifying influences of our noble Fraternity."

Lodges number 633, with 49,236 members, and an increase of 1,236.

For new Lodges four Dispensations were issued, and these with another which had worked under a renewed Dispensation were awarded Charters.

From the address we take:

"Believing no power is given the Grand Master to suspend the requirements of the mental as well as the physical qualifications of a candidate, three petitions were refused asking for Dispensations to confer second and third degrees on E. A 'incapable of learning the work sufficiently to pass a satisfactory examination.'"

The Jurisprudence Committee commend him for his position, but why commendation should have been awarded him for doing

exactly as he is required to do, is not quite clear to us, for *fools* are not wanted in the Fraternity, but are expressly prohibited.

His decisions are fully in accord with the general usages, and that of Alabama.

The proposition for a centennial celebration at the tomb of Washington was ordered printed, and action deferred until next Annual. And the communication from New Mexico in relation to the establishment of a Hospital at Santa Fe, for the care of consumptives, was ordered placed on file.

Treasurer's balance of general fund is over $41,000.

Five thousand dollars were appropriated to the Orphan's Home.

Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, G. M.

J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is, of course, from the pen of that admirable writer and critic, Bro. Joseph Robbins, P.·. G.·. M.·., who includes in it Alabama for 1893. We take his views as expressed on the probable value of the action or non-action of the Masonic Congress, and give them to you because we think them wise and conservative, and the latter we hold Masonry should always be:

"This action is of value in estimating the trend of Masonic opinion respecting the Congress, chiefly because after an able Committee had considered its conclusions during the recess, they were able to say that they found in them nothing very new or startling, but that they were all very good and had for many years been almost universally accepted as being in accordance with the law and usage of Grand Lodges generally and with the spirit of Masonry. This is in accord with the general expression of reviewers so far as they have touched upon the matter, and with few exceptions the results of the meeting are recognized as likely to be beneficial. There is manifestly a growing recognition of the value of having it demonstrated that in spite of the noisy zeal of doctrinaires within the Fraternity and the recognized danger of influences reflected upon it from without by modern societies, wherein fellowship is subsidiary to the beneficiary feature, and wherein too many initiates are first prepared to be made Masons, the Craft as a whole is standing so steadfastly by the old ways.

"It is true of any body of men that what it does not do is quite as important and often quite as significant as what it does. This is peculiarly true of a Masonic body; and when in a body of Masons as large and as representative as the Masonic Congress of 1893, doctrines are advanced or propositions submtted, possibly reflecting the action of Grand Lodges who affect to recognize no limitations upon their sovereign will and no higher law than the law of present expediency, it is reassuring to find the constraint of the ancient law so profoundly and generally felt that it needs no other expression than non-action. This must be taken into account before

we admit the justice of the most frequent criticism of the Congress; that it accomplished so little. It is yet too early to estimate its results. It would be strange indeed if it should contribute nothing towards a more conclusive consensus of expression, when, after supplementing long years of discussion by Correspondence Committees and others, in print, by a comparison of views at the short range of oral debate, it is found that its formulated conclusions are in harmony with the original plan of Masonry."

But the proceedings for two years being on hand, more space cannot be occupied, and we part with great reluctance with so accomplished a writer and profound thinker.

INDIANA—73RD ANNUAL, MAY, 1894.

This Grand Lodge consists of 484 subordinates, 26,897 members, and enjoyed a gain of 631. Its treasury holds $37,289; of this, $25,474 is securely invested.

Grand Master Daniel Noyes, whose portrait graces this volume, made the following ruling, which appeared to us to be marvelously incorrect, and we were pleased at finding that the Grand Lodge also so thought:

"An English clergyman, a missionary who had resided in the State for six months, petitioned for the degrees.

"In this case I ruled that before the Lodge could receive his petition, the petitioner must become a citizen of the United States, or at least have declared his intention to become such. I am aware that this ruling is unfortunately in conflict with some of the brightest and most cultured Masonic minds in this jurisdiction, and of brothers to whom it is alike my pleasure and pride to look to for intellectual guidance and light as a pupil to his teacher. Yet from the best reasoning I can bring to bear upon the proposition, I am constrained to adhere to it to the extent of submitting the proposition to the wisdom of the Grand Lodge, which I do without argument in its behalf."

As it is a singular ruling, and so well treated by Grand Lodge, we give the entire minority report which, after full discussion, was adopted by Grand Lodge, only adding that the majority "having carefully considered the question," recommended approval. But the minority report, as adopted, says:

"MINORITY REPORT.

"A minority of your Committee on Jurisprudence,—in considering the decision of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master that a Lodge could not receive the petition, for the degrees, of an English clergyman, not-

withstanding his residence in the State of Indiana (and presumably within the jurisdiction of such Lodge) for six months—the period prescribed in Section 49 of the General Regulations—for the reason that the petitioner had not yet become a citizen of the United States nor declared his intention to become such,—are at a loss to sufficiently understand on what grounds said decision was made. The theory of the universality of Freemasonry seems to have originally excluded from the ancient landmarks old and Constitutions all restrictions or limitations as to nationality or residence, so that for many years these elements of qualification were never in any manner considered. Expediency subsequently recommended the requisite of residence, and Grand Lodges incorporated regulations in their Constitutions requiring a residence certain as to time, and within the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for their several Subordinate Lodges. They were enacted solely for the purpose of enabling the brethren of a Lodge to determine the moral qualifications of a petitioner by the opportunity thereby furnished of observing his daily life and conduct. These regulations, therefore, became positive law in the jurisdictions enacting them, where no law upon the subject had previously existed. There never has been, and probably never can be, any uniform rule as to the term of such residence, as each Grand Lodge has fixed, or will hereafter establish, its length for itself. Neither is there now, nor will there probably ever be, any established uniformity of legislation between a State with reference to citizenship and a Grand Lodge on the subject of membership, since a union between Masonry and State government is quite as unlikely to occur as the union of church and State so carefully prohibited by the Federal and State Constitutions.

"Since the term of residence required as a prerequisite to petition for the degrees or membership in a Lodge of Masons may, therefore, by possibility be less than the residence required by law as a prerequisite to citizenship, it is plain that citizenship could not always be necessary as a qualification for Masonic privileges or membership. The meaning of the word residence is therefore not necessarily the same in both cases. On the contrary, it is different when having reference to Masonry, and means rather an abode, or home, without regard to certain rights and franchises that grow out of its prescribed existence under the laws of the State.

"These reflections seem most tenable since they are in harmony with the old Constitutions—where no positive legislation has intervened—and because they maintain the doctrine of the universality of Masonry. In the language elsewhere employed by the writer of this report: 'Masonry, being universal, knows no nationality. In its organization in various countries its jurisdiction, however, becomes territorial; so that to enable a native of one country to obtain the degrees in another, a residence, the length of which can only be prescribed by a Grand Lodge regulation, becomes necessary. This term of residence may be like or unlike the residence required to gain citizenship and civil rights in such country. Masonic residence having been so acquired, an alien can apply for and receive the degrees, and become a member of the Lodge without ever having been naturalized as a citizen of the country in which the Lodge is located.'

"There is nothing in the Constitution or General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Indiana that requires that a petitioner for the degrees shall be a citizen of the United States, or that, if an alien, he shall have declared his intention to become so. Lodges are prohibited from receiving petitions from sojourners, but require a residence of at least six months within their jurisdictions; and whenever a petitioner has so made his home there for a period of six months, he ceases to be a sojourner, and becomes a resident. Lodges are also prohibited from initiating candidates under a certain age; with certain physical disabilities, or who have not made declaration of belief in Deity. These are the only prohibitions prescribed, and it will be seen that not being a citizen of the United States, nor having declared an intention to become one, is not included in the numeration.

"As bearing upon, and applicable to this argument, it is provided that a 'non-affiliated Mason may be admitted to membership in any Lodge, without regard to his place of residence.' As this clause contains no prohibition as the source from which such non-affiliate carries his dimit, it is a fair inference that this may be from a State or country beyond the boundaries of the United States, and the question of citizenship does not, and should not, apply against him. And if citizenship is not requisite to membership by affiliation—and we know that there are hundreds of Masons holding membership in the several State Grand Jurisdictions of the United States who are not citizens of the general Government—there can be no logical or legal reason why the distinction should be made against petitioners for the degrees.

"The undersigned are unable to recall a line or precept, in the whole range of Masonic literature, upon which such a principle could be founded, unless it might be through a misconstruction of a sentence of the charge in the first degree, which reads: "In the State you are to be a quiet and peaceful subject, true to your government and just to your country' but this cannot fairly be construed to advise the initiate that he should have, or must yet become a citizen by a change of his allegiance, or otherwise. On the contrary, that and the following clause are only an exhortation to orderly and respectable conduct, as tending to uphold the honor and dignity of our profession. If Masonry should require every one who prefers our country as a domicile, a home, but who is averse to severing his allegiance to the land of his birth, to take this radical step before the door of the Lodge can be opened to him, the Fraternity would be venturing upon the broad, and possibly turbulent, sea of international politics, in which serious dangers might be encountered not easily estimated now, because the Craft has never to this day been exposed to them.

"The majority of the Committee cannot deny that there is now no law in the Grand Jurisdiction of Indiana, in positive terms, requiring United States citizenship as a prerequisite to petitioning for the degrees of Masonry. They must admit that there is no direct legislation on the subject. They seek to make a law by upholding a decision made in the absence of law. If the decision is sustained it makes this Grand Lodge say that it is in accordance with Masonic law that has at all times existed in

this jurisdiction ever since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Let us consider what the effect of such a decision will be. There are hundreds of Master Masons in the Lodges of our State this day who were made Masons here without having first become citizens of the United States. They are numerously found in all the manufacturing centers, and in the mining communities of Sullivan, Vigo, Park and Clay counties and elsewhere throughout the entire State. Is the Grand Lodge of Indiana now prepared to rule and decide that all these brethren have been irregularly and unlawfully made? This would, indeed, be lamentable; yet, unfortunate as this might be, it would probably be less serious than such an inroad upon the universality of Masonry would prove. England and Scotland respectfully claim the origin of Masonry in its present form, yet neither of these great jurisdictions has ever provided or claimed that civil citizenship shall be aprerequisite to obtaining the degrees there Neither has any Grand Lodge in America. If we *must* have such a law in Indiana, let us make one in a regular way, to take effect from this time forward, and not create one by a decision, which will be retroactive, and cast a cloud over the Masonic standing of hundreds of our then unfortunate brethren.

THOMAS B. LONG,
NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE,
Committee.

He reports the laying of many corner stones; five Dispensations for new Lodges; the arresting of Charters of three Lodges; the dedication of four new Masonic halls; the consolidation of two Lodges.

There is an able report from the Committee on Jurisprudence on a circular from Grand Lodge of Mississippi but as this will doubtless come before you brethren at this Communication, it may be well to let it rest.

Frank E. Gavin, Greensburg, G. M.
Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, G. Sec'y.

We miss the vigorous pen of P.·. G.·. M.·. Thos. B. Long, in the Report on Correspondence, which is presented by Bro. Wm. Commons Chairman. We find him caustic enough in his review of the address of Grand Master Pettus, of Alabama, 1892. Yet his resume of the Proceedings is both carefully made and interesting. We welcome him to the Guild. Having already devoted so much space to Indiana, we cannot tarry longer.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Having reviewed in our Report for 1893 the Proceedings of the 19th Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, held in February of that year, we were a little surprised to find on our table the Pro-

ceedings of the "20th Regular Communication," held at McAlester, on the 8th day of August, of the same year. We had not noticed the change in the time of meeting. However, Bro. Andrew Hardy, elected Grand Master at the February Communication, presided; 39 of the 55 Lodges being represented. The total number of affiliated Master Masons is 1,910, and the net gain 104. The Grand Master, in his address, is very poetical, and speaks of Masonry thus:

"It seems to me like a great harp, and when swept by the powerful fingers of fidelity and loyalty to its institutions, gives forth sweet, enchanting, celestial music, which captivates the heart and unites the brethren and draws them closer in the mystic ties of Masonic brotherhood."

Five Dispensations for new Lodges were issued, and to three of these Charters were granted.

We are a little surprised at the fact mentioned in the following extract, but heartily endorse his recommendation. The same condition has been complained of in some other jurisdictions. We, however, think that however otherwise worthy, such an act ought to promptly exclude the brother from the consideration of the brethren.

It is anticipated that when Statehood shall have been conferred upon this Indian Territory, or Oklahoma becomes incorporated in it, there will be a re-union of mother and daughter in these two Grand Lodges.

A movement was made to reduce the dues per capita to Grand Lodge from one dollar to fifty cents, but it was at last determined to pay but one representative from each Lodge, and only the actual cost of transportation.

The salary of Grand Secretary was, however, unanimously increased, a well earned addition only, for this officer discharges most of the duties in every Grand Jurisdiction.

Andrew Hardy, Ardmore, G. M.
Joseph S. Morrow, Atoka, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary being this time in good health (for which we return thanks) resumed the pen and made the Report on Correspondence in his usual lucid and fearless style Alabama for 1892 receives favorable mention, and in it he pays a fitting tribute to our late lamented Grand Secretary. He approves of our declining to become a part of any conglomerated Committee on Work. He agrees with us that a Home must have some other source of supply

besides the uncertain and unreliable one of "voluntary contribution." We think the exhortation in his conclusion may be as useful in this our own jurisdiction, as in his own, and therefore, not because we know that it will fit, nor because we suspect anything of the sort, but because it is good advice, we copy it:

We beg our Lodges to be exceedingly careful about working material rejected from other jurisdictions. Our form of petition requires a categorical answer to the question "Have you ever applied for the degrees in any other Lodge and been rejected?" If the applicant replies in the affirmative to this question the Lodge should correspond with the one which rejected the party and become perfectly satisfied that it is safe and just to elect the candidate before doing so. If the applicant tells a falsehood in replying to the above question, whenever the Lodge learns that fact, charges should be preferred at once for deception and lying and the man expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. This must be done if we expect to retain peaceful and fraternal relation with other Grand Bodies.

On another point we beg to exhort our brethren. The right of a brother, a member of a Lodge, to cast a black ball without being discovered, by the quizzing and questioning of the friends of the candidate, is seriously threatened, and is followed by censure and sometimes abuse. The right to object to advancement without making the reasons known to all the members of the Lodge and preferring charges, thus subjecting the objector to all sorts of criticism and censure, if not the ill will and enmity of the candidate and his friends. The rights of profanes are magnified while the rights of members are minimized. There is great danger to Masonry in this growing evil. It is the commencement of a mine, which if continued far enough, will break down the bulwarks of the ballot box and destroy one of the great Landmarks of Masonry. We believe that actual members have rights superior to profanes and that it is far better to do injustice, if it is injustice, to two worthy profanes than to one unworthy member standing upon a Landmark essential to the very existence of Masonry. But it is not alone upon unworthy, selfish and prejudiced members that this wrong is committed. Even one of the very best members may be compelled to see material which he knows to be unworthy and unsound, worked into the building to its great injury, while he must keep quiet or be subjected to criticism, censure or abuse. We admit that there are two sides to this question of the right, extent and force of an objection, and a wrong may often be done to a candidate by a narrow-minded, selfish brother, but, in our opinion it is better to err on the side of safety than of danger.

INDIAN TERRITORY—20TH ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1894.

A very handsome pamphlet this is which contains the proceedings of this Communication of this Grand Lodge and the product of this new country, too. It contains not only the record of the annual session, but also of several specials for laying corner stones, dedication of Lodge Halls, etc. Grand Master Andrew Hardy after the opening showed that he had issued Dispensation for eleven new Lodges and these with one other received charter. There may be great necessity for heeding the words of the Grand Secretary who thinks "there is, nevertheless, great room for caution that new Lodges should not be multiplied to the injury of old ones." Another reason is the fear of making too many weak Lodges and too many unworthy Masons, for this one follows the other.

Lodges 67, members 2,193, gain 141.

Grand Master, to our view, assigns a strange reason for putting a member on trial, viz: That he refused to be installed W. M.; he assigning as his reason, his unfitness for the office. but Grand Lodge knew "of no Masonic law or usage that compels a Mason to accept an office under such circumstances."

The finances are in a very healthy condition, but Grand Secretary announces that he has "not received one cent this year for the Masonic Home;" so much for a reliance upon voluntary contributions. If a Home should be deemed desirable, let a Grand Lodge, if small. begin to gather the sheckles early and guard them faithfully for many years and this result may be accomplished in time, but hardly, if reliance is placed upon voluntary contributions.

Business local and promptly despatched.

John Coyle, Bailey, G. M.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary, J. S. Murrow, P.·. G.·. M.·., usually prepares this report on Correspondence, and so he did this in which Alabama, for 1893, received fraternal notice. In this he thus speaks of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma: "We are very proud of our daughter, and though she should outgrow her mother, we ever expect to rejoice in her prosperity."

The report is an excellent one, fully repaying the perusal, as full of meat as an orange usually is of juice.

He closes with, and we join him, "May our Heavenly Father have us all in his keeping and at last gather us to himself in the beautiful Home on High."

IOWA—51ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

At Cedar Rapids Grand Master L. E. Fellows opened this Grand Lodge, which represents 464 Lodges, 24,942 members, and an annual increase of 938. During the year the Grand Master authorized by Dispensation, the formation of four new Lodges, which were chartered at this Communication.

How forcibly and admirably is the value of the institution to be estimated shown by the Grand Master in the following:

"The world judges Masonry by the character, zeal, and interest manifested in its behalf by its votaries, and by what it accomplishes for good in the world. The earnest, well-informed Mason who in his daily life exemplifies the principles of his profession is continually creating a favorable impression of the institution in the minds of those whom we would gladly welcome into our ranks."

Grand Secretary Parvin, himself the Prince of Secretaries, as shown by the arrangement and style of these proceedings, has but little patience with other Secretaries and thus reads them a lecture after complaining of the tardiness of some:

"Verily, it is time that the Grand Lodges look into this matter, and require their officers to do their work in a workmanlike manner and with proper dispatch. In the history of this Grand Lodge we have never been able to have all the proceedings reviewed, for the reason that many were so late in being received."

The proposed uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates from Mississippi, were read, but we find no action taken upon them.

A most valuable and exhaustive Report on the advisability of erecting and providing a Home for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans, was made by P.·. D.·. G.·. M.·. Ball, Chairman of a Committee to whom this matter was referred at last Annual to report at this. It contains so much valuable information that it may be read with pleasure and profit by the Masons of every jurisdiction not yet having established a Home. It is of so much value to us who are just now in the throes of one that we will be pardoned for making so extensive extract from it, but to attempt any other plan would but mar it. We only regret that we cannot give the whole. The Committee issued circulars to Grand Secretaries, and also to Lodges of Iowa, propounding many questions, seeking full information on which to base conclusions. We take the following from the Report, which was unanimously adopted:

"While the resolutions did not require your Committee to report as to the number of Masonic Homes in the United States and what steps have been taken by Grand Lodges to establish Homes where there are none, we believed that such information would be desirable, and for this reason sent the letter of inquiry to the different Grand Secretaries, as above set forth. From the inform tion gathered through correspondence with the Grand Secretaries and others, and such other information as was accessible to us, we are able to report on this subject as follows:

"*Alabama*—Has no Masonic Home. The subject was discussed in 1892, and a Committee appointed, but the Committee has not reported, and no further action has been taken.

"*Arizona*—Has no Home. Has a widow's and orphan's fund, with $3,000 in the Treasury.

"*Arkansas*.—Has no Home. Hopes are entertained that as soon as the the debt on the Temple is paid a Home may be established, to be supported from the revenues of the Temple.

"*California*.—Has taken action for the establishment of a Masonic Orphan's Home, and has a fund collected of $60,000.

"*Colorado*.—Has no Home. The women have started an organization, but have not progressed far enough to report any action.

"*Connecticut*.—Has no Home. Has what is called a 'Masonic Charity Foundation,' an organization incorporated under the laws of the state in 1889. Its object is to aid or support aged, indigent, sick, or infirm Freemasons and their widows, and to provide for, maintain, and educate their children and orphans. It is also authorized to establish and maintain a Home or Asylum for such persons.

"Its funds are raised from voluntary contributions, and it now has a fund of over $15,000 contributed by the Grand Lodges, Subordinate Lodges, and from individuals for life and annual memberships.

"*Delaware*.—Has no home, and no steps have been taken towards establishing one.

"*District of Columbia*.—Has no home, and no steps have been taken towards establishing one.

"*Florida*.—Has no home, and has taken no steps towards establishing one.

"*Georgia*.—Has no home.

"*Illinois*.—Has the 'Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home,' incorporated March 11th, 1885, located at No. 447 Carroll Avenue, Chicago. It is a private institution, in no way under the control or direction of the Grand Lodge. It is supported by life and annual memberships, and voluntary donations. The Grand Lodge has only contributed $500 towards its support.

"*Indiana*.—Has no home, and no steps taken to establish one.

"*Kansas*.—No information received, but as we understand, it has no home.

"*Kentucky*.—Has the 'Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home,' located at Louisville. Each Mason in the State is assessed $1 annually

for its support, and it receives voluntary contributions from individuals and Lodges for life memberships.

"*Louisiana.*—Has no home. A Board of Trustees for a prospective Masonic Home was appointed in 1893, but no report was made at the session of 1894.

"*Maine.*—Has no home. Distributes about $1,500 annually, the interests of the Grand Lodge charity fund, to about eighty applicants.

"*Maryland.*—Has no home, but has recently started a fund for the purpose, and appointed a Board of five Trustees. Fund as yet is small, and in no definite shape.

"*Massachusetts.*—The committee has received no information.

"*Michigan.*—Has a Masonic Home, located at Grand Rapids. Not under control of Grand Lodge, although it makes some contributions each year to its support.

"*Minnesota.*—Has no home. The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution in 1893 that a Masonic Home was not a necessity. The Grand Lodge pays out about $1,400 a year in charity.

"*Mississippi.*—Has no home, but the Grand Lodge is creating a fund for the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home. Each Mason in the State pays 20 cents annually, and collections are taken on St. John's day, and there are other contributions. The fund now amounts to $10,000.

"*Missouri.*—Has a Masonic Home, located in St. Louis. Is supported by the Grand Lodge by a per capita tax of 50 cents on all Masons in the State who pay dues, and has an endowment fund of $45,000, called Knights Templar Triennial Endowment Fund.

"*Montana.*—Has no home. Has a Grand Charity Fund, to which 10 per cent. of Grand Lodge dues is appropriated.

"*Nebraska.*—Has no Masonic Home. Has a corporation for the purpose of establishing a home, but there is no present prospect of erecting any buildings. They are waiting for the Craft to determine whether a home is needed or not.

"*Nevada.*—Has no home.

"*New Mexico.*—Has no home.

"*New Hampshire.*—The Committee has no information.

"*New Jersey.*—Has no Masonic Home, but has a Grand Lodge Charity Fund, which was adopted as a substiute for a movement to build a Masonic Home.

"*New York.*—Has a Masonic Home, located at Utica. Erected by the Grand Lodge, and supported by rentals of the property owned by the Craft and an initiation fee of $3 for each new member.

The German brethren have also a home, located at Tappan, Rockland county, N. Y., which is supported from the rentals of the German Masonic Temple.

"*North Carolina.*—Has an Orphans' Asylum. The Grand Lodge contributes $2,000 annually to its support, and the State also contributes annually to its support.

"*North Dakota.*—Has no home, and none in contemplation.

"*Ohio.*—Has a Masonic Home in course of erection. It has just been put under roof, and will be ready for occupancy in about one year. It is located at Springfield, Ohio.

"*Oregon.*—Has no home, and nothing has been done towards establishing one.

"*Pennsylvania.*—Has a Masonic Home, located in Philadelphia. It is incorporated under the State law, and is not under the control of nor supported by the Grand Lodge. It is supported by the annual dues of members of the corporation, contributions and donations. All of the Grand Bodies make annual appropriations towards its support.

"*Rhode Island.*—Has no home, and no steps have been taken towards establishing one,

"*South Carolina.*—Has no home, and has taken no steps to establish one.

"*South Dakota.*—Has no home, but has a Grand Charity Fund.

"*Tennessee.*—Has a Widows' and Orphans' Home, erected from funds raised by subscriptions and life memberships. We have no information as to how it is supported, nor as to its cost or capacity.

"*Texas.*—Has no home. Has about $50,000 at interest for the purpose of bnilding a Masonic Home.

"*Utah.*—Has no home and has done nothing towards establishing one.

"*Vermont.*—Has no home, and has taken no action in the matter.

"*Virginia.*—Has a Masonic Home. It is supported by contributions of Lodges and life memberships. It will accommodate fifteen persons.

"*Washington.*—Has no home. Resolutions have been adopted and a committee appointed, but nothing done towards establishing a home.

"*West Virginia.*—Has no home, and has taken no steps to establish one.

"*Wisconsin.*—Has no home. The subject has been under consideration by the Grand Lodge at different times for ten years, but no action has been taken toward establishing a home.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that Masonic Homes of various kinds have been erected in the following States, to-wit: Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York two, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia.

"The Illinois home was originally a private residence, and cost $66,000.

"The house and grounds cost the Masonic Home Association $20,000; it will accommodate sixty persons by crowding; for the year ending January 31, 1893, the average number of inmates in the home for the year was 38.50; the total expenditures during the year were $7,227 26; interest on investment at 6 per cent., $1,200, making a grand total of $8,426.20; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment, $187.69; average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, $218.86.

"The Kentucky Home is a home for widows and orphans. It was opened in May, 1871, and since that time there have been received fifty-five widows and seven hundred and twenty-one children. It is

principally a home for children, and they are educated as well as otherwise cared for while there.

"Cost of building and improvements to August 31, 1893; $183,852; capacity, 400 inmates; average number of inmates during the year, 232; total expenditures for year, $27,021.88; interest on investment, 6 per cent., $11,031.12, making a grand total of $38,053; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment. $116.47. average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, $164.

' The Michigan Home has thirty-three acres of ground; cost of buildings and improvements, $86,000; capacity, seventy-five to one hundred inmates; number of inmates now, twenty-seven; maintenance account of 1893, $4,900; interest on investment, 6 per cent, $5,-160; making a grand total of $10,060; average number of inmates for year not given, but we estimate it at twenty-seven, the number there now; average cost for each inmate, not including interest on investment, $181.48; average cost of each inmate, including interest on inxestment, $372.59.

"The Missouri Masonic Home consists of an old mansion and fifteen acres of ground, and has a capacity for about 100 inmates; cost of building and grounds, $40,000; the number of inmates July 31st, 1893, was boys, twenty-two; girls thirty; women, fifteen; men, five; total, seventy-two: total expenditures during the year, not including building and repairs, $9,331.67; interest on investment, 6 per cent., $2,400; making a grand total of $11,731.67; average number of inmates not given, but we estimate it at seventy-two, the number there July 31, 1893; average cost for each inmate, not including interest, $129.60; average cost for each inmate, including interest, $162.92.

The New York Home was dedicated October 5, 1892; has one hundred and seventy acres of land; cost of structure complete, including land, building, furniture, fixtures, horses, agricultural implements, and all improvements, and property connected with the home, was $306,912.90; the present building will accommodate one hundred and fifty persons; on March 1, 1894, there were seventy-nine inmates in the home; the average cost of maintaining the home for the month of February, 1893, for each inmate was $25.42, which would make the cost for a year for seventy-nine inmates, no. includ-the interest on investment $24,098,16; interest on the investment for a year at 6 per cent., $18,414,72; estimating the average number of inmates at seventy-nine, the number in the home March 1, 1894, the average cost per year for each inmate, not including interest on the investment, is $305.04; average cost, including the interest, $538.03.

The German Masons' Home, at Tappan, New York, is valued at $25,000; the cost of maintenance for the year 1892 was $4,648.96; interest on investment at 6 per cent., $1,500; the number of inmates at the close of that year, fifteen; we are not informed what the average number of inmates for the year 1892 was, but estimating it at fifteen, the number at the close of the year, the average cost for the year for each inmate, not including interest, was $309.93; average cost for each inmate, including interest, $409.93.

The Pennsylvania Home has been in operation for nine years; the real estate and improvements cost $39,531.63, the personal property

is valued at $3,696; making a grand total of $43,227.63; the number of inmates December 1, 1892, was thirty, and the number December 1, 1893, was twenty-nine; expenditures for all purposes, not including investments, for the year were $8,281.49; interest on investment at 6 per cent., $2,593 66; making a grand total of $10,885 15; estimating the average number of inmates during the year at thirty, the average cost for the year for each inmate, not including interest on investment, $276.04; average cost for each inmate, including interest on investment, $362.83.

The Ohio Home is not yet open for inmates, and the committee have no information upon which to base estimates of cost of buildings and cost of support in the homes in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

We find the cost of buildings, number of inmates and average cost of support in the seven homes given above as follows:

COST OF BUILDINGS, LANDS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Illinois	$ 66,000 00
Kentucky	183,852 00
Michigan	86,000 00
Missouri	40,000 00
New York	306,912 90
German Home, New York	25,000 00
Pennsylvania	43,227 63
Total cost	$750,991 53
Average cost	107,284 50

NUMBER OF INMATES.

Illinois	38 50
Kentucky	232
Michigan	27
Missouri	72
New York	79
German Home, New York	15
Pennsylvania	30
Total number of inmates	493.50
Average number of inmates	70.50

ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	Expenditures.	*Interest.*
Illinois	$ 7,226 20	$ 1,200 00
Kentucky	27,021 28	11,031 12
Michigan	4,900 00	5,160 00
Missouri	9,331 67	2,400 00
New York	24,098 96	18,414 12
German Home, New York	4,648 96	1,500 00
Pennsylvania	8,281 49	2,593 66
Totals	$ 85,507 76	$ 42,293 99

Total expenditures and interest	$127,806 66
Average cost maintenance, not including interest	12,215 39
Average cost maintenance, including interest	18,258 09

COST OF MAINTENANCE FOR EACH INMATE PER YEAR.

	Expenditures.	*Interest.*
Illinois	$ 187 69	$ 31 17
Kentucky	116 47	47 53
Michigan	181 48	191 11
Missouri	129 60	33 32
New York	305 04	232 99
German Home, New York	309 93	100 00
Pennsylvania	276 04	86 79
Totals	$1,506 25	$ 722 91

Average cost, not including interest	215 17
Average cost, including interest	318 45

"The Committee was required to ascertain, as fully as practicable, the probable cost of establishing a Masonic Home, and the annual cost of maintaining the same, and also the average cost of each inmate. It is impossible for us to estimate the probable cost of establishing such a Home, with any degree of accuracy, without knowing something of the dimensions of the Home and the number of inmates expected to be accommodated. As will be seen from the foregoing figures, there is a wide difference in the cost of constructing such Homes, depending largely, no doubt, upon the manner of construction and the method of finish, as well as the size of the buildings.

"The Michigan Home and grounds cost $86,000, and has a capacity for seventy-five to one hundred inmates. We are of the opinion that a substantial Home could be erected for less money, and give it as our judgment that a building with a sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred inmates, properly furnished and equipped, and the necessary grounds, could be procured for the sum of $75,000, and that such a Home with sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty inmates would probably be procured for from $40,000 to $50,000, and that a Home with a capacity for from fifteen to twenty-five inmates would, if erected and furnished in modern style, probably cost $25,000.

"In our judgment the experience of the seven Homes above enumerated is the best criterion upon which to base an estimate of what the average cost of maintaining such a Home would be, and the average cost for each inmate. The experience shows that the average cost of maintaining each inmate per year in the ssid seven Homes, not including interest on money invested, is $215.17, and including interest on the money invested, $318 45. The average number of inmates in the said seven Homes during the year for which the estimate is made, was 70.50. With that number in a Home, it is our judgment that the aveage cost of maintenance for each person would be about as above stated. With a less num-

ber the average cost would probably be increased, and with a greater number the average cost would probably be decreased. The average cost of maintaining a Home would depend entirely upon the number of inmates, and without knowing the number it is impossible to estimate it with any degree of accuracy.

"There are at present 24,664 Masons holding membership in Iowa. If the Grand Lodge should undertake to erect and support a Home at the expense of the membership in the State, the cost per member, as nearly as we can estimate, would be as follows:

"A home costing $25,000 andsupporting twenty-five inmates would require an assessment of $1 on each member for its erection, and an annual tax of 25 cents on each member for its support. A home costing $50,000 and supporting fifty inmates, would require an assessment of $2 on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 50 cents on each member for its support. A home costing $75,000 for its erection and supporting one hundred inmates, would require an assessment of $3 on each member for its erection and an annual tax of 75 cents to $1 on each member for its support.

"From the facts above set forth your committee is unanimous in the opinion that this Grand Lodge ought not to undertake the erection of a Masonic Home. But we do not wish to be understood as in any sense opposed to Masonic charity. Charity is the foundation stone upon which Masonry rests. It is the one virtue above all others, which for ages past has kept the fire lighted on the altar of Masonry, and to-day unites the membership of the Order in all nations into one common brotherhood. To relieve the distress of a needy brother, his widow and orphans, is a virtue taught to every one who enters our mystic brotherhood, from the time he first kneels at the altar until the final summons from the Grand Master of the universe transfers him from the field of his labors in the Lodge below, to a life of eternal rest in the Grand Lodge above Charity is not only a virtue of Masonry as an Order, but it is, or should be, an individual virtue of every Mason. It is that virtue which prompts every faithful Mason to minister to the wants of every needy brother, and relieve his distress so far as lies in his power. But while it is the duty of every Mason to exercise charity toward his brethren, the most efficient method of dispensing Masonic charity is, in our judgment, through the medium of the Subordinate Lodge. The Subordinate Lodge in which a brother holds his membership is in the truest sense of the word his 'Masonic Home.' Within its sacred precincts the worthy brother in distress may at all times pour his sorrows into willing and appreciative ears, with the assurance that his wants will be fraternally considered and meet with such response as his necessities may require. He is a brother among brethren. The Lodge, through its officers, or its Committee on Charity, can inquire into the merits of the needy brother, his widow and orphans, and take such steps as may be necessary and proper to relieve their distress.

"There have been many Subordinate Lodges that during the last year have not been called upon by their members for relief, but when such calls have been made, they have been met in the true Masonic spirit. Of the four hundred and fifty Lodges answering the inquiries sent them by the Committee, ninety-nine Lodges

contributed to the relief of needy brothers, their widows and orphans, in sums varying from $2 to $400 each, the aggregate amount of such contributions for the year being $4,934 75, The average for each Lodge contributing was $49.84.

"Three hundred and one of the four hundred and fifty Lodges from their reports, did not contribute anything for the purposes called for in the questions. It will be seen from the questions that they do not call for a report of amounts paid for the relief of transients, or for the mere temporary wants of needy brothers. There has no doubt been considerable amounts paid by many of the Lodges for these objects, but we did not deem it necessary for our purpose to inquire for the amount of such contributions.

"From this showing it will be seen that the Subordinate Lodges are nobly responding to the calls made upon them.

"In the opinion of your Committee the wants of our needy brothers, their widows and orphans, can be better relieved by their home Lodges, and with much less expense than in a Masonic Home. In many cases a small amount of money added to what the relatives or friends of a distressed brother would do for him, would be sufficient to relieve his wants at his own home. while if sent to a public home, his whole support must necessarily be furnished him. We believe, further, that it would be much more satisfactory to a sick or needy brother to remain among his friends and receive such support as might be necessary, than to go to a public home, where of necessity all the ties of relation and friendship formed by years of residence must be severed, and he be compelled to live upon charity received at the hands of strangers.

"As to orphans of our deceased brethren who need help at our hands, we feel confident that as a general rule homes in private families in the vicinity of their residence can be found for them by members of the Subordinate Lodges, and that such homes will be much better, both for their moral and material welfare, than a public home, and that in after years when they have grown to manhood and womanhood they will bless their benefactors for not sending them in their tender years to an orphans' home.

"But while we are unalterably of the opinion that the proper methods for dispensing Masonic charity is through the Subordinate Lodges, we recognize the fact that they cannot in all cases meet the demands for relief made upon them. There are cases, as shown by this report, where the Subordinate Lodges are unable to continue to furnish all the relief needed by distressed brothers, their widows and orphans. For the purpose of supplementing the work of the Subordinate Lodges and assisting them in furnishing relief to the distressed in cases where such assistance may be needed, we are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge should have a substantial charity fund. The amount paid by the Grand Lodge for charity in the past is, in our judgment, much less than it should be, and we recommend that there be appropriated for charity 10 per cent. of the income of the Grand Lodge, to be added annually to the Grand Charity Fund, this fund to be used in assisting those Lodges which are unable to render all the aid the necessities of their members and those depending on them

may require, and for such other charitable relief as the Grand Lodge may deem proper.

"In order that equal justice may be maintained as far as practicable between the individual Lodges contributing to this Charity Fund, the assistance of the Grand Lodge to an individual Lodge ought, in no case, to be given until a full statement has been made by the Master and Secretary of the Lodge applying for such assistance, showing fully the needs of the persons for whom aid is asked, the resources and condition of the Lodge through whom such aid is sought, and what has been done by such individual Lodge in the case.

"We are of the opinion that this work can be better done by a permanent Board of Trustees of the Grand Lodge, whose membership is not liable to be entirely changed each year, than by a committee, as now provided for by the Code. Under the present provisions one member of the committee, the Grand Treasurer, *must* be changed each year; the others may be. We recommend that the Charity Committee of the Grand Lodge consist of a Board of Charity Trustees, of three members, to be appointed by the Grand Master.

"That in the selection of the first Board one member shall be selected for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and that thereafter one member of such Board be selected each year, whose term of office shall continue for three years; that such Board shall have full and complete jurisdiction over all cases of Masonic charity, and that no appropriation can be made by the Grand Lodge out of the Charity Fund until such appropriation shall have received the sanction of the said Board of Charity Trustees. That such Board shall not have the right, except in cases of emergency, and then only to a limited extent, to grant aid or draw upon the Charity Fund, but that all applications for such aid be reported by such Board to the Grand Lodge with its recommendations. And further, except in cases of emergency, the Board shall not report any case to the Grand Lodge unless application therefor shall have been made to such Board at least ten days before the session of the Grand Lodge. That no member of the Board shall receive compensation for services, but shall be allowed their actual and necessary expenses incurred while in the discharge of their duties and in attendance upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge."

L. E. Fellows, Lansing, G. M.

T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, G. Sec'y.

Bro. J. C. W. Coxe made the report on Correspondence now for the second time, and has produced what ought to attract the brethren of Iowa. There is much that we desire to notice, and perhaps, should have noticed, but that we thought under the circumstances to our own brethren the report on the Masonic Home so full and so complete ought to have precedence. Alabama for 1893 finds a place in the review.

KANSAS—38TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1894.

Many pages of this volume are devoted to memoirs of M.·. W.·. P.·. Grand Master John H. Brown, late Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, and reporter on Correspondence. That his brethren loved him is by no means surprising, or that so many should have arisen to sing his praises. Kansas may wait a long time for just such another.

Grand Master Wm. D. Thompson occupied the Grand East, and delivered his address, and told of his having granted a Dispensation for a new Lodge. This was found worthy of a Charter. There was also a Charter without the Dispensation, but direct and complete, granted to a new Lodge, on account of the name, we presume. It is called the John H. Brown Lodge.

He granted many Dispensations in special cases, and a few to confer degrees out of time. These latter he found in many instances troublesome, but "at all times endeavored to do no violence to the prosperity of the Craft, or material injury to the beneficiary."

He is pressing in his appeal to the Order in behalf of the Masonic Home, and regrets the absence of record authority to pass to it an appropriation of $4 000 made by the Grand Lodge at its last session. The necessity for these large expenditures by the Grand Lodge for this object seems hardly to exist, when the next paragraph informs us that only $150 expenditure was found necessary "for the relief of destitute Master Masons and widows residing in this Grand Jurisdiction."

The memorial proposition of Colorado met his hearty approval, and Grand Lodge concurred.

Grand Secretary states: "It is very gratifying to know, that notwithstanding the cry of hard times, more Lodges have had their returns in, and paid up promptly this year than any year since 1890."

From his summary we learn that there are 349 chartered Lodges; members, 19,814; being 84 less than as reported last year.

A very peculiar but interesting address was delivered by M.·. W.·. John Guthrie, Grand Orator.

Geo. W. Clark, Lyons, G. M.

Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, G. Sec'y.

Brother M. M. Miller, P.·. G.·. M.·., made the Report on Correspondence. He expressed somewhat needlessly his fear in this

capacity because he was following so accomplished a predecessor as the late lamented Bro. John H. Brown.

Alabama, for 1892, met with due favors at his hands. We are pleased at learning from him that Colorado has not opened a market for the sale of Dispensations, as we feared she had done.

KENTUCKY—94TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

This Grand Lodge was opened by M.·. W.·. Grand Master John Speed Smith, with 411 representatives present. The number of Lodges is 458, with a membership of 17,942, and a reported gain of 634.

Grand Master authorized the formation of 13 new Lodges, and 15 received charters.

We find that he rules, we think correctly, which was approved by Grand Lodge on the subject of reciprocal duties as to dimits, as follows:

"The right of dimit is an inherent right and cannot be denied, but the Lodge also has rights, one of which is to close its doors to those who would avail themselves of the privileges of the Order while bearing none of its burdens, viz: dimitted Masons."

He is fairly exultant over the success of the Home, of which the Committee on the Home say:

"Inaugurated as a well-meant but doubtful experiment twenty-three years ago, without any precedent after which to model its design or forecast its policy, it has, nevertheless, furnished a continous record of unexampled prosperity from the day of its dedication to the present hour, and has fully sustained its well-founded claim to pre-eminence as the great original *file-leader* in the advancing column of our Masonic Homes, which are now being hailed everywhere by the Craft as the most attractive, efficient and distinguishing landmarks of genuine Freemasonry.

"To whatever limit, therefore, the success of these Homes can be extended, it is, in every possible expansion, the proper subject of general rejoicing, and that spirit which would seek to circumvent their influence, and thus narrow the measure of their popularity and effect, is a *vandal* spirit, that counteracts, as far as it goes, our most efficient agents of Masonic relief, and restores, to the same extent, the reign of destitution and want over the hapless victims of an adverse fate. But, thanks to the Universal Father of the fatherless, the time for doubt and despondency has *passed forever*, as we devoutly believe, so far as our own beloved Home is concerned.

Which meets our most hearty concurrence.

He gave notice of the withdrawal of Pennsylvania from the representative system, and as other Grand Jurisdictions had adopted

the same course, recommended its reference to a special Committee. This was done, but the Grand Lodge determined to still adhere to her present position.

A striking incident was related Grand Lodge by a visiting brother of how twenty-six years before he had been saved from drowning by a brother, who, happening to be present, was requested to bring the visitor to the East, when Grand Master accosted them as Damon and Pythias.

The Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized and fraternally greeted.

A proposition to distinguish the members of Grand Lodge from vistiting brethren by a badge was made, and referred to Committee on Finance, which reported unfavorably, because of the expense, and this was concurred in.

A resolution was passed instructing the Superintendent of the House to take the children of suitable age to the World's Fair, if it be possible, and to accomplish this the various Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and brethren subscribed $1,269, and the Grand Lodge $300 Such love have our brethren of Ken ucky for this bantling of theirs, that Grand Master was enabled to say that "During the year I have not heard one word in disapproval of the increased assessment for the support of the children of the Home."

James W Staton, Brooksville, G. M.
H. B. Grant, Louisville, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is no longer from the pen of our friend, Bro. Staton, because he had been placed in a loftier, if not more useful position, and you see that he is now elected to wield the gavel instead of the pen. We congratulate him, and doubt not his equable disposition, good judgment and thorough knowledge of Masonic law, for which his long service on the correspondence has peculiarly fitted him, will serve him well in the discharge of the arduous duties resting on the shoulders of every Grand Master. The Report is, however, made by M.·. W.·. Bro. W. W. Clarke, Past Grand Master, who makes courteous and fraternal mention of Alabama, for 1892, noting what might be esteemed of general interest.

He is an enemy to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and presents some forcible arguments in support of his position. Yet comparing Grand Lodges to nations we think hardly proper, for these are alien to each other and natural enemies, while the others are only for convenience, subdivisions of our great family. The subject is one fraught with difficulty, and has given us much thought, but we fear to break away from the old doctrine.

LOUISIANA—82ND ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1894.

By instruction from this Grand Lodge at its previous Communication, a Lodge of Sorrow was held on April 29, 1893, under the control of Grand Master George W. Bolton, to commemorate the virtues of Past Grand Masters Lobdell, Whittaker, Girard, Fleming, and Horner, and to express in fitting terms the loss sustained and felt by the Grand Lodge and brethren.

At the Annual Communication Grand Master Bolton stated that the Craft had enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, notwithstanding the financial depression which so seriously affected all classes of business. Grand Secretary informs us that there are 122 chartered lodges, all but two of which had made returns; that the membership numbers 4,864, and that the increase had been 251.

Dispensations for three new lodges were issued, and charters granted to five.

The proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado for a centennial memorial celebration on the anniversary of the death of Brother George Washington, was laid before Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, but of it we hear nothing farther.

He cordially approves of the proper celebration of St. John's Day by the Craft, as calculated to produce a favorable impression on those entertaining "erroneous and uncharitable views of our Order," and as a means of cultivating the social features and producing a strong esprit du corps among the brethren of a Lodge.

An effort was made to increase the salary of Grand Lecturer from twelve to twenty-four hundred dollars, but without effect.

The position of this Grand Lodge and that of Alabama is the same as to the right of a Lodge to try its W.·. M.·., if for official acts only triable by Grand Lodges, if for personal offences by his Lodge when he shall be no longer in office.

From the Report of the Committee on the State of the Order, what it so admirably expresses:

"It is unquestionably a part of the unwritten law of Masonry that the interests of the Order are best subserved while it grows slowly; so that the materials for its structure can be selected after the most careful examination. This, in emulation of the 'Builder,' who selected the materials for the erection of the great Temple of Solomon, with an eye single to its durability, and who allowed no stone to be added thereto until it had been 'tested' and judged to be free from possible defects."

Just before proceeding with the election a resolution was passed reminding the members that electioneering was contrary to an edict of the Grand Lodge.

George H. Packwood, Clinton, G. M.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans, G Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. J. Q. A. Fellows presented one of his unique reports on Correspondence, in which many subjects were carefully treated. From it we learn that he deprecates the system beginning to obtain a dependence on Lodge charity, and attributes it to a departure from the ancient rule and practice of the Fraternity, but believes that a Mason's obligations are of such a character as to bind him to the exercise of this virtue personally to the extent of his abilities.

After quoting from Bro. Greenleaf, of Colorado, quite extensively as to the regularity of symbolic lodges the fruits of Grand Orients, he says:

" 'Is not the testimony of thousands of such men in whom Bro. Robbins has confidence a sufficient 'voucher' for the Masonic character and purpose of those organizations?' "

"He thinks not, and we quote from his reply the following:

" 'There are a great many good people in those bodies who think they are Masonic bodies simply because they have always heard them spoken of as such. There are also a great many good people who belong to other of these so-called Masonic bodies in which we do not hold membership, many indeed whose fellowship we enjoy in such of them as we are both members of, as well as in the Lodges. For a double reason their testimony is not a 'voucher' for the Masonic character of these organizations. In the first place, they hold the same opinion of those of them to which they belong and we do not, that they share with us about those to which we both belong—that they are no part of Masonry. Among the ablest and staunchest supporters of the views we hold, and which we hope some day to hold in common with Bro. Greenleaf, are Knights Templar and Scotch Riters, whose degrees run up above the freezing point of Fahrenheit. In the second place, the conditions of Masonic avouchment require that the person receiving the voucher and he who does the vouching, shall equally *know* of what is vouched for. The voucher can extend no further than the knowledge of the more ignorant or least advanced of the two.

" 'Bro. Robbins may not succeed in eliminating the usages which, for convenience, has applied the term 'Masonic' to organizations of Masons other than the Lodge, but he hopes, nevertheless, to do his best to hasten the day when it shall be generally understood

that an organization which derives none of its powers from the Grand Lodge can not, simply by calling itself 'Masonic,' gain the right to exercise even the shadow of authority in the Masonry of which the Grand Lodge is at once the outgrowth and the conservator, or to vex that body with its quarrels.'"

"We have now placed the brethren of this jurisdiction in possession of the most reliable information upon this subject, which, if they will consider from a broad standpoint, there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion in harmony with the spirit of Masonry, and its mission to make of one brotherhood the dwellers in all nations.

"From time to time we have devoted considerable space to the allied branches of Masonry, especially during the discussion of the question of their recognition as quasi Masonic bodies. Some of our fellow reporters may have been somewhat mystified as to our true belief in what constitutes Masonry 'pure and undefiled.'

"To disabuse the minds of all such, we reprint the following lines expressive of our devotion to Ancient Craft Masonry. While partaking somewhat of a personal experience, it seems unavoidable from the nature of the subject, and will, we trust, strike a responsive chord in the breasts of 'the faithful' who are possessed of a multiplicity of degrees."

O, MOTHER LODGE, WE'VE WANDERED FAR.

O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far
  And knocked at many a door.
Since first we wore thy Lambskin gift
  And trod thy Checkered Floor.
Since first thy symbols met our gaze
  And claimed our constant thought,
Till patient search at length revealed
  The hidden truths they taught.
When heart at name of Brother thrilled,
  And loyal but to thee,
We love thy Square and Compass
  And adore thy Letter G.

The Chapter held recovered truths,
  Why not possess the same,
That thought awoke a new desire
  And fanned it into flame,
The honor sought at length was ours,
  We read the Keystone's face
And saw the treasures long emtombed
  Brought from their hiding place.
Another tie had bound our heart,
  Another name had we.
O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  Yet still we cling to thee.

The Council next a votary claimed,
  We passed within its door,
The Orders then of Knighthood took,
  But still we craved for more.
The Scottish Rites prolific brood
  Rose temptingly to view,
We reveled in the mysteries
  Expressed by 32.
At last the crowning honor came
  With figures 33.
O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  Yet still we cling to thee.

O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  From thy more simple ways,
Mid scenes of splendid pageantry,
  With glories all ablaze.
Where dulcet strains fell on our ear,
  And pealing anthems rung,
And wisdom of the antique world
  Was voiced by silvery tongue.
And yet withal, true Son of Light,
  With vision clear to see.
O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  Yet still we cling to thee.

O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  With longings vain possessed,
No higher jewel than thy square
  Is worn on Mason's breast.
No higher badge than thy first gift,
  The Lambskin pure and white,
Thy Pointed Star ascendant is
  O'er every grade and rite.
Between thy pillars all must pass,
  Or else must cease to be,
O, Mother Lodge, we've wandered far,
  Yet still we cling to thee.

"We must add that our reading of Masonic history established the fact, that however the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland were formed, every existing Grand Lodge was formed by Lodges, which were created by one of the above named three Grand Lodges, principally that of the Grand Lodges of England (the ancient and modern) or by Lodges created by those, and that however much they have deviated from the original form of organization, such deviations have sprung from innovations and changes made since their first organization. Of course, those Grand Orients are excepted who are derived from the original continental Grand Lodges after they become Grand Orients. The question still remains open as to the recognition of these newly created Grand

Orients and the other Grand Lodges changed into Grand Orients, and to those Grand Lodges which are but the adjuncts of Grand Orients and subject more or less to their control.

"It is a mistake to say that a large number, a majority as some contend, of the Masons of the world, come under the category of questionable Grand Lodges, those not possessed of sovereignty—the members of such are comparatively few. The English-speaking Masons are the vast majority of the Masons of the world, and they are of one mind on this question of form of government and organization. To those we may add the German Grand Lodges, there being in the German Empire no Grand Orients or Supreme Councils.

"Under the head of Mexico something has been written in this report, bearing upon the question here discussed. At first it was thought best to let the matter drop there, but further reflection makes it appear advisable to say something more.

"Many will recollect the position taken by Bro. Gurney, of Illinois, in his Reports on Correspondence, and in a manner followed by his successor, M.·. W.·. Bro. Robbins, that no Grand Orient, whose origin was not by direct descent from the original Grand Lodges, should be recognized, and that the Masons owing allegiance to those Grand Orients were clandestine made Masons and not to be recognized. While we never could go to the extent he did, we could not but recognize that there was some ground for his contention, and felt that he became too partisan to eliminate the kernels of truth from the vast mass of chaff.

"Whenever a Grand Orient (or Grand Lodge) presents its claims for recognition, we first inquire, was it sovereign and independent in its territorial jurisdiction; second, was it formed by a concurrence of a majority of Lodges, not less than three, of that jurisdiction; third, were those Lodges working under a legal Charter or warrant, authorizing them to work; and, incidentally, were the Charters or warrents actually legal; and, fourth, were the Masons composing such Lodges legally made Masons, or were they clandestine? The failure in any one of these particulars would be fatal to the claim of recognition.

"But it is said that in most or all of those countries, where Supreme Councils exist, in the Latin countries of Europe and America, the Lodges were, for the greater part, created by Supreme Councils, and as such Supreme Councils are generally recognized as possessing the power of making Masons or creating Lodges, and which power also exists in the Sovereign Grand Inspector Generals, who compose such Supreme Councils, the Masons made and the Lodges created by them must be deemed regular and legal and entitled as such to recognition.

"This raises another question, namely, had a Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or the Supreme Councils of that Rite, any such power? It is claimed, and such is the fact, that all the Supreme Councils of the world are direct descendants of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which the writer is an active member, and has been since 1870, and is now the oldest Sovereign Grand Inspector in the Jurisdiction, having received the 33° on 14th Feb-

ruary, 1857. Having made a study of this branch of Masonry as well as of the other, I profess to some little knowledge. In the preparation of my Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge in 1860, combatting the pretensions of James Foulhouse who was a regular 33° Mason, and who claimed the right, as such, to establish Lodges of the Scottish Rite in Louisiana, I searched for and at last obtained a copy in English of the Constitutions of 1786, the first edition ever printed of an English translation that I have ever heard of. I ascertained and so reported that Inspectors General claimed a great deal more power and authority, I think I wrote ten times as much as they actually possessed. For this I was ridiculed, and blamed for my ignorance and presumption in passing my opinion on the rights and powers of Inspectors General, of whom I was one.

"I contended that neither the Inspectors nor Supreme Councils had the power which they or some of them assumed to have of making Masons and creating Lodges; and while they said they *waived* the right. out of comity, where Grand Lodges existed, they still had the power and exercised it in countries where there were no Grand Lodges. We denied the right, and insisted they had no such right to waive. Bro. Pike, who had held the contrary, at last admitted, in Buffalo, in 1877, that by the law of the Rite they did not have the power to waive, at least where Grand Lodges existed.

"Now, as all Supreme Councils emanate from the Supreme Council created at Charleston, S. C., on 31st May, 1801, we will inquire what powers the founders of that Supreme Council had, or might have assumed to have. All the members forming that Supreme Council were at that time members of Lodges in Charleston, S. C. They were under all the obligations that Master Masons were, and still are. Whatever new Masonic organizations they may have made, they could not arrogate to themselves any powers in conflict with their existing obligations. What those were and are, all intelligent Masons are familiar with. We can say that among them were found that every Lodge must have a Charter or warrant from some Grand Lodge authority, empowering it to work, and that every Mason must be made such in regular and legally constituted Lodge.

"From the very nature of the case, therefore, it follows that the Inspectors or the Supreme Councils formed by them, could not make Masons nor create Lodges, and Masons made by them or by their authority would be clandestine made Masons, and Lodges created by them would be without authority and clandestine Lodges. Hence, whether the Constitutions of 1786, which they made in 1801 the fundamental law of the Rite, gave them the power or not, it could give them no power which would be in contravention of their obligations as Master Masons.

"Now, let us take the example of Mexico, about which we have written in another place. A member of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction went to Mexico, gave the degree from the *first* to the thirty-third, inclusive, to certain citizens of Mexico, established thereby the Supreme Council of Mexico, and either directly, or probably through that Supreme Council, established

Lodges in Mexico. Such is the origin of many Lodges in Mexico at this date, though it is asserted that they have cut loose from the Supreme Council and with others have established a Grand Lodge. We have to inquire as to the legality of these Lodges and the fact whether the members are clandestine made Masons or not.

"We take it upon us to assert that the state of things depicted as to Mexico is the rule in all countries where the Grand Orient system prevails, and especially where the institution is governed by Supreme Councils. We ask them to trace their lineage and prove themselves, what their rights are—what is their origin?

"We have said there are comparatively few who claim to be Masons in the Latin countries of Europe and America, and it would have little weight to set up that the universality of Masonry would be destroyed were all such refused recognition. That is not the question, but the question is, are those claiming to be Masons truly such, or are they clandestine—for this is at the very foundation of this whole controversy—when this is determined, by the consensus of the leading minds of the vast majority of Masons, we can, if necessary, proceed to examine the other questions necessary to prove the legitimacy of the Grand Orients claiming recognition.

"We do not propose to go further at this time and decide, *ex cathedra*, that these or other Masons are clandestine made, and shall wait to hear from others."

MAINE—75TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1894.

M.·. W.·. G.·. Master Horace H. Burbank congratulated the Craft on its prosperity and harmony, though pausing to sympathize with the brethren of other jurisdictions, who had during the year met with the loss of so many distinguished members. The crop of such, mowed by the "all-devouring scythe of time," is indeed fearfully large. Lodges 193, membership 21,564, increase 77.

He suggests that some commemoration of the 75th Anniversary be had.

Many Lodge Halls were dedicated; many Dispensations granted, and a few refused.

Application for Dispensation for a new Lodge was filed and referred to the succeeding Grand Master.

A hearty welcome was extended to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

The following sentiment, tersely expressed, should linger in the minds of every Mason:

"As from time to time officers impart to candidates the principles underlying our institution, we need to be reminded of continuing obligations and unceasing charity of opinion.

Ever mindful that one brother's rights close where another's begin, ever watchful and zealous that justice should be our standard

of action in masonic lines, our sole contention should be, "as far as in us lies, to live peaceably with all, and to dissipate all forms of prejudice, envy and dissension'

To build up an aristocracy of *character*, to infuse into masonic life sincere practice of the virtues we foster, to inculcate the nobility of Freemasonry, this is our duty, this our mission."

The Charity Fund of this Grand Lodge amounts now to more than $26,000.

Horace H. Burbank, Saco, G. M.

Stephen Berry, Portland, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. Josiah H. Drummond, the representative of our Grand Lodge near that of Maine, as usual, made the report on Correspondence fully up to his standard of excellence, which you all know is very high. In it Alabama, for 1893, appears and receives full and courteous notice.

He differs with our Grand Master Pettus as to the efficiency of the rapid conferring of the degrees, and thinks as expressed below. We cannot agree with him in his conclusions, yet they are specious.

He also differs with him in an opinion as to the course to be pursued in certain cases and this we also give you:

"As we have heretofore said, we think that the importance of this matter is greatly overstated. If lodges will violate their duty in such cases in respect to requiring suitable proficiency, they will do it habitually. Practically, so far as our observation goes, the very fact that the degrees are conferred more rapidly than usual, stimulates those interested to make greater efforts to acquire the necessary knowledge and arouses an unusual interest in masonry, which seems to continue to increase in consequence. It must be remembered, too, that all these laws are limitations upon the powers which lodges formerly possessed. They were made the judges of the time required to investigate properly the character of a candidate, and, through their Master, of determining when a candidate had made suitable proficiency. The abuse of this power by careless lodges and incompetent Masters led to the adoption of the law fixing a minimum time for investigation and acquiring suitable proficiency; and we have often doubted whether, upon the whole, more mischief had not resulted from the law than it was desired to prevent, for, in the past certainly, it has been taken as a matter of course in many lodges, that when the required time has expired, the candidate is ready for advancement and no examination was had. Were it not for the growing sentiment that the object of work is to *make masons* instead of *teaching Masonry*, we should be inclined to return to the old system and hold Masters and Lodges to a strict accountability for a proper performance of this, the most important of their duties. We received the degrees under the old system, and we verily believe that candidates acquired more proficiency in the one or two weeks then usually given between the conferring of two degrees, than under the rule requiring a month in all cases for acquiring it.

"A case had been before the Grand Lodge, in which, upon an appeal from an acquittal, this decision was reversed, the accused found guilty, and indefinitely suspended. The Grand Master's attention was afterwards called to the case, and upon examination of the evidence, he came to the conclusion that the decision of the Grand Lodge was erroneous. It says:—

'"If Washington Lodge having the witnesses before it, and being personally acquainted with the character and standing of each witness, of their credibility and their means of knowing the facts, came to the conclusion that these brethren were not guilty, it would seem that the only thing that this Grand Lodge ought to do, if it should come to a different conclusion, would be to remand the case to Washington Lodge for a new trial and not to convict and sentence upon testimony which the lodge below thought insufficient. This is a very different case from the one in which the Lodge below finds the accused guilty, and fails to inflict adequate punishment. In that case it is not only the right, but it is the duty of this Grand Lodge to see that a sufficient punishment is assessed. In the case under consideration, not only did the Grand Lodge overrule the decision of the subordinate lodge, as to guilt of the accused upon the testimony, but without opportunity for further hearing, it announces him guilty and imposes the penalty. This, it appears to me, is not in accord with fairness and justice to the accused, and I most heartily recommed that some means be found for correcting this apparent injustice. I feel sure that this case was passed upon hastily, or such a result would never have occurred. What the remedy to these brethren may be I know not, but when this Grand Lodge sees that it has done an injustice, it will surely rectify it; and if there be no precedent, the Grand Lodge will make one for the occasion.'

"We utterly dissent from the proposition that the case should have been sent back for a new trial. The idea of reversing a decision of the lodge, on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence, and sending the case back for a new trial *by the same jury*, seems to us absurd: the members of the lodge are placed in the dilemma of deciding the case *contrary to their own convictions*, in obedience, to the mandate of the Grand Lodge or of deciding it the same way and sending the case again to the Grand Lodge to go through the same manœuvre again. We suspect that there was no hearing, as there should have been, by the Committee of the Grand Lodge; probably the accused did not appear and ask one; if justice failed to be done in consequence of his neglect, he cannot complain. In this case, the decision of the Grand Lodge was manifestly erroneous, as appears by the report of the committee submitted at this communication. There seemed to be some doubt as to the rightful power of the Grand Lodge to right the wrong it had committed. The doubt rested upon purely technical grounds and we are glad to see that the Grand Lodge, in the exercise of its power as the supreme masonic judicial tribunal in Alabama, reversed its former action and affirmed the decision of the lodge. It would have been a disgrace to Freemasonry to have suffered this wrong to go unredressed, upon technical grounds, which, with a proper conception

of the inherent powers of a Grand Lodge, *do not exist.* We have given space to this matter because the same doubts exist elsewhere, and we desired to put on record a precedent which so fully agrees with the principles and laws of Freemasonry."

We also give you what he says on the late anti-saloon Masonic legislation, to which we had filed our protest. He says:

"That depends: when the use of anything becomes a public curse, the general weal demands that its use be prohibited, although there may be many who do not abuse it; human laws must have reference to the mass, even if they limit the rights of the few. So, if evil practices exist among Masons to such an extent as to disgace Masonry, it is no innovation to enact laws to prohibit those practices. It is inherent in Freemasonry to preserve itself, and the exercise of this power, when necessary, is no innovation, but rather the performance of a duty enjoined by its fundamental principles."

To which we agree, but are not ready to concede that such conditions do exist.

He speaks kindly of our worthy Bro. Grand Treasurer Dingley, whom he had met during the summer.

Noticing the proceedings of the Masonic Congress on the subject of the right of a member to dimit or resign his membership in the Lodge, he says:

"He (Bro. Bowen, of Nebraska) holds that the doctrine that a Mason may resign his membership at will, came from the Odd Fellows: but—alas for his theory—that doctrine prevailed in our older Grand Lodges, before any one, in this country at least, ever heard of Odd Fellowship.

"He assumes that his doctrine is based on the claim that a man comes into Freemasonry 'of his own free will and accord.' But he says that only applies to his *coming to the door* and not *into Freemasonry*. This is hair splitting with a vengeance! If a candidate tell the truth, he *enters Freemasonry* 'of his own free will and accord,' so far as *he* is concerned; that he enters it of the free will and accord of the brethren is equally true; the free will and accord of both must concur; to say that when the 'free will and accord' of both parties must concur, one of them does not act of his own 'free will and accord' is not true; the fact, that until he has actually entered Freemasonry, he can at any moment retrace his steps of his own free will and accord, settles it. We, however, agree with Bro. Bowen that that fact does not prove that, after he has become a Mason, he can leave 'of his own free will and accord;' but if it proves anything, it proves that in order to leave, he must have the concurrence of the 'free will and accord' of his brethren.

"The doctrine that the Masonic character does not depend on Lodge membership, and that a Mason may resign his membership at will, rests upon very different grounds.

"There is nothing in any of the instructions, charges or obligations of Masonry, upon one's introduction into it, that teaches him that

membership in a Lodge is so essential to the Masonic character that he ceases to be a Mason the moment he ceases to be a member of a Lodge. He is taught that it is his duty to be a member of a Lodge; and the clear implication is that if he does not perform this duty, he may be punished therefor, precisely as he may be punished for the violation of any other Masonic duty or obligation.

"The right to resign membership in a Lodge rests upon the fact that there is no law to the contrary, and upon Masonic usage that can be traced back so nearly to 1717, that there is no reasonable doubt that it has existed ever since Lodges became permanent bodies."

MARYLAND—107TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1893.

This beautifully prepared volume is adorned with a view of the new Temple, the portrait of Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock, who has held this office from 1885. A most complete evidence of his worth, and the esteem in which he is held by the brethren of his jurisdiction, and an isolated instance in this age of ambitious effort for honors, and the inordinate desire for constant changes. We can see no reason why an efficient officer being obtained should not be continued, yet how few there are who agree with us. It also contains views of several of the halls and rooms of the Temple and a complete detail of the ceremonies of its dedication. At this a most admirable address was delivered by Bro. Vaux, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; just such as might be expected of so distinguished and learned a Mason as he is.

After these ceremonies, the banquet, which was attended by Grand Masters from several neighboring jurisdictions.

It also contains a short account of the several places of abode of the Grand Lodge during these more than one hundred years.

On November 21st, 1893, the Grand Lodge was opened in due form by the R.·. W.·. D.·. Grand Master, and then M.·. W.·. Grand Master having been notified, entered and assumed the Gavel, and read his address.

The returns show 6,396 Masons. We have no method given of learning the number of Lodges, or the increase.

The Grand Master shows that the receipts of Grand Lodge will readily enable it to pay off its debt, notwithstanding the financial depression had thrown some obstacles in the way.

He alludes to the Masonic Congress at Chicago, and is gratified at finding that its conclusions corresponded with the time-honored principles which have so long been recognized in Maryland.

He issued Dispensations for two new Lodges, which were found worthy of Charters.

He speaks highly of the Masonic Relief Lodge, but regrets that the Charity Fund has not grown according to expectation. Voluntary contributions are notoriously unreliable and are not to be depended upon.

Grand Lodge at this Communication cordially recognized the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and welcomed it into the family of Grand Lodges.

Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, G. M.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, G. Sec'y.

We bemoan the absence of Bro. Schultz's report, but hope for better things in the future.

MASSACHUSETTS—160TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

The Communications of this Grand Lodge are held quarterly, and the annual anniversary is held on St. John the Evangelist's day.

At the quarterly in June, 1893, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Richard Briggs presided, and at this, the Committee on Masonic Home reported, very judiciously and conservatively, that—

"They were aware that some difference of opinion existed among the brethren as to the expediency of inaugurating such an enterprise in our jurisdiction, and it was, therefore, of the utmost importance, that ample time and opportunity should be given for ascertaining what had been the action and experience in regard to it in other jurisdictions, and what seemed to be the wants and necessities of our own, and the best means of providing for them. The Committee hoped to be able to present, at the Quarterly Communication in September next, a report which would cover all these points, and enable the Grand Lodge to reach a conclusion on the subject, which would command and receive the approval of the Craft throughout the State."

A postponement of recognition of the Grande Dieta of Mexico was made for more certain information of its being the Supreme Head of Symbolic Masonry there.

A motion, authorizing the Grand Master to appoint delegates to the Congress at Chicago, was rejected.

This was the last time that M.·. W.·. Bro. Briggs presided, for ere the next quarterly, this Grand Jurisdiction was called upon to mourn his loss.

At the quarterly, in September, R.·. W.·. Harvey N. Shepard presided as Grand Master, and the death of M.·. W.·. Bro. Briggs being announced, proper respect and glowing tributes were paid to his memory and virtues.

At the quarterly of December, 1893, R.·. W.·. Bro. Shepard delivered the Annual Address. In it he reported the Craft in excellent condition. Lodges number 232; members, 33,936; and the increase was 55.

A Committee from the oldest Lodge, King Solomon's, appeared before Grand Lodge with a petition praying Grand Lodge to join in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the placing of a monument to the memory of Joseph Warren, the M.·. W.·. Grand Master of Ancient Masons in North America, and in it was this language:

"This occasion is of importance to King Solomon's Lodge, because it is the celebration of the most important event in its existence; for to that Lodge belongs the honor of the first dedication of a monument in this country, to the memory of those who thought it better to die as freemen than to live as slaves, and because this monument testifies to the patriotism and loyalty of its fathers. It is important to every Mason of this jurisdiction, because the memorial was erected to one who was their ancient and honored chief; to every Mason in this country, because this man was the appointed head of all the Ancient Masons of North America, and because, as from Massachusetts, our grand old mother, have flowed so many beneficent and glorious streams of good for this nation, so from this Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has gone forth the benign and grand stream of Masonry over this country to enrich and beautify its social life; to every citizen of the Commonwealth, because as Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Joseph Warren was the first patriot governor of Massachusetts."

It is now proposed to limit the membership of the brethren belonging to lodges in America to one lodge only.

Always on the anniversary of St. John, in December, this Grand Lodge meets for installation and a fine old time called "Feast." At this were installed—

Otis E. Weld, Boston, G. M.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, G. Sec'y.

No Report on Correspondence.

MICHIGAN—50TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

This volume contains the account of this Lodge of Sorrow, held in memory of the distinguished dead, among whom was our confrere and able brother, Wm P. Innes, of whom it was then said that "his great sympathizing heart and helping hand were ever open to the needy, the sick, the dying, and as carrying in his frank and open face the badge of upright manhood." Peace be to his remains, and may his spirit flourish in eternal immortal glory.

The Grand Secretary reports the condition of the Order as being exceedingly good, notwithstanding the financial depression. The total number of Lodges is 376, with a membership of 35,517, and the gain during the year being 1,045.

Grand Master G. E. Dowling issued Dispensations for two new Lodges, and these received Charters.

He refused many applications for permission to allow other bodies to occupy jointly the Masonic Halls, because the regulation forbade it, but remarks:

"When *we* burn out, we are glad to accept the kind offices of other societies, and the Grand Master is permitted to grant a Dispensation authorizing joint occupancy, but when the other fellows burn out, they have no place with us whereon to lay their heads.

"Therefore, I submit to you the question that inasmuch as we accept the kind favors of other societies, whether or no we should not extend the same favors to them under such regulations as the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master may prescribe."

Grand Lodge, however, failed to look through the same glasses, and refused to modify the Regulation.

Grand Master reported an interesting correspondence from the Grand Rrepresentative near Grand Lodge of Peru, in relation to unharmonious working between it and Grand Orient of Peru. It was, however, at last agreed that the Supreme Council would not work the degrees of symbolic Masonry.

One of the Lodges submitted to Grand Lodge a proposition to exempt Masons over seventy years of age from Grand Lodge dues, but this was not deemed proper, and was negatived.

Steps were taken for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was welcomed, and exchange of Representatives recommended.

Grand Master commended the Michigan Masonic Home to the most favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge, and a liberal donation was provided.

At the last session of this Grand Lodge an appeal to the several Lodges was provided for. This was made by Grand Secretary, and as a result of this appeal the Grand Secretary reported:

"The responses of the Lodges to this call have not been of the most satisfactory character. Eighty-four Lodges have contributed the sum of $1,442.15 under this call, as against 157 Lodges and $3,508 60 under the call of the preceding year. Twenty-three Lodges have declined, for various reasons, to contribute, and 263 have seemed to utterly ignore the call."

And further:

"It must now be apparent to every member of the Grand Lodge that the theory of maintaining this great Masonic charity *by the plan of voluntary contributions* has proven a failure; and if this Grand Lodge desires to continue to undertake the providing for the maintenance of the Home, some other method of raising the necessary funds must be adopted."

Italics ours.

He then recommended an increase in dues to Grand Lodge, which was declined by Grand Lodge. You will remember, brethren, that this is the result in a rich jurisdiction of more than 35,000 Masons, situated in a thriving and prosperous part of our country; then what should be expected from ours, of about 12,000?

Wm. H. Phillips, Menominee, G. M.
Jeff S. Conover, Coldwater, G. Sec'y.

The latter, as usual, made the Report on Correspondence, fraternally noticing our proceedings for 1892. From it we copy the following amusing paragraphs:

"Evidently the members of this Grand Lodge find it easier to get into the Grand Lodge hall than to get out of it, as a committee was appointed to investigate the means of egress from the hall and report what action should be taken regarding the same.

"The usual complaint is that it is too easy for members to get out and more necessity usually exists for a committee to report how to hold them rather than providing means for their egress during the session."

We are inclined to agree with the "many brethren" that if many have a key to the goat-room the goat will escape.

MINNESOTA—41ST ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

Here lie the proceedings of Grand Lodge of Minnesota, whose interests we have the honor to be requested to be careful of near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, and thus far we are proud to say we have not been recreant to the trust. Here are 194 chartered Lodges and four U. D., reporting 14,001 members, with a net gain of 475.

The Grand Treasurer reports near $6,000, balance in general fund and more than $12,000 to the credit of widows and orphans' fund.

Grand Master Wm. F. Dickinson speaks encouragingly of the Craft, and issued four Dispensations for new Lodges, which were at this communication chartered. He properly, we think, decided that blanks in balloting should not be counted, and says: "A piece of blank paper is neither a ballot nor a vote, and should not be counted as such." He decided that one who had lost the forefinger of his right hand could not be initiated, nor that one who had been initiated but who had lost his left arm could be passed, but Grand Lodge thought differently, and so decided. He recommended the appointment of custodians of the work, resembling our Committee on Work, and with about the same powers. This was favorably acted on.

The Grand Secretary spoke most favorably of the manner in which the returns had been made, and says:

"An analysis shows that 118 Lodges have made a net gain, fifteen remain as before, and sixty-one have lost in membership, the net gain for the year being 475. Eight Lodges show a gain of twenty and upward, the highest being ninety-seven. Only four show a net gain of over twenty, the highest gain being seventy-one. The average membership in each Lodge is a little over seventy-two. The largest Lodge has 674 members—the largest in the United States."

Our J.·. G.·. Warden R.·. W.·. Bro. B. Dudley Williams was properly received as a visitor, and spoke of the jurisdiction that lined the Mexican Gulf as being one with the Fraternity of Minnesota in its attachment to the great principles of Freemasonry.

This Grand Lodge gracefully declined the invitation of Colorado for a Centennial Masonic Memorial at the grave of George Washington, on account of the probable expense.

An excellent oration out of the usually beaten track on the origin, character and purposes of Freemasonry, was delivered by Bro. James F. Lawless, Grand Orator.

Calvin L. Brown, Morris, G. M.
Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama, for 1892, is found, is again from the facile pen of Bro. Irving Todd. We are lightly, but pleasantly noticed. After noting that the ruling of Grand Master Brown that "The reinstatement of a Mason indefinitely suspended restores him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry," and the references back to the Committee on Jurisprudence, he makes this comment:" What the Committee means to do with this self-evident proposition remains to be seen."

MISSISSIPPI—76TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1894.

In consequence of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master Irwin Miller being "mysteriously and sorely afflicted," this Grand Lodge was opened and presided over by R.·. W.·. John Y. Murray, Jr. D.·. G.·. M.·., who gave such information to Grand Lodge of the acts of Grand Master as was obtainable from his notes. He had issued Dispensations for five new Lodges, and these received Charters. The number of Lodges in the jurisdiction is 266, with a membership of 8,811, the increase being 78.

Grand Master recommended the abrogation of the rule requiring the Master-elect of a Lodge to be introduced into the degree of Past Master before being installed, as working great hardship in many of the country Lodges, and the Committee to which it was referred recommended compliance witth the same. But further consideration was postponed until the next Annual.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence is a continuous one, to which all questions of law are referred that would otherwise prove a source of trouble to Grand Master, and their report being well considered, and on every conceivable question, if preserved by the Lodges from year to year, will prove a most valuable compendium of Masonic law, and if referred to and studied by the brethren, will in a short time prove of inestimable value. The Report this year covers twenty-nine closely printed pages, and covers a multitude of subjects.

P.·. G.·. Master Speed, who attended the Fraternal Congress at Chicago, made a report. In it he informs us that:

"The work of the Congress did not cover nearly as much ground as even the Committee proposed, after it had winnowed out from the mass offered to it those questions which it deemed most meritorious—less than one-tenth of the subjects proposed for consideration having been reached when the four working days in which the

Congress sat, expired. As it was, only the list of preferred subjects recommended by the Committee, being those on which papers had been prepared, was taken up and over one hundred other interesting questions, upon which many days could be profitably occupied, were not taken up at all, many of them being of more importance than those upon which the Congress reached a conclusion. Some time was wasted, as is usual at all such gatherings, in a profitless discussion of the ritual, regarding which an agreement is always reached by agreeing to disagree, each contestant retiring from the contest with a still more determined conviction that his is the best possible phrasing of a mooted sentence or performance of a controverted action."

And draws this conclusion:

"So, while we think the work of the Congress and the influences which it will have in the future, are enough to justify its meeting, we are by no means prepared to admit that there was any real necessity for it; however, as good and only good has come from it, we congratulate ourselves that we were honored with your authority to attend and permitted to participate in its deliberations."

Grand Lodge recommends the celebration of St. John's Day, for its social features, and that the widow and orphan may not be forgotten.

The Lodges of this jurisdiction had contributed to charity during the year, $2,282.

J. L. Spinks, Meridian, G. M.
J. L. Power, Jackson, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Andrew H. Barkley, P.·. G.·. M.·., as for many years, made the Report on Correspondence, including in it the Proceedings of Alabama, for 1892. In his introduction he enunciates a truism which, however, cannot be too frequently impressed upon Masons everywhere. It is, "Our Masonry is worth nothing to us unless we live it." By their fruits ye shall know them.

Of the Masonic Congress, he says:

"The Masonic Congress met, consulted and debated on some good old questions, and settled nothing, but had a good time generally, and adjourned, and so all such Congresses will do in the future. The questions discussed were by no means new. They had been before the Masonic world ever since they were *first raised*. The circumstances which gave rise to them may, at the time, have vested them with special interest, but the occasion having passed by they are only of general interest to the entire Craft, and any brother is at liberty to take them up and consider them to his heart's content, and to the edification of all those who are desirous of following him, until he reaches his conclusion."

MISSOURI—74TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

We having received these Proceedings are able to gather fresh and late items as to the Craft in this great jurisdiction. Chartered Lodges, including five that had been formed by Dispensation during the year, are 559; members, 30,122; gain, 499.

Grand Master Harry Keene says:

"The Masonic year has been a peaceful and prosperous one. Notwithstanding the "hard times," financially, we have much more than held our own. The correspondence has been voluminous, but I have not been called upon to settle many knotty questions, the Committee on Grievances has but few cases to report, and I am pleased to announce to you that unanimity and concord prevail amongthe Fraternity throughout the State."

He informs us that he has had innumerable applications to confer the degrees out of time, which were promptly refused. There might arise conditions which, in our opinion, would justify the exercise of this power, but these are of so extraordinary character that of necessity they can but seldom occur. He also most properly refused all applications to appear in public parades on the Fourth of July, and Memorial Day.

He arrested the Charters of several Lodges, of one of which he says, "The law-obeying members are in the minority, and nothing but a deep burial can purify such a concern." Of another, he says it "deliberately committed suicide."

Of applications for and where Lodges have met with great loss by fire, not having any insurance, or only to a very insufficient amount, he well says, "To my mind, in this day and age, no Lodge should be permitted to exist that does not provide for its future."

They are thinking, in this jurisdiction, of suspending Masons who voluntarily remain unaffiliated more than twelve months.

There is a very lengthy Report on the Masonic Home, showing that it is well managed, growing in the esteem of the brethren, but entirely too small for complying with the demands upon it. In this connection, we extract from the Report of Committee on Chartered Lodges:

"Friend Lodge No. 352 asked the remission of one-half of its dues, and states as a reason therefor that the Lodge has two widows who are a charge upon it, one of whom, with a family of small children, is almost entirely dependent upon the Lodge for support.

The statement is also made, they are not willing to go to the Masonic Home.

"The Committee cannot look upon the matter of going to the Masonic Home in the light that this family apparently does. The Grand Lodge has established and is maintaining the Masonic Home for the express purpose of caring for the dependent widows and orphans of our deceased members, and it seems to us that when any one is in need and entitled to admission to the Masonic Home, that they should not dictate how our aid should be extended to them. Certainly, the comforts and management of the Home, and the moral influences that surround it, ought to attract those entitled to its shelter and protection. Its benefits are distributed as Masonic charity should be distributed What is given is given freely for the care of the dependent ones, and is not to be taken in any sense as mere alms giving. It seems to us, therefore, that a proper explanation of the advantages and benefits of the Home, its comforts and especially the moral training there, should make any one entitled to admission within its portals glad to find shelter within its walls. The fostering care exercised and the moral discipline enforced over its inmates will strengthen them in their encounter with the storms and vicissitudes of life when they go forth into the busy world, to fill their appointed places, and they will be the better equipped by the training received for fighting the battle of life than they would be from any effort of their own, even with all the help the Lodge can give them.

"We have said more than under ordinary circumstances we would do, but we desire to impress upon the mind of those who are dependent upon our care and protection that it will not, in any way, demean them to accept it in the manner as provided; and this being the case, the Grand Lodge will insist, so far as it may be concerned, that these cares shall avail themselves of the benefits of the Home, whenever entitled thereto, and that when it is preferred to rely upon their own exertions, the Grand Lodge will not take their preferences into consideration in any question affecting its own revenue."

J. B. Thomas, Albany. G. M.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Vincil, Past Grand Master, presents his usually able Report on Correspondence, tho' giving the details from Proceedings of other Grand Lodges more space, and his own views less. The latter we greatly miss, for although at times spicy, they were never discourteous or blustering, as we have sometimes noted But we let him speak for himself in this matter:

"It was my purpose to write a conclusion of some length, avoiding an introduction. That purpose, like many others in life, must be discarded. The conditions surrounding the writer during the preparation of the foregoing pages have been any thing but satisfactory. Thrown out of the regular line of work by an enforced absence from the post of duty, detained from home for weeks by

the famous strike, coupled with an unusual press of work within a short limit, the closing up of my review is far from pleasing. The Journals found in the Addenda, coming so late in the season, when Grand Lodge preparation was absolutely required, caused much neglect on their merits. Upon the whole, this is to me the most unsatisfactory report I have ever made. Its length annoys me. Long drawn out reviews without merit must be an abomination. I am glad the end is reached. I have had the usual enjoyment with writers of Reports on Correspondence, and hope they will pass my imperfections by. I have no complaints to make concerning the times, even if they are out of joint. I have been treated better than I deserve, better than I have been to myself. The Fraternity at large is still moving forward and in many respects upward. This is cause for thanksgiving on the part of all good men and Masons. Missouri Masonry, in a measure, has suffered from the times, but much and good work has been done during the term now closing. Details will be found in my report to the Grand Lodge. While giving expression to regrets for my own failures, I rejoice at the success of others and the grand service they have rendered to the Craft and to mankind."

Alabama, for 1893, receives full and fraternal notice. He avows that the decision of Grand Master Pettus requiring one suspended for N. P. D. in order to his re-instatement, to pay also for the period of his suspension, appears strange to him, but this has been the settled law of this Jurisdiction for more than a quarter of a century. It is but a penalty inflicted, nothing more. He calls the Grand Secretary's report "a fine business document."

MONTANA—29TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

We failed to receive the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge last year, but now have those of the Communication held at Helena, on Oct. 11th, 1893, and which was opened in Ample Form by Grand Master Moses Morris.

There are 37 Lodges at work within the jurisdiction, whose membership numbers 2,274, with a gain during the year of 95.

Grand Master is grieved at the effect of the general financial condition upon Masonry, but says there is no cause for pessimistic views, for the institution can be traced back for centuries, and has encountered times and storms worse than this, and yet still flourishes.

We regret to find the paragraph, which we give below, in this otherwise admirable address, because we think it has a profane, political smell, offensive to Masonic nostrils:

"The present *insane warfare upon silver, so alien and unnatural, that would in its madness*, if possible, tear out the silver lining of our clouds of distress and demonetize them, must soon cease and confess its error in sackcloth and ashes."

The italics are ours.

He thinks the system of propagating the work through Grand Lectures resembles very much in its results that of pouring water into a sieve; nor does he "think perfection in Ritual to be the most important thing in Masonry, and, furthermore, that there is only one way in which perfect uniformity can be obtained—the only way in which human evidence can affirm that it has been preserved unchanged."

Dispensations for three new Lodges were issued, and these were chartered at this session.

We now extract one little sentence, because it is so eminently correct and proper, and yet is so little taken heed of by Lodges generally. It is:

"It should be regarded as the rule, from which the foregoing are rare exceptions, that every Lodge should so arrange its dues and fees, and husband and invest its resources, so as to be able to provide for the reasonable wants of every worthy member in distress."

Lodges should also remember that the old regulations require that one applying for the degrees should not only be so employed as to maintain himself and family, but also be able to spare something for charity.

With the following rule we cannot agree, for if the brother was in good standing before his death, how is he to be deprived of it after death? Will you put him to trial? The Grand Lodge "left it tothe sound discretion of the Lodge:"

"1. Asked, if a brother, committing suicide, could be buried with Masonic honors. Answered, that, as a rule, it would be improper, but there might be causes, such as insanity, that would remove the criminality."

The Grand Master is apprehensive of the financial condition of Grand Lodge, yet still the Grand Treasurer shows a fair balance on hand.

A motion was made to have Lodges annually report on blanks, to be furnished them, the amount of their indebtedness and resources, also the amount expended for charitable purposes. This is information that a Grand Lodge ought to have, but which Lodges are loth to give.

F. C. Webster, Missoula, G. M.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary now makes the Report on Correspondence, and his pen is guided by good judgment and sometimes pleasant wit. He notices Alabama for 1892 courteously and fraternally. We beg our brother not to be so hasty in the future while making his report, but to look well to the names used. It took us some time to imagine who had come to the front in Bro. Peters, when it dawned upon us that Pettus was meant, and of us he makes Pillars. He, we think, favors the cypher system of propagating the work, although it ought to be "repugnant to all true Masons." That others may do wrong hardly justifies us in doing so. We quote the following:

"We can hardly agree with him that omitting the names of unworthy Lodges is a condonation of their offenses. We are very clearly of the opinion that too much publicity is given in the published proceedings of most of our Grand Lodges to cases of discipline for offenses of a revolting nature. The observation about washing dirty linen in public is not always heeded. The sentiment of the world has changed about the policy of public executions and the severity of punishment, and also about the degrading character of punishment, such as flogging in the navy. Publication is in the nature of punishment and is of a degrading character. Our policy in administering punishment should certainly be to save and reform, and not cut off or destroy, save in extreme cases, and even then it should be in silence and sorrow, rather than in anger and reproach."

Bro. Hedges was a thoughful delegate to the Masonic Congress held in Chicago last August, and as such we give you his thought entire, and with this must leave both our worthy brother and Montana:

"One entire day was spent in adopting rules and selecting officers. Another was devoted entirely to the tally-ho excursion and banquet. There were only two devoted to the work that really could not have been properly considered in two weeks, and much of this time was given to the reading of papers by Bros. Parvin, Grant and Hopper. Certainly not more than twelve hours altogether were given to the discussion of the ten questions on which conclusions were reached. If all this time had been devoted to the single topic of *landmarks* it would have been insufficient. As it was, probably not half an hour was given to the subject, and in utter despair a conclusion was adopted as ambiguous as the responses of the Delphian Oracle. The most time was consumed on the questions of Prerogatives and Reimbursements, and it will be seen by the conclusions adopted that little progress was made toward an intelligent agreement. The wide differences that existed at the beginning and were developed by discussion, existed at the conclusion, and resolutions were adopted by the concurrent votes of members of very diverse views,

simply because they could be interpreted to suit all diversities of opinion. Bro. Parvin's unanswerable paper against that confessed innovation in the body of Masonry, the Grand Representative System, brought out no better excuse for its retention than that it did no harm and gratified the pride of a large number who wanted an office that gave the maximum of honor for a minimum of work. The 'changed condition of selecting' these representatives, so far as any has been made, is confessedly from bad to worse, but like the jury that acquitted the man charged with stealing a hog, each had a piece of the pork, Not more than half of the conclusions commanded our qualified support. On the main proposed objects of the Congress we are compelled to say that it was a failure. And still there are many incidental benefits that come from the personal acquaintance, intercourse and interchange of views among the foremost Masons of the country that more than repaid all the sacrifices of those who attended. There are negative as well as positive results, and indirect as well as direct benefits to be sought and that deserve to be counted. It is as valuable to know what can not, as well as what can, be accomplished by such a congress. If it had been larger, its conclusions might have commanded more respect, but again there would have been greater diversity of opinion."

NEBRASKA—37TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

There are 201 Lodges, with a membership of 11,486, and an increase of 529.

We like the suggestion made by the Grand Master, James P. A. Black, for a reception room attached to Grand Secretary's office, where brethren may assemble when visiting the city and find books, pamphlets, papers and writing materials. On this the Grand Lodge acted favorably, and such a place will hereafter be found in Omaha.

Dispensations for four new Lodges were issued and five charters were granted, while two were continued U. D.

The decisions of the Grand Master are in almost every instance based upon the local requirements of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Treasurer reports the following balances:

General Fund	$13,200
Relief Fund	1,371
Masonic Home Fund	6,700

There is also a Masonic Orphans' Educational Fund invested, of some $23,000.

The application of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico relating to the establishment of a hospital for consumptives in Santa Fe, was

referred to a Special Committee, but there was no further action had.

The Colorado proposition for a centennial, etc., was approved and a committee provided for.

A proposition to reduce the dues from $1 to 75 cents was submitted, but laid over until the next Annual.

Bro. John D. Meiklejohn delivered a unique oration, partly on the origin and partly on the object of Masonry. In it we find:

"That brotherly love which binds Masons together is a natural law of that Brotherhood by which we are one family with one Omnipotent Father. Relief to the poor and distressed, comfort to the sad and sorrowing, peace to the widow and orphan are cases in this life that will ever mark the wake of our noble institution."

John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton, G. M.

Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Wm. R. Bowen, prepared the Report on Correspondence, reviewing in it our Proceedings of 1893. It is written with an evident desire to be brief, yet comprehensive, and in truth he has succeeded admirably. Hear what he says of these reports:

"It is true these reviews cost money; it is true they are not read by half the Freemasons of America; it is true they sometimes contain much that might as well be omitted, but, altogether, they are worth all they cost in labor and far more than they cost in money. So long as the average Freemason don't realize the immeasurable difference between Freemasonry and all the other human societies of to-day, so long as he fails to understand what its past is and to comprehend what its future should be, so long as he continues to endeavor to bring into Freemasonry the characteristics of the innumerable other societies he belongs to, so long as he tries to have us imitate our imitators drifting away from our landmarks, ancient regulations and old-time customs, just so long will reviewers be valuable and necessary. One needs no eagle eye to discover the heresies that have crept into our institution within fifty years, some of which even we have exploded and others of which we are still hammering at. He is blind, we think, who can't see that the 'Noble Grand' and the fast and loose membership feature of another very excellent but modern society have had their effect upon us—who can't see that our cabletow has been shortened by the measured relief prescribed by other organizations—who can't see that our elegantly simple white gloves and aprons are being transformed into the gaudy uniform of the drum-major—and so on indefinitely. And on the other hand so long as the average Freemason (to use

one illustration only) don't know how near hell his 'hail' is, and is equally ignorant of many other parts and points, so long reviews should be written and (more important) be read."

Bro. Bowen does not provide an index with his Proceedings, and being harried about it, he gives his reason that as he is compelled to prepare one for the stereotyped edition, the preparation of two would be useless trouble, but he considers not the increased labor to correspondents.

NEVADA—29TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

The D.·. G.·. Master, John E. Jones, presided over this Communication, because the Grand Master, John H. Hubbs, had been removed from the labors on earth to refreshment in Heaven. This grievous calamity befell our brethren, and we who have been called in the same manner to mourn, know full well how to sympathize with those who mourn. This Grand Lodge has our sympathies and those of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

The Acting Grand Master thus speaks of the condition of the Craft in Nevada:

"Our Fraternity has to-day no great numerical strength, and has suffered some decrease in its members by a review of former years; though statistically compared with other Grand Jurisdictions, in connection with the population of the country, based upon the census of 1890, Nevada stands *fifth* in rank, having one Master Mason to every 45.85 of population.

"According to returns made this year, Lodge membership has decreased by deaths, dismissions and otherwise, compared with 1890, 47 members. By averaging the three succeeding years to date, it shows a net average loss of but 22 members."

The Grand Secretary shows that there are 19 working Lodges, the membership of which is 951, and the decrease 15. Yet its financial condition is not threatening, though the cash balance be decreasing.

We find the following among his decisions:

"Can an amendment be offered to an 'original' resolution, amending the By-Laws, be acted on the same evening that the amendment is introduced, or must the amendment be made in writing and take the same course as the original resolution?'

"'Answer—'No. Amendment to an original resolution amending By-Laws must be presented in writing and take the same course of action as the original resolution.'"

This does not appear to us to be correct, for if this position be correct, then a Masonic Lodge might become as dilatory in its legislation, as our august, most potent, grave and reverend senors, the Senate of the United States.

The following from the Committee on Grievances sets an example of liberality and the exercise of a broad charity to many of our Committees on such subjects:

"That after a careful examination of the testimony and from statements made by a Brother Mason, who claims to have known the habits and conduct of Mr. Mitchell for the past ten or twelve years; that, while the same has been indiscreet and perhaps at times not such as would commend him to the members of society; yet, taking into consideration the section of the country in which he lived; and the surrounding circumstances, and the length of time that he has been deprived of the rights and privileges of Masonry, we think he has been sufficiently punished for the offense he has been alleged to have committed.

"We therefore recommend that the said Thomas Mitchell be restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received due fraternal recognition.

The rest of the business was purely of local interest.

John E. Jones, Carson, G. M.
C. N. Noteware, Carson, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Robert Lewers made the Report on Correspondence, and in it we find Alabama for 1893. He is pleased with the address of Grand Master Morrow, and from it makes some extracts, and regrets that circumstances prevent making more. We give his conclusion in full, only stating that his review, though curt, is complete, and that we are pleased to learn that he will spread himself next year, having been appointed Chairman:

"Called on at the eleventh hour to assume the responsible duties of a Correspondence Reporter, we have discharged our task as best we could, and submit it to the Masons of this jurisdiction and the reviewers of other jurisdictions for what it is worth. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Bro. R. L. Fulton, the Chairman of the Correspondence Committee, the business engagements of the P.·. G.·. M.·., Frank Bell, and the protracted sickness of Bro. C. N. Noteware, the other members of the Committee, the present reviewer was asked to take charge of the work, presumably because he is the Chairman of the new Correspondence Committee for 1893-4. We commenced with the idea that it was an easy task to prepare the Report, and we have finished our task convinced that to prepare even a brief Report requires patience and industry. We have culled what we thought of general interest to the Craft, and

being unwilling to prepare a digest of Masonic decisions, or to comment upon various points presented, without taking due time to consider them, we have left out much of interest to the Masonic lawyer. In our next Report we will try to do the subject justice, so far as we are able."

NEW BRUNSWICK—26TH ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1893

Not having the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge before us last year, we are delighted at hearing from it this; the more particularly, as then we had to note a decrease in membership of 35, while now we can congratulate it upon a gain during the year of 26. The membership is now 1,829, Lodges 32. Still the withdrawals and suspensions greatly exceed the joinings and reinstatements. A part of this increase in prosperity is doubtless due to the industry displayed by Grand Master Thomas Walker in visiting the various Lodges, and a part to the stimulus given the Order by the determination of Grand Lodge to meet at various places instead of having one fixed abode, as heretofore.

We congratulate the Grand Master upon having refused to grant a Dispensation to confer all the degrees at one meeting, for though we think exceptional cases may arise when the dispensing power might be properly used, yet we cannot imagine how such could be requiring it for the conferring of all the degrees at once.

Having received notice from the Grand Master of Pennsylvania that the commission to the Representative of that Grand Lodge at New Brunswick had been recalled, because "he had concluded to withdraw *his* Representatives near other Grand Masters," and requesting the recall of the commission to the Representative of New Brunswick, near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, he says:

"It has nowhere been shown that this withdrawal of Representatives is in any way the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but solely an idea of its Grand Master. My view of the matter was that the exchange of Representatives was the outcome of a fraternal and joint recognition between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and that of New Brunswick, and common courtesy might have dictated that when these ties were to be severed we might have been consulted in the matter. There is one consolation in this matter, that this unpleasantness is one between R∴ W∴ Bro. Arnold and myself, and does not affect the amity of our respective Grand Lodges."

This proposition was sustained and approved by Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge met in the city of Moncton this year, and in replying to an address of welcome from the W.·. M.·. of the local Lodge we note Grand Master saying, most happily:

"Most earnestly do I re-echo your hope that the amendment to our Constitution, as regards the place of annual meeting, may prove beneficial to the interests of Freemasonry throughout the jurisdiction. Let me, however, remind you that in order to secure the advancement of the Craft, all must unite for the common good, ever laying aside any feeling of sectional jealousy."

Grand Lodge on the afternoon of the first day of the session repaired en masse to the church and listened to a most practical sermon on the Masonic Trestleboard, which if heeded must prove of practical benefit to the Craft. In it he besought the brethren to:

"Go forth anew on your God-appointed, Heaven-approved mission, and for 'sweet charity's sake' bring light to those in darkness, deal gently with the erring, relieve the distressed, visit the sick, bury the dead, love God and your brother man. And for the sake of all that is pure and of good report, abstain from all excesses, regulate your actions by the square of virtue, and daily consult the Sacred Book of God, even as the mariner scans his chart when uncertain of his way, that by the use of its precepts there may be a manifest correspondence between your theory and practice, your principles and manner of life."

To this may we all take heed.

Thomas Walker, St. John, G. M
T. Nisbet Robertson, St. John, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—105TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1894.

At the Semi-annual Communication held in December, 1893, this Grand Lodge conferred the several degrees on candidates previously elected by Lodges of the neighborhood, thus most intelligently illustrating the work of the several degrees.

At this also was introduced the following, which went to the appropriate Committee.

"*Resolved*, That the M.·. W.·. Grand Master be requested to refer to the appropriate Committee the subject of Freemasonry in the Republic of Mexico, with instructions to said Committee to report the results of their investigation at the coming Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, with such recommendations as shall appear to them to be warranted thereby."

The Committee made a lengthy and able Report on the subject, from which we give a part, which alludes to what Grand Master Tyler, of Texas, was pleased to style a *treaty*, and on which the Grand Lodge of Texas acted. Great doubt still exists in the minds of ourselves and others, as to the Masonic standing of this Gran Dieta, and we have patiently awaited, and shall we say also hopefully, further news from this Gran Dieta. Our sympathies are with those struggling to establish a head for symbolic Masonry in this neighboring Republic, but we have not, as yet, seen that this fact has been accomplished. Would that it were!

"Grand Master Tyler may have been satisfied of the fact, but he gives no evidence whatever that Free and Accepted Masonry, as it is practiced and taught in all the English-speaking countries, exists in Mexico. The fundamental principles on which Masonic recognition is permitted were, so far as aught appears, entirely ignored. The 'Masonry' of the Grand Orient of the 'Mexican National Rite,' or the Rite of the Grand Lodges of the 'Federal District,' or of the Supreme Grand Orient of the Scottish Rite or the Reformed Scottish Rite, may have been the Rite that our distinguished M.·. W.·. brother fraternized with. Such bodies have from time to time existed there and claimed supreme authority. A combination of part of these many organizations forms, and is controlled by, the 'Gran Dieta' of Mexico, probably, and its position and claim that it represents the *fusion* of *all pre-existing rites* raises a very serious inquiry as to its legitimacy, and makes against rather than for it. It is well known that originally it included the word 'Scottish' in its title, but afterwards dropped that out, taking the name of 'Grand Symbolic Dieta.' Also that its Grand Secretary, Canton, claims that this grand body *is neither a York nor a Scottish Rite Body, but that it practices 'Universal Masonry,' embracing all Rites.* We understand pretty well what that means here.

"The differences between the rituals of those bodies and the Symbolic degrees are very great. They involve the abandonment of the most important Landmarks of Craft Masonry."

The Committee was instructed to continue their investigation, and to report at next Annual.

The deaths of Bros. John J. Bell and Charles Henry Bell, were announced. The former of these was the contemporary of the present writer when filling the East, and was a man of noble character and true Masonic worth. Of him his brethren say, "He was no drone in the Masonic hive, but always ready and willing to work, and to do his work well."

In this jurisdiction are 78 Lodges, with a membership of 8,744, and an increase of 15.

Grand Master John Pender complains of the increase in the number of Chapters of the Eastern Star and the illegal invasion of the

Masonic Lodge rooms. He recommended Grand Lodge to sanction the use of the Lodge rooms. But Grand Lodge said:

"Your Committee view with great apprehension the conditions reported from certain sections of this Grand Jurisdiction relative to the so-called Eastern Star. With the simple fact of its existence this Grand Lodge has neither interest nor concern, so long as it does not unwarrantably seek to attach itself to our ancient and honored institution. One year ago the Grand Lodge in terms positive and unmistakable, pointed out the law relative to the occupation of Masonic apartments for other than legitimate Masonic purposes. In defiance of this action of the Grand Lodge, it is more than probable that certain Lodges have permitted and are now permitting their Lodge rooms to be occupied by Chapters of the Eastern Star. If such conditions do exist, and there can be little or no doubt of the fact, it would appear to be in willful violation of the law of the jurisdiction and should be met with prompt and suitable discipline.

"Your Committee would recommend that the law upon this subject, as recited by the Grand Lodge one year ago, be re-affirmed, and that District Grand Officers be instructed to investigate all violations thereof and report the same to the Grand Master."

Charles C. Hayes, Manchester, G. M.
George P. Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Albert S. Wait, as usual, presented the Report on Correspondence, in which he reviews our Proceedings for 1893, pleasantly, Masonically and critically.

On the Report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances of the Grand Lodge of 1892, further submitted to the consideration of the same Committee by Grand Master Pettus, he said:

"A case of some interest occurred during the year, which called for the examination of the Grand Master. Two brethren, on the charge of unmasonic conduct, were, tried by their Lodge, and acquitted. An appeal being taken to the Grand Lodge at its preceding Annual Communication, on the report of the Appropriate Committee, but without discussion, the decision of the Lodge was reversed, and the brethren were, by the sentence of the Grand Lodge, indefinitely suspended. The case being brought to the attention of the Grand Master, he consented to examine it, and became satisfied that the acquittal by the Lodge was just, and that the action of the Grand Lodge in suspending the brethren did them injustice. In bringing the subject before this Communication he expresses the opinion that on setting aside the acquittal all the Grand Lodge should have done was to have sent the case back to the Lodge for a new trial. And he suggests this distinction, which seems to us sound and correct: 'That where there is a conviction by a Lodge, and a failure to impose an adequate sentence, the Grand Lodge may itself substitute an adequate penalty for the inadequate one imposed by the Lodge. In such a case the guilt of the party is ascertained, and nothing remains but the judicial duty to impose

the proper penalty. But where, as in the case in hand, there is an acquittal on all the evidence, the Grand lodge cannot undertake to readjudge the case upon the evidence as reported from the Lodge, and thereupon pronounce a conviction. All it can do in such a case is to send it back to the Lodge for a further trial. The case being referred to the Committee on Suspensions and Expulsions, that Committee, on a very full hearing, reported in substance, that the acts charged, consisted in a mere failure, through inability, to pay a sum of money loaned to the brethren by a brother Mason, which they rightly held to be no Masonic offense. and, upon their recommendation, resolutions were adopted by which the former action of the Grand Lodge was reconsidered, the appeal dismissed, the acquittal of the brethren by their Lodge was affirmed, and the brethren restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry. This decision, although unquestionably correct, introduces no new doctrine of Masonic law. The case is to us interesting for the distinction so cleverly, and, as we think, so correctly pointed out by the Grand Master. With the conclusion reached by the Committee, this point could not be passed upon by them, or by the Grand Lodge We think the Grand Master's views should form the rule for the action of Grand Lodges in similar cases, and that this is a valuable case for its illustration of a sound doctrine of Masonic procedure."

NEW JERSEY—107TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

M.·. W.·. James H. Durand opened in ample form this Communication, during which was sung the following:

OPENING ODE.

Air, "Italian Hymn."

When in Grand Lodge we're met,
And in due order set,
    Happy are we;
Faith, Hope and Charity,
Love and sincerity,
Friendship and Unity,
    Are ever free.

Long may our Craft be free,
And may they ever be
    Great as of yore;
For many ages past
Masonry has stood fast,
And may its glory last
    Till time's no more.

This jurisdiction comprises 162 Lodges, of which two were U. D., with a membership of 15,000, and a net increase of 362.

Of the Craft the Grand Master says, "for the most part, prosperity, peace, good will and harmony prevail among the Lodges.

He laid before Grand Lodge the proposal of Grand Lodge of Colorado in relation to centennial memorial services at the tomb of Washington, and consideration of the matter was deferred to next Communication.

We find he reports many cases of invasion of jurisdiction by neighboring Grand Lodges, which were, however, satisfactorily and fraternally adjusted. Many cases requiring the exercise of his power of discipline arose. Decisions were few, thanks to a full and complete digest of Masonic law there.

He presented the case of a destitute member of a New Jersey Lodge who had been relieved by a Board of Relief of California, and whose condition required continual expenditure. Of the amount advanced, the New Jersey Lodge had refunded a part, but was unable to do more, and Grand Lodge immediately appropriated the remainder, but protested against its being regarded as an established precedent.

This Grand Lodge provides the Grand Master with a private Secretary and pays for the same.

This Grand Lodge is slowly accumulating a permanent Grand Lodge Charity Fund, with which much good is already being done.

To the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was accorded fraternal recognition and courtesy.

There was offered and referred to the Committee on Correspondence a resolution suggesting a World Masonic Congress, to be held in London, exceedingly broad in its scope and unlimited in its powers. We have no report thereon, however.

James H. Durant, Rahway, G. M.
Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton, G. Sec'y.

Our reverend Bro. Henry Vehslage, P.·. G.·. M.·., again made the Report on Correspondence, but we regret that we are unable to find Alabama anywhere in it. It is but necessary to know who is the writer to be apprised of the fact of its soundness and worth. We copy his conclusion:

"There seems to be no need of a formal conclusion. Finishing our labor for the year, we may record the impression made on our

minds of the prominence which a few topics have assumed—Mexican Masonry, Grand Representatives and the Masonic Congress. The first of these is the most important, and the time has not yet come for a definite conclusion; the second has provoked an unnecessary amount of bitterness, in which the *system*, rather than certain *abuses*, of it has been assailed as objectionable; the third, as a purely voluntary and unofficial assembly of trusted and competent Craftsmen, found the enjoyment of fraternal fellowship, disappointed the fears of those who apprehended harm to the Craft, and embodied their advisory conclusions so dexterously that there remains no trace of the wide differences of opinion known to exist among the distinguished brethren who took part in the conference.

"Congratulating the brethren at home, and the Fraternity in general, on the prevalence of peace, and the advancing interest in the work of Masonic benevolence, which is commanding more of the attention it deserves, this report is fraternally submitted.

NEW MEXICO—16TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

These Proceeding are garnished with the portrait of P.·. G.·. Master Max Frost, which recalls the burthen of the old song which we heard so often while residing in the city of his residence: "Oh, would I were a boy again," his face is so youthful and bright, as if care and he knew no companionship.

There are here 18 chartered Lodges, with a membership of 754, the gain having been 23.

The Treasurer reported a balance of $382 in hand.

Grand Master J. H. Kuhns delivered an address in relation to the business in hand. In it he stated that he had suspended the Master of a Lodge because of charges termed serious, but the committee appointed failed to get hold of the witnesses and he was therefore discharged by Grand Lodge.

For the purpose of official visitation of the widely scattered Lodges, he divided the territory into five districts and appointed as many District Deputies to look into the condition of the several Lodges, from whom, however, we find no report.

He issued a Dispensation for one new Lodge, which received a charter at this Communication.

He granted a Dispensation to a Lodge to allow it to permit a Society of Engineers and Firemen to hold their meetings in its hall, theirs having been destroyed by fire. This is in striking contrast with the compulsory ruling of the Grand Master of Michigan, and recalls what he says about "that other fellow."

He was not troubled for decisions, which we deem a subject for congratulation.

He recommended that the Proceedings be read in open Lodge, and also a new form of petition wherein the belief in Deity should be inserted. The Grand Lodge endorsed the first and provided for the last.

He informed Grand Lodge that he had received notice of the action of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in regard to Representatives, and of the resignation of the Representative of this Grand Lodge near that one.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had but little before them, we are rejoiced to say.

The following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter any person who is engaged in the saloon business shall be considered ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry within this Grand Jurisdiction."

C. H. Sporleder, East Las Vegas, G. M.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. Max Frost again brought forward the Report on Correspondence, reviewing courteously and fraternally our Proceedings for 1892. In this he, we think, very well says:

"The Report of the Committee on Appeals washes some very dirty linen in public, and could have, with great propriety, been omitted from the Proceedings."

The report is an excellent condensation of Proceedings reviewed.

NEW YORK—113TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Indeed this is a Grand Lodge, and with its 730 Subordinates, every one of which had made returns at this Communication, while but five were not represented, and its 86,214 members with its annual gain of 5,150, might well induce the Grand Master upon his installation to speak of it as "the grandest Grand Lodge on the face of the globe." The average membership is 118, while the smallest Lodge contains not less than 18.

Dispensations for four new Lodges were issued by Grand Master Frederick A. Burnham and these were chartered at this Communication. In issuing these Dispensations the Grand Master says that no

applications "have received favorable consideration except such as have brought themselves within the exception to the rule as clearly laid down," and "such applications as I have favorably considered have been those where there was no Lodge in the immediate vicinity, and where the surroundings were such as to indicate that a new Lodge would be amply supported." Wise positions, and if observed by all Grand Masters, fewer weak Lodges would result, and perhaps far less non-affiliation.

Grand Master informed the Grand Lodge that he had received a communication from the Supreme Council of France, a body independent of the Grand Orient, seeking recognition and an exchange of Representatives, but the Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, in the following language, and this was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence having had referred to them the application of the Supreme Council of France A.·. and A.·. Scottish Rite, for recognition by this Grand Lodge and an exchange of Representatives, report that we are not prepared to recommend a recognition of and an exchange of Representatives with any Supreme Council composed of bodies of other Rites than Symbolic Masonry. It is the settled policy of this Grand Lodge to exchange Representatives only with *Independent Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry.*"

He complained of an invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by "An Incorporated Orient," an individual who, under the garb of legitimacy, was clandestinely conferring Masonic degrees, also of the organization and illegal acts of a so-called Grand Lodge styled the Grand Lodge "Von Preussen Kaiser Friederich Z Bundestrue Berlin." In relation to this latter a resolution was passed, calling attention of the Grand Lodge of Hungary to the unmasonic acts of this Grand Lodge in the invasion of the jurisdiction of New York, and requesting it to withdraw "official relations" with it.

The invitation of the Grand Lodge of Colorado to assist in centennial celebration at the tomb of Washington was laid before Grand Lodge and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Of the Home, Grand Master says, "I say it without the fear of successful contradiction, that nowhere in God's universe is there a retreat for the aged brother, the destitute widow, or the helpless orphan, as beautiful, as comfortable, and as home-like as that of our own at Utica."

There were in it during the year:

Males	52
Females	24
Boys	9
Girls	7
Total	92

This, at a cost of $20,078, or at an average per capita of $218.

The twenty-fourth of April was declared The Home Day, and is hereafter to be Masonically observed.

We extract the following beautiful thoughts from the Address, and only wish that every brother of our own Jurisdiction could be fully impressed with their importance:

"We are taught that Masonry is 'a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols;' but the days of theory are long gone by. The measure of the present age applied to all things, is that of practical value. Of what use is it? What can it accomplish? Our beautiful sentiments, impressive ceremonials, instructive symbols, will not alone suffice now. Never in the history of the world has Freemasonry occupied the important and commanding position it holds to-day. Never has so much been expected of it; never so much demanded.

"Speculative Masonry only can hold a place in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four, for the Masonry of to-day must be deeds, not words; life, not lectures; acts, not abstractions.

"Masonry must live, move, and have its being in the Mason; for if there be no true Mason, where is true Masonry? Through all the centuries since its origin; through evil and good report; through the fall of empires and the rise of republics;through fierce attacks of fanatical ignorance and bigoted superstition, Freemasonry has lived because its sublime principles have been preserved in the lives of its brethren—principles that are as the soul that can never die."

This Grand Lodge, in view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Missouri has withdrawn the warrant from Toltec Lodge and its members have united with Lodges of obedience to the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, has acknowledged this last Grand Lodge as the Masonic governing body of this much distracted Masonic country. Now then New York joins Texas and some others, and perhaps we might recommend Alabama to do the same, if we had more information on the subject, but until further enlightened we must avoid entanglement.

An application from travellers in France for a warrant for a Travelling Lodge, was by the Grand Master declined, and the Committee on Jurisprudence on this subject say:

"And in this connection we unanimously approve the action of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master in declining to grant a Dispensation to form a so-called "*Travelling Lodge*" in France, for the use of English persons sojourning in that country, who now have no opportunity of visiting French Lodges."

John Hodge, Lockport, G. M.
E. M. L. Ehlers, New York, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of Bro Jesse B. Anthony, P.·. G.·. M.·., and is, as he asserts, his sixth. We know of no reports that give us so much pleasure or profit as those of this brother. He is painstaking and reflective, so that there appears no hasty thought or expression. In his short Introduction he treats of perpetual jurisdiction, and has this to say, which is not only well said but contains suggestions for thought and severe reflection:

"The principal topics have been the Grand Representative system and perpetual jurisdiction. These will be found noted at several points in the review.

"Upon the latter we desire to say that in our consideration thereof we have confined ourselves to the application of the effect of the law of one Grand Jurisdiction within the limits of another Grand Jurisdiction.

"To our mind however, there is another element which should not be lost sight of, viz: the Masonic comity which should prevail between Grand Bodies.

"It will not do to take too narrow a view of this question, and the more we consider it, the stronger becomes our conviction of the necessity of mutual concession and some general agreement upon the point at issue. Otherwise we fear that the radical difference now prevalent will lead to a disturbance of the pleasant official relations between the several Grand Bodies

"We are strongly in favor of a limitation of the duration of a rejection to a term of years. Some Grand Lodges have already adopted this plan—in one case five, and the other seven, years. Whether any regulation could be made uniform is questionable.

"There could, however, be a principle established which would obviate largely any cause of unpleasantness, and that would be, that—whatever the regulation adopted, the principle enunciated, or the duration established, it should help to be valid and have the same effect within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge as it would in the jurisdiction wherein the original rejection occurred."

Alabama for 1893 receives friendly notice. He likes not our Grand Master's application of the term poor-house to Masonic Homes, nor do we think that M.·. W.·. Bro. Pettus and himself are so very far

apart, for we know that Bro. Pettus only differs as to the best method of extending charity to our destitute. As in Iowa, he advocates giving aid, but leaving the needy among familiar faces, sympathetic friends, but with a feeling of independence, that they may not feel that they are objects of charity, but of love.

Of Grand Representatives he says, and we agree with him:

"We do not, however, entertain the same view as the committee in their interpretation of the duties devolving upon such Grand Representatives. We think it must be conceded by any one conversant with the conduct of Masonic business between the several Grand Jurisdictions at the present time that these officials are not expected to discharge any duties whatever. The office is purely honorary, and yet as the medium of conveying, through the presence of such actual Representative, the good will and fraternal fellowship of a sister Grand Lodge, we believe in the maintenance of the custom."

Having far exceeded the limits determined on by us, we are forced, tho' reluctantly, to forego following this most interesting report. Our good brother will, we hope, pardon us for appropriating for the information of our brethren, a part of his well-arranged tables:

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1891	1892	1893	1894
Grand Lodges	56	56	56	57
Number of Subordinate Lodges	11,029	11,226	11,457	11.676
Raised	38 186	43,345	43 127	42.930
Affiliated	14,393	16,649	16,470	14,807
Restored	5.552	5.900	6,081	5,528
Died	8.873	10,242	10 542	10,278
Dimitted	16,709	20,086	18.372	17,509
Suspended for non-payment of dues	12,597	14,113	13,035	13,641
Suspended and expelled	595	717	686	676
Membership	670,170	697,842	723 662	747,492

Based upon the Tables we find that in the Grand Lodges of the United States—

The accession by new work has been.....5 88-100 per cent.
The addition by affiliation and restoration.....2 82-100 per cent.
The losses by death are.....1 11-100 per cent.
The losses for non-payment of dues equal.....1 84-100 per cent.
The Losses by dimission equal.....2 39-100 per cent.
The net gain of the year (22,868) is equal to.....3 31-100 per cent.

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order: New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Texas, Iowa, Maine, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, California, etc.

The average membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following: District of Columbia, 192; Connecticut, 146; Massachusetts, 146; Rhode Island, 124; New York, 115; New Hampshire, 112; Maine, 111; Pennsylvania, 111, etc.

The Jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order: Minnesota, 674; New York, 617; Colorado 610; Illinois, 585; Michigan, 578; Connecticut, 557; District of Columbia 546, Pennsylvania, 500; Massachusetts, 489; California, 464; Rhode Island, 450; Ohio, 446, etc.

NORTH CAROLINA—107TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

For the first time in one hundred years, on this occasion, the centenary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Wilmington, had this Grand Lodge failed to hold its Annual Communication in Raleigh, the capital of the State. On this occasion a most hearty welcome was extended to it by the Masons of the place, eloquently expressed and worthily replied to.

The total number of Lodges is 275, while the Masons of the State number 11,170; though the active affiliated reach but 8,654. The increase, however, was 161.

Grand Master John W. Cotten is very averse to the Grand Representative system, as may be seen by the following extract from his address:

"I have, of course, acquiesced in each case so presented to me, and have not appointed any Grand Representative from this Grand Lodge near such Grand Bodies, and I, myself, can see no real good to be accomplished by such Representatives, yet it is a pleasant courtesy that I shall not now recommend the discontinuance of."

He thinks that many who seek the degrees do so, "not for the purpose of seeing how much good they could do for Masonry, but how much they could make out of it." Is this not, indeed, too often the case?

He thinks that Installed Officers "should be allowed to resign on certain conditions."

He issued Dispensations for four new Lodges. At this Communication Charters were granted to three, and four were continued U. D.

He grew eloquent, and well may he, over the work our brethren of North Carolina are doing for orphans at their Asylum at Oxford.

An oration by Bro. E. F. Lamb was delivered. It dwelt on the documentary evidence of the antiquity of Freemasonry, and on the origin and continuance of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

One Lodge in this jurisdiction maintains a large and valuable school; the number attending it being 100.

The address at the centenary of St. John's Lodge is given, with some details of the banquet, toasts, etc., showing that the Grand Lodge had a good time.

John W. Cotten, Tarboro, G. M.
Wm. H. Bain, Raleigh, G. Sec'y.

Bro. John R. Pender tendered the Report on Correspondence, including in it a review of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama for 1892, which Report is full and courteously instructive.

NORTH DAKOTA—5TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Lodges, 44; Master Masons, 2,172; increase, 160.

Grand Master James McDonald issued Dispensations for the formation of three new Lodges, each of which received Charters at this Communication, although one was pretty severely handled by the Committee on Lodges U. D., such as holding meetings and transacting busines with a less number present than is required by the laws of the Grand Lodge, etc. Of the Craft, Grand Master says: "I congratulate the Fraternity upon the prosperity which has been ours."

Grand Secretary being (like others in the same office) greatly annoyed by the tardiness in which some returns are made, recommended a penalty be imposed on any Lodge whose returns were not in, on time, and a continuing one for each day beyond this.

Having lost their library almost entirely by the fire of the previous year, an additional per capita tax of 10 cents was levied, to continue for three years, to be devoted to this object.

A Committee was appointed to co-operate in the centennial celebration at the tomb of Washington.

It was resolved that the "Grand Lodge hold a public installation, at which the members of the Eastern Star be invited." Whereupon Grand Lodge was called to refreshment, the ladies of the Eastern Star admitted and Mrs. "Grand Secretary of the General Grand

Chapter Eastern Star, United States, was invited to a seat on the dais in the Grand East." "Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis."

George L. McGregor, Jamestown, G. M.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is prepared by the Grand Secretary, who, having an abundance of time and all the Proceedings, makes such a full and valuable Report as should fully satisfy our Dakota brethren, if there be many who read them. For ourself we have always the dread lest our labor be for naught, and our efforts vain. We know that there are some few who do read, and shall we say are improved. Yes, improved. Alabama, for 1893, is there, of course, and meets fair brotherly treatment.

NOVA SCOTIA—28TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Duncan G. Fraser, Grand Master, opened Grand Lodge, at Halifax, when the members repaired in a body to the Church, and attending divine service, listened to a most excellent sermon from the text: "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." After this, they returned to the Grand Lodge Hall. The beginning of a session in this way appears to us to be a most excellent method of preparing the minds of the members for a proper consideration of whatever business may come before them.

There are 63 chartered Lodges, all of which had made returns, with a membership of 3,113, and a net gain of 139.

By the only decision reported by Grand Master we learn that the rule as to the burial of dimitted Masons is in this jurisdiction as it was in our own. He is not entitled to be buried Masonically.

We copy what the Grand Secretary says as to the value of a good Secretary to a Lodge:

"Lodges should always elect one of their best members as Secretary, one who writes a good, plain hand, and to whom it will not be looked upon as too much trouble to read the Constitution, and the directions at the foot of Annual Returns, and act upon them when making their returns or requisitions for Diplomas. The prosperity of a Lodge depends as much upon the Secretary as upon the Master; without a competent Secretary the best Master in the jurisdiction cannot conduct the business or work of the Lodge in a satisfactory manner."

A proposition to affiliate with the General Masonic Relief Association of United States and Canada, was made, but was defeated.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was most cordially welcomed and greeted.

The business was altogether of local importance and met with dispatch.

Duncan C. Fraser, New Glasgow, G. M.
Wm. Ross, Halifax, G. Sec'y.

Bro. L. B. Flint, Chairman, presented the Report on Correspondence. We failed to receive the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge last year, and we suppose that ours had not reached them, as we do not find them reviewed. We hope for "better luck next time."

Bro. Flint, however, thus summarizes in his conclusion:

"In every quarter we have noted, not always the same rate of progress, the same ability or an equal degree of learning, yet to a large degree we have seen the same difficulties met and conquered, and the same high aims inspiring the hearts of the brotherhood Everywhere there is manifest a warm devotion to the principles that make the Craft a most noble exemplar of benevolence and discipline. From every Grand Lodge is perennially announced a strong determination to stand by the old landmarks of Masonry, and on almost every page of their records is expressed the passionate desire ro cause it to fulfill to the uttermost its grand and holy mission.

"The deeper the study of the volumes before us, the stronger must be our love for the Fraternity and the higher our admiration for the faithful laborers in other fields. We are stimulated by their example and cheered by their kindly commendation. No matter how we may be severed by distance, by race or by nationality, we realize, with profound gratitude to the Great Architect, that we are one in our hopes, our sympathies and our joys."

OHIO—84TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1893.

Held at Cleveland, with Grand Master Allen Andrews presiding. This jurisdiction embraces 494 active Lodges, with a membership of 38,089; the net increase during the year having been 1,045 There is a good balance in the hands of the Treasurer of more than $26,000.

Although this Grand Lodge has been cursed with Cerneanism and rebellion, we are gratified to find that neither of these has disturbed the even tenor of her way, and that even the difficulty with Tennes-

see seems in a fair way of final adjustment, and a restoration of complete harmony. For of this the Grand Master says:

"And even in this case it is only an unnecessary interruption growing out of different opinions entertained by former Grand Masters, and is no serious obstacle to a resumption of official courtesy and exchange of Representatives."

We think there is a strong tendency towards relaxing or limiting the general rule of perpetual jurisdiction, and of this the Grand Master pertinently and ably suggests:

"When we consider that a black-ball may be cast through personal pique, or for reasons local or temporary in their nature, it is not clear that this doctrine has its foundation in philosophy and justice. Higher estimation of human nature, belief in the possibility of reformation and broader charity would seem to suggest that the candidate after the lapse of a certain time, when he had moved elsewhere, should be relieved of the brand placed upon him."

And he recommended that some action be had thereon. None, however, was taken.

He announced that Cerneanism, or clandestine Masonry, in this line was almost dead, for many were deserting it and striving again to obtain association with those who had erred not, and that in every instance where decisions had been rendered by the courts, they have held, that "the controversy is not a subject matter of civil Jurisprudence, to be decided in secular courts, but that it is a Masonic question, etc., and that the civil courts of the land have no power to interfere."

The rebellious who established another so-called Grand Lodge at Worthington have been somewhat more successful, and by drumming for applicants, peddling the degrees and practicing fraud, they have established a few Lodges. Yet the indications are that even they are not far from collapsing, and seeking pardon for their gross offence.

This jurisdiction has been greatly exercised on the subject of "uniformity of work," and at last had a cipher of the ritual made "in extenso," to be carefully preserved, however, but for reference by all Masters of Lodges, and of even this, as we think, erroneous methods of chasing the ignis fatuus, the Grand Master said:

"And now, after the year's experience, I am firm in the belief that we cannot attain the desired uniformity and correctness, we cannot realize the highest possibilities of progress in ritualism, as we now have it, without a cipher in each Lodge."

O tempora! O mores!

But we find him also saying what we can and most heartily do approve, as the same is of universal application:

"I sometimes think that, important as it is, it is often over-estimated; for some of us, at times, seem to forget that there is anything beyond it. It is indeed painful to see a Lodge give itself up entirely to the mere formalism of the Ritual and the Monitor, absolutely forgetting that the true work of Masonry is character-building—subjugating passions, resisting temptation, and ennobling life. And therefore, whether we regard the means or the aims of our Fraternity, it is my belief that the greatest need in this Grand Jurisdiction is a more prevalent, popular and effective supervision of the Subordinate Lodges."

The Masonic Home, even here where there are near 40,000 Masons, seems to drag slowly along. Seventy thousand and more dollars have been received, thirty-four thousand expended, leaving a balance of thirty-six thousand, and this will not cover existing contracts by some three thousand. Many subscriptions are indeed still unpaid, yet the fact remains that even in large jurisdictions a difficulty in obtaining sufficient means exists, and of course in the same proportion in smaller ones. The Committee on Charity recommended an appropriation of $5,000 of Grand Lodge funds towards it, and this was done. But the Committee, in their report, show that Blue Lodge Masons are the smallest givers towards it, when their numbers are considered.

The Grand Lodges of Tasmania, New Zealand and Oklahoma were duly recognized and greeted as such, and provision for exchange of Representatives made.

Allen Andrews, Hamilton, G. M.
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. P.·. G.·. Master W. H. Cunningham, a clear and logical writer and an industrious and judicious Masonic student, made the Report on Correspondence, contained in 253 pages. This appears very large, but tho' such, it is filled with sound thought and characterized by fairness in criticism. We regret the absence of Alabama from it, it, New Brunswick and Quebec alone of all the American Lodges being absent.

We are not prepared to agree with him when he says, "As a rule, there is greater want of careful and searching inquiry into the character of candidates in large towns and cities than there is in country Lodges."

Of what may be considered a part of the landmarks, he has this to say, and in so doing he shows in an emphatic manner the uni-

versality of Masonry, and the quotation also goes to prove the accuracy of some of the assertions of your Committee on the powers Grand Masters made near ten years since. This is in reply to the Correspondent for the District of Columbia, Bro. Singleton:

"The examination of every genuine copy of the ancient charges and regulations known, from the Regius manuscript attributed to the fourteenth century, to Anderson or to the present time, will show that there are as many points in each, *common to all*, however, the language by which the lessons are communicated may differ, hence, that very *universality* makes them landmarks. The same can also be said of the term *universal* ritualistic ceremonies; if any are *universal*, then they are landmarks, and however simple those ceremonies may have been, from the inculcation of a belief in Deity and the love of the Brotherhood to the reception of even but one word; if that was all, which, however, we do not concede, there was and is a universality therein which constitutes such as landmarks and as stated in this connection by the writer in 1891 'Whilst language and modes of expression may change, the *truths* and *principles* taught in our Esoteric Ceremonies are *unchangeable*, and *are* therefore landmarks.'

"In reply to his statement that there were no rituals prior to 1717, or 'any such things as degrees prior to 1717,' the three lines of Esotery that escaped mutilation preceding the minutes in the record of the extinct Haughfort Lodge, December 22, 1702, (Scotland) in relation to a degree *other than the E. A.*, would of itself be a sufficient answer, but the constantly recurring words of Apprentice Fellow Craft and Master in all of the old records and old manuscripts, and often, too, so distinctively as to warrant their reference to degrees, is such an additional proof as can not well be set aside."

Many pages are devoted to "Historical Notes" of exceedingly great interest, showing the existence, as above, of the three degrees claimed, and also of Grand Masters prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1717, but their great length precludes our giving you a copy.

Nevertheless, we give you a part of his conclusion for your edification:

"In conclusion, the writer may be permitted to say that although thus far but comparatively little attention has been given by Masonic writers to other than generalities in relation to the dual feature of Freemasonry in considering it under its two denominations of Operative and Speculative, whilst there may be in their separate consideration and a careful analysis and study of all features pertaining thereto, whether historical, practical or speculative, a possibility of throwing much light upon that which is as yet obscure or contradictory, and the difficulties met with in the endeavor to harmonize its history with its traditions and Ritual, may be overcome by acor-

rect understanding of its Symbology. It is a matter of congratulation that the 'One Degree' theory and the theory of a common origin and connection with ancient 'Trade Guilds' have now been very generally abandoned, by Masonic writers, and when it is considered that as late as 1675 a regulation was enacted by the Lodge of Melrose restoring the term of service of the 'Prentisses' from three or four years to seven years, without mention of any difference between the Operative or Speculative, and as it is well known that the Regius and other old manuscripts and copies of the Ancient Constitutions and regulations not only show that many of the requisites to be possessed by the Apprentice could refer only to those who were candidates for its Speculative mysteries, but also show that its two characteristics of Operative and Speculative were *then* as *now pertinent* to the Institution. Hence it may be reasonably inferred that it was not at all improbable that a difference existed in the initiatory methods or ceremonies of each—and whilst the 'Masson Word, etc.,' may have been, in the Scottish Lodges, communicated in a very 'simpel maner,' yet it is not shown that there were no other Masonic ceremonies, either in initiatory or in other connections, but on the contrary the Ancient Constitution, History, Charges, Songs, etc., in their possession were evidently for a Masonic purpose, and how or when or in what connection used, that the use was in itself a ceremonial. And in this connection the very existence of these ancient, time-worn manuscripts and the consequent regulations and charges are a sufficient proof of the existence of Masonic ceremonials, whilst the manner and mode of their use is a matter of much less consequence than their sylbolic signification.

"The speculative character of Freemasonry must have been, to some extent at least, understood by the *general public* even as early as 1821, as Dr. Stukely says that

" 'His curiosity led him to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry suspecting it to be the remains of the mysteries of the Antients.'

"As the spirit of Freemasonry is its Speculative or Symbolic character, as built upon the Operative, a careful and patient analysis of the two denominations under which it is considered, viz: 'the Operative and Speculative,' must first be made before we can hope to arrive at even approximately correct conclusions concerning its Ancient Records and Ceremonies, or in obtaining satisfactory results in harmonizing its History with its Traditions and Ritual; and whilst its remote history, outside of these ancient MSS , Regulations and fragmentary Records, is but the opinion, in their deductions, of its writers, yet we know that its grand principles, embodied in the two great Commandments, that 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind,' and 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' are now as they were in its inception, 'its sure foundation.' and from which has been evolved its inculcation, of 'Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth,' contained in the practical lessons symbolized by the 'Operative,' which is, also, in its practical character, the Symbol of Patience and Endurance, the Operative, therefore, signifies or represents that 'good founda-

tion upon which is to be built a life in accordance with Divine Truth,'and is the rational and natural foundation of the 'Speculative,' which symbolizes the Wisdom, Strength and Beauty of the Superstructure, and thereby illustrates the erection of that Moral and Masonic Edifice,' or temple, represented by the perfect man."

From this report we learn that there are in Germany eight Grand Lodges, and that the Royal York Grand Lodge has recognized our Grand Lodge with some other of our United States Grand Lodges. It also contains an interesting review of several European Grand Lodges.

The historical facts collated are from the indefatigable remarks of Bros. Hughan, Gould and others of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, who are delving industriously among the records of the old English and Scottish Lodges.

OKLAHOMA—2ND ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1893

Nineteen Lodges comprised this young and vigorous Grand Lodge, with a membership, at the end of 1893, of 638, and an increase during the year of 213. At the last Communication of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, held in December, 1893, a cordial and fraternal greeting was extended to this new sister, with the hope that God would speed her in her mission.

Masonry is thus spoken of in an Address of Welcome to Grand Lodge:

"Each degree of Speculative Masonry is emblematical of spiritual illumniation, and is the sublime unfolding of nobler truths and enlarged conceptions of life. No man can be a true and faithful Mason without being a useful and honorable citizen. Masonry of itself neither makes men better or worse, for it possesses no ingenerate powers of moral reformation. It claims no supernatural attributes. It is only an esoteric system of morals and consecrated fellowship, and its inviolable obligation is but the silver cord of fraternal unity.

"It is as universal as civilization, and as old as Solomon's temple. Bigotry and animadversion have not prevailed against its imperishable principles,nor the ever-changing vicissitudes of irreverent centuries diminished its ancient glory.

"Its benignant dawn burst upon humanity before the redeeming light of Mount Calvary,and through all the turbulent cycles on which man has been tossed since then it has ever journeyed toward the highlands of nobler life."

At this session Grand Lodge thus early resolved:

"A Lodge can only be formed by authority of a Dispensation from the Grand Master, or a charter from this Grand Lodge; and no Lodge thall be chartered until it shall have exhibited satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability."

Grand Master August J. Spengel issued Dispensations for the formation of five new Lodges, and Grand Lodge granted charters to seven.

The following deduction of the Grand Master seems very natural, and should be considered by W.·. Masters. Speaking of the frequency of letters asking advice, he says:

"It seems to be simpler and easier to dash off a letter to the Grand Master than to look up the law on the subject, and yet, if the questioner stopped to think, he must feel that the Grand Master cannot help but consider that man wholly incompetent for the position of Master of a Lodge, to which his brethren have elevated him, when he willfully displays such unpardonable ignorance of the common landmarks of our institution."

He thinks Representatives not only useless, but tending to injury, and recommends some action, whereupon Grand Lodge unanimously declared "that the Grand Representative system in the Jurisdiction of Oklahoma be abolished."

The proposition from Colorado for the Washington Centennial services was approved.

Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City, G. M.
James S. Hunt, Stillwater, G. Sec'y.

An excellent Report on Correspondence, by Bro. James S. Hunt, containing a full synopsis of the acts of the Grand Lodges reviewed, was presented. We regret that in it we do not find Alabama, bu this is doubtless due to the fact that we had not yet recognized this young member. We will hear from her next time.

The photo of the first Grand Master graces the volume.

OREGON—43RD ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

We should have had this volume last year, but it came not. We, however, learn that there were 93 chartered Lodges as reported by Grand Secretary, to which must be added four, which received charters at this Communication, three of which had received their Dispensations during the year. Membership 4,429, and the gain was 263.

Grand Master F. A. Moore recommended that some provision be made for the consolidation of weak Lodges, when so desired, and this was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to be reported upon at the Communication in 1894.

He thought it advisable to allow joint occupancy of halls, as aiding new and struggling Lodges. Of this, however, we learn nothing more.

An Oration by Bro. F. V. Drake is also published. This paper is unique in its character and its aim. If we are to take his views as correct, then Masonry had no beginning, but was the product of Nature's co-existence with man, and any single individual who handled a stone or placed a beam was a Mason. Or, on the other hand, if "unity of purpose and effort for the common weal" be taken as the standard, then Catholicity, American Railway Unions, and all others of the many such organizations, are also Masonry. Masonry, we know, to be and to mean, Fraternity. We also know that it teaches its members to be students and lovers of art and science and mathematics, but to say that Masonry is all these, goes beyond our abilities to accept. Nevertheless, we heartily concur in his conclusion, when he says:

"Finally, brethren, to harmonize discordant elements, teach men their true relations one to the other; that while all men are equal, each should be content in his proper place, that no man should be an idler, or intemperate, or contentious, but a true laborer for the common good; that no man is right who despoils another in any degree; that true happiness is found in the prosperity and joy of his fellows, and that these are of the true principles of every good government, is the solemn duty of every Free and Accepted Mason."

The Grand Lodges of Tasmania and Oklahoma were cordially welcomed into the family of Grand Lodges.

A resolution was introduced providing for the trial of any E. A. or F. C. to whom advancement should be made, but Grand Lodge adopted the following Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, which tallies exactly with the decision of our Grand Lodge, made some years since:

"Your Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution presented by R.·. W.·. Bro J. C. Moreland, report that we have carefully examined the said resolution, and believe that its adoption would be a violation of the provision of No. 6 of the General Regulations of Freemasonry. By that regulation, the right is reserved to every member of a Lodge to object to the advancement of any E. A. or F. C. by secret ballot or otherwise.

"In this jurisdiction we have discarded the plan for balloting for each degree separately, but we cannot dispense with the regulation

requiring unanimous consent to the advancement of a candidate. We therefore recommend that the resolution do not pass."

Grand Lodge thus declares on the system of Grand Representation: "The Grand Lodge of Oregon has approved, and still approves, of this system of fraternal representation, believing in its utility and usefulness."

J. C. Moreland, Portland, G. M.
S. F. Chadwick, Salem, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Chadwick, Grand Secretary and P.·. G.·. M.·., as is usual in this jurisdiction, made the Report on Correspondence, including in it our Proceedings for 1892, sensitively sympathizing with us in our bereavement at the loss of P.·. G.·. Masters Clopton and Greene.

He reasonably inferred from the action of our Grand Lodge that ere this perhaps the sounds of the hammer and the trowel would have been heard on our Masonic Home.

We know he will pardon us when we take from his Report the notice of the Lodge Quatuor Caronati, to which Bro. R. F. Gould so constantly contributes most valuable Masonic papers, for the reception of many of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Bro. Gould, and are happy in thus making our acknowledgements. It is as follows:

"LODGE QUATUOR CARONATI,
"No. 2,076, LONDON.
"WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, P.·. G.·. S.·. T.·. W.·. D.·.

"This Lodge received its warrant on the 28th of November, 1884, in order to provide a centre and bond of union for Masonic students. To attract intelligent Masons to its meetings in order to imbue them with a love for Masonic research. To submit the discoveries or conclusions of students to the judgment and criticism of their fellows by means of papers read in Lodge. To submit these communications and decisions arising thereon to the General Body of the Craft by publishing at proper intervals the 'Transactions' of the Lodge in their entirety. To make the English-speaking Craft acquainted with the progress of Masonic study abroad, by translations in whole or in part, of foreign works, etc. To this is attached a correspondence circle, that numbers over 1,300 associates. To join which would cost 10s 6d. To this circle belong the Grand Lodge of England, the Supreme Council A. and A. S. R. of England, National G. L. of Germany, Berlin; the Supreme Council A. A. S. R. of Belgium; the Grand Lodges of Iowa, New York, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, South Australia, Victoria, and upwards of 150 Provincial Grand and private Lodges. Individual Masons may join. This Lodge, 'Quatuor Caronati,' has local Secretaries in Great Britain, Ireland, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australasia. It is one of the greatest Masonic institutions of the age. 7 Lancaster Place, Margate, Kent. G. W. SPETH, P. M., Secretary, 2,076."

PENNSYLVANIA—161ST ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

It is always with a feeling akin to awe that we take up the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, there is so much reverence due to age, there is so stately a tread in her motion, there is so great conservatism, there is such firm adherence to the old established usages of the Fraternity, and such clearly expressed determination to stand to and abide by them.

At the Quarterly Communication of March 1st, but little business was before it.

A special was held May 3rd, at which Grand Master Michael Arnold conferred the several degrees upon one Charles Emory Smith, apparently to keep alive the right of a Grand Master to "make a Mason at sight," for Grand Master addressed Grand Lodge in reference to the prerogative of a Grand Master to make a Mason by virtue of his presence. This Communication was then closed.

At that of June 7th, 1893, routine business alone appears.

At that of September 6th, 1893, applications for three new Lodges were presented, which were referred to Grand Officers.

But the Communication of December 6th, 1893, witnessed a large amount of business, such as is usually transacted at our Annuals. At this, we learn from Report of Grand Secretary that there are here, 414 Lodges, with a membership of 45,937; the increase having been 1,911.

At this time, also, the Reports of the Trustees of Masonic Temple and of the Treasurer, are made. Due respect was also paid to the memory of P.·. G.·. M.·. R. A. Lamberton. Some other matters also received attention.

The Grand Annual Communication was held on December 27th, 1893, with R.·. W.·. Bro. Michael Arnold in the East. At this the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received full recognition, and was greeted with fraternal salutation.

The Grand Master's Address extends congratulations for the increase in the numbers of the Craft, and the decrease of the debt.

Of corner-stone laying, he says:

"As these ceremonies were performed in public, it may be well to state that we do not consider the laying of a corner-stone a Masonic ceremony exclusively. It is a public ceremony performed by Masons. Such a ceremony may be performed by bishops, or other clergymen, public officials, or any other person; and I apprehend that no one would consider the mere act of laying a corner-stone a Masonic ceremony, although it may be done by Masons, any more than it

would be considered a church ceremony, when done by an ecclesiastic, or a State ceremony, when done by the Governor."

He devotes considerable space to consideration of the system of Grand Representatives, and concludes:

"In thus relieving myself and successors of the disagreeable correspondence and entanglements which this system entailed upon my predecessors, I repeat, as I stated in my letter abolishing the system, that I did it for no other purpose than to end a practice which has become superfluous and unnecessary, and which practically subserves no recognized Masonic advantages; and that I did this with entire respect to the Grand Masters of the several Masonic jurisdictions, with the earnest desire and hope that the fraternal and cordial relations existing between them and their Grand Lodges and the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, may continue in true Masonic spirit."

In this connection we also quote what is said by Bro. Vaux in the introduction to his Report on Correspondence:

"If the history of this custom is investigated, it will be seen that Grand Masters, of their own will, appointed these Representatives. A letter under the private seal of the Grand Master authenticated them. As a rule the Grand Lodge had no part in this appointment. When the appointee received this letter it was made known to the Grand Master to whom it was addressed, and he, following the form as to all communications he receives, laid it before the Grand Lodge, which, for want of consideration as to the effect of any action expected, or not expected, received it; and so it appeared on the minutes of the Grand Lodge. For some time this course was not excepted to, nor criticised. It was not of enough importance to invite special attention. It might have continued till something occurred to call notice to the origin, authority, official nature, capacities, or conduct of these Grand Representatives.

"This result has been reached. Now, in cases that are considered of enough significance, the subject is before the Grand Lodges directly interested. It may become of sufficient moment to draw the attention of other Grand Lodges to its consideration. If so, then it is most desirable that it be treated as an abstract question, not in any sense involving the propriety of local action or unchallenged acquiescence, or adherence to a form. It is simply to be determined if it was wise, of any possible practical advantage, or in acknowledged sense beneficial; for it has no foundation in organic Masonry, law, regulation, or tradition. May it not be rather designated as a growth, a parasite that adheres to forms, and is nourished by seeking to abstract vitality from their existence.

"It is not easy to break a line of action which rests on a sentiment. If it can be authoritatively shown as a Masonic law, or a universally accepted recognition of a Masonic principle of Grand Lodge intercommunication, which is to be found in the consistent continuing regulation of Masonry, then the policy of continuing these distinctive agents is only to be considered.

"If the origin of this selection of brethren as Representatives was the personal act of Grand Masters, a courtesy between these high Masonic dignataries, resting on an inherent capacity of each to tender this courteous salutation, the one to the other, then the consideration of the policy is left without other question than its posible inutility, and its liability, as has been already manifested, to produce contentions between Grand Lodges. Is not the price paid for the whistle out of all proportion to its value?"

There is such an apparent hurry displayed by candidates "to reach what are miscalled the higher degrees," that the Grand Master thinks "an enforced period of reflection upon what they may have already learned in Freemasonry may be of advantage to them before they go to a place where they will so soon forget it, and where, perhaps, it will be of very little use to them."

In Pennsylvania "unaffiliated brethren cannot be admitted to visit any Lodge more than once, except by a majority vote of the Lodge."

Grand Master deprecates electioneering for office, and in agreeing with him we are constrained to say that we think it not only unmasonic, but in a Masonic Lodge, disgraceful, and that it should insure the defeat of the brother attempting it.

The display of figures used in charity by the Almoners, Stewarts and Bursars makes the head of one in this poor jurisdiction swim. Many are the recipients.

Michael Arnold, Philadelphia, G. M.

Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Richard Vaux, P.·. G.·. M.·., once more presents a review of the Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges in his own unique style, clear, forcible and fraternal. In this, Alabama for 1892 finds a place. We regret that the brother should have so mutilated our name that we, upon beholding it, were surprised at our ignorance of the Alabama Reporter. We suppose, however, that the printer not being familiar with it, took liberties.

We regret that he should have inferred from our silence that we admired the Texas recognition of the "Dieta Symbolica." On the contrary, we were amazed and astonished. Treaty! a word unknown to Masonry. The application of this Dieta for recognition was in our hands then, and if we could have been assured of its regularity and Symbolic Masonic character, it would have been reported on favorably. But the fact is, the longer we have waited the less probable, so far as we can now see, is such report. In

fact, we don't want to be compelled to recognize Lodges whose charters emanate from Supreme Councils—they are mal-odorous.

He is not pleased with the various processions of Chapters, Priesthoods, Councils Knight at the dedication of the Temple at Arkansas, believing that "Blue Lodge Masonry is the sole, exclusive and only foundation on which Lodges and Grand Lodges abide."

We concur with him most heartily when he says, for ordinarily they are too loosely issued:

"A Dispensation to confer degrees out of the usual time may be necessary, as in the cases reported, but it is of doubtful propriety as a rule."

We are glad he expresses himself as below for representing the section we do, it would have ill-become us to have given utterance to such a sentiment. But the iteration and re-iteration of this ad captandum phrase has become sickening:

"The brotherhood of man is not recognized by any authorized Masonic teaching. The brotherhood of Masons is a very different principle. There may be friendship, generosity, benevolence and other virtues between a *Mason* and a *profane*, but that is not taught by Masonry. It is too commonplace to be incrustated by the wisdom of the ages, as Masonic, it is Christianity giving vitality and force to civilization, from whence all civilization draws its life. Masonry taught before the Christian era. It may have helped to make civilization receptive of the hidden latent force of Christianity as revealed in our 'Great Light.' No, there is no such teaching, authorized ancient teaching, in Freemasonry as the *brotherhood of man.*"

He thinks the P.·.M.·. Degree "is without Masonic existence, and has no utility."

Our Bro. Vaux is a strong advocate of perpetual jurisdiction, but holds that one objected to or rejected, is not under the tongue of good report, no matter whether he moves until that be removed.

Many pages passim are devoted to this point and the Grand Representative system, all of which is given so clearly and forcibly that we regret our inability to give them to you, brethren.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—19TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Lodges, 12; members, 497; gain, 8.

Grand Master Thomas A. McLean, after opening Grand Lodge, congratulated thebody on the harmony prevailing, and spoke of the Fraternity as fairly prosperous. He showed that he had personally visited the most of the Lodges and was pleased with the work. He issued his Dispensation to authorize a Lodge to attend the funeral of a brother, although the family had made arrangement for pall-bearers other than Masons. This led to the repeal of an existing resolution prohibiting the attendance of the Lodge unless the pall-bearers were furnished by itself.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly recognized.

Thos. A. McLean, Charlottestown, G. M.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottestown, G. Sec'y.

The scarcity of funds precluded a Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC—24TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

Grand Master Thos. Page Butler opened this Grand Lodge at Montreal. It is composed of 57 Lodges, with a membership of 3,318, and its growth was 86. The Committee on State of Masonry give us the gratifying intelligence "that the Masonic Fraternity in this Province has never been in a more prosperous and harmonious condition." Our brethren of Quebec are surrounded by difficulties unknown to us, and not readilly to be appreciated. The Committee on Correspondence, however, of them says, "In the Province of Quebec there are obstacles placed in the way of the progress of our beneficent Order that, thank God, are productive of but little effect in any other part of the American continent," and in continuation of this subject, adds:

"Yet the time was, in Canada, and in the city of Quebec at that, that the use of a Roman Catholic place of worship—the then church of the Jesuits—was permitted to the Craftsmen for the celebration of divine service, on the festival of St. John the Evangelist; and it was R.·.W.·.Bro. Claude Denechaud, a prominent French Canadian and Roman Catholic Freemason, who, half a century later, presided at the public Masonic ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the famous monument to Wolfe and Montcalm. The times have changed, however, and though Freemasonry remains always the

same, its enemies have changed with the times, and, not unnaturally, either, have progressed in a direction the exact opposite of that to which the teachings of Freemasonry continuously point. The infamous lies of an anonymous author, who has adopted the characteristic *nom de guerre* of 'Dr. Bataille,' in which Freemasonry is described as *le diable au dix-neuvime siecle*, are found in the ecclesiastical and parliamentary libraries of the Province, alongside of the duly authorized manuals of devotion, and are read and digested as gospel truth by many whose mental vision has been cruelly and wickedly blinded, in order that they shall not see. Freemasons would read with evident relish of 'the devil of the nineteenth century,' were it not that the mind is meanwhile filled with pity for the morally blinded who read and believe, and with contempt for the willful deceivers who have deliberately closed the eyes of others to the light of morality, and to the truth that was from the beginning."

Grand Master thinks that as the conclusions of the Masonic Congress "contain no principle not already fully recognized by all Grand Lodges" he was wise in not appointing delegates at the cost of Grand Lodge.

One new Lodge was formed under Dispensation, and received a charter at this Communication.

Grand Secretary does not believe the trifling reduction in fare made by the railroads worth the candle.

This Grand Lodge has a Benevolent Fund of	$ 9,000
A General Fund of	1,054
Benefit Fund of	730
Home Trust Fund of	670
	$11,954

One of the D.·. D.·. G.·. Masters thinks no one should be installed Master of his Lodge until after an examination as to his ability to confer the degrees, and another that non-affiliates should be compelled to affiiliate or be expelled.

The Grand Chaplain delivered a most excellent short address, which, if the brethren will heed, will be productive of much good.

The Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba was duly recognized.

John P. Noyes, Sweetsburg, G. M.
J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, G. Sec'y.

Bro. E. T. D. Chambers again made a full Report on Correspondence, but we are grieved not to find Alabama among the Proceedings to hand.

RHODE ISLAND—102ND ANNUAL, MAY, 1892.

Failing to have these Proceedings last year, we take great pleasure in their receipt this. The pamphlet opens with the Semi-annual Communication held in November, 1891, at which much business was transacted. The recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was declined, because:

"In view of all the conditions your Committee believe that the time has not yet come for the recognition of the independent Grand Lodge of New Zealand."

But to that of Tasmania fraternal recognition was heartily proffered, and it was welcomed to fellowship.

This Grand Lodge requires a unanimous vote of a Lodge to restore an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, while in Alabama as a two-thirds vote expels, so, by the same vote he may be restored.

Grand Master George H. Kenyon opened in ample form the 102nd Communication. In his address he announced that he had made no decisions worthy of record, or the attention of Grand Lodge.

An effort to produce uniformity in the work was made, which we hope will prove successful.

Lodges number 36; membership, 4,434; the increase having been 155

From Grand Secretary's report we excerpt:

"The membership of Grand Lodge has increased during the year by the election of twenty-eight new Masters, and decreased by the decease of eight, making the present membership four hundred and ten. To this add seventy-two Wardens and three Grand Officers, who are not at present members, there are five hundred and eighty-five entitled to vote."

This demonstrates that the Grand Lodge is no longer a Representative Body, but that its great majority is made up largely of Past Masters. So, if a Lodge frequently changes its Masters, even though for incompetency, it obtains thus a far greater influence in Grand Lodge than one that retains a good officer, because he is such.

Stillman White, Providence, G. M.
Edwin Baker, Providence, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—117TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

Chartered Lodges, 184; Master Masons, 6,099. Last year we recorded what we supposed to have been the 115th Annual Communication, but the pamphlet before us claims to be for the 117th. The former was held in 1892, this in 1893.

We copy from address of Grand Master Stiles P. Dendy:

"Freemasonry, like most institutions of its nature, doubtless had its origin in the necessities of the times which gave it birth. The difficulty of arriving at the precise time, place or circumstances in which it began, has been encountered by every writer on the subject. It has been said that: 'Its origin is lost in the abyss of unexplored antiquity; no historical records, no traditionary accounts can, with certainty, point out the precise time of its commencement.' But it is generally accepted by the Craft, however, that at the building of the first temple at Jerusalem by Divine command, under the supervision and direction of our three most distinguished Grand Masters, Masonry took more definite shape as an organized fraternity, and that thence, by tradition, is derived the beautiful legend of the Order. Freemasonry is not a religious institution, strictly so called, but is Catholic in spirit, and with respect for all the creeds, it allows the largest liberty in all matters of conscience, and absolute freedom in religious thought and modes of worship, exacting only as fundamental to its portals—belief in God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe."

There is a great deal both pretty and instructive in the Address, but the fear of being prolix prevents its transfer to our pages. Still, we feel authorized to give you one other extract:

"As we approach the evening of the XIX Century, it remains only to the Pope of Rome and his subordinates through jealousy, bigotry and fanaticism to openly antagonize Freemasonry. Pope Leo XIII, following the example of some of his predecessors in his latest Encyclical letter, promulgated from St. Peters, Rome, on the 8th of December, 1892, addressed directly to the Catholics of Italy—but indirectly to his subjects throughout the world, and directly *against* the Masonic Fraternity the world over, amongst other mean and false things, points his subjects to 'Masonry as an enemy at once to God the Church, and our Country,' and tells them that 'Freemasonry and Christianity are irreconcilable.' Thus, and in many other respects, he slanders and misrepresents Masonry, and manifests his bigotry, jealousy and hatred of the Order, and his letter is full of narrowness, bitterness, and want of Catholicity. We have not attacked Catholicism, but are defending Masonry against the unjust and uncalled for attacks of a deadly foe. We believe that Masonry has friends among the more liberal of the Roman Catholic denomination, whom we would not wound or give offence, but would honor and esteem. We fear no evil from this or

any other external source, for if the benefits of Craft Masonry are ever lost to the world, and the Institution destroyed, it will be from internal, and not from external causes. It will not be from defects in the organization itself, but through the unfaithfulness of its members to the Order and to themselves, in not living up to its teachings and principles."

Dispensations for the organization of two new Lodges were issued by Grand Master and for the revival of an old one. The first were chartered at this Communication.

He, like the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, claims the prerogative of making Masons at sight, but holds that this power cannot be delegated by Dispensation to another. Grand Lodge sustains these views.

He recommends to Lodges to gather libraries, because, as has been said, Masonic literature is as essential to a Freemason as religious literature to a Christian, as art literature to an artist, as political literature to the statesman.

The Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Oklahoma both received fraternal recognition.

Bros. Dendy and Chas. Inglesby were re-elected Grand Master and Grand Secretary respectively, and Grand Lodge was closed on the third degree and opened on the first degree when these and other officers were installed, after which Grand Lodge was re-opened on the third degree to complete its labors and close.

There was no Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Quarterly are the Communications of this Grand Lodge held, the year ending in April. At the Communication of July 19, 1893, we find a representative named to reside near the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico. That there is such a so-called Lodge we know, because it has sought recognition as the supreme governing body of Symbolic Masonry, and so has the Gran Dieta Symbolica, and we believe that there are several more, all claiming the right to be recognized as the only representative of Symbolic Masonry which is supreme in Mexico. Yet, ere long, others may arise also, and we but be the more confused.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received recognition.

Lodges, 38; membership, 2,385; increase, 7.

Earl of Knoton was again elected Grand Master.

J. H. Cunningham, G. Sec'y.

SOUTH DAKOTA—20TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Within this jurisdiction are 4,099 active Masons, and the increase during the year was 108. Dispensations were issued for three new Lodges, and six were chartered.

Grand Master Richard C. McCallister reported that he had granted a Dispensation for conferring "the three degrees upon Gov. Sheldon, waiving the usual time," to which Grand Lodge says very properly:

"This prerogative of the Grand Master should only be exercised in case of the greatest emergency, and only when the candidate shows himself by examination to be fully proficient as required by our By-Laws and usage. The facts in the case reported did not, in our judgment, justify the exercise of such power."

We are pleased to learn that though the questions put to him were numerous, none were of sufficient importance to be reported.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received full and fraternal recognition "as an independent and sovereign Grand Lodge."

The business of this session was entirely local in its interest, and was very promptly and systematically disposed of.

William C. Allen, Groton, G. M.
Geo. A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, G Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of M.·. W.·. William Blatt, P.·. G.·. M.·., and most agreeably gives the reader an insight into the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges. Alabama for 1893 receives fraternal consideration. Bro. Blatt states that G.·. M.·. Pettus does not favor a Widows and Orphans' Home, thus:

"He does not favor a Widows and Orphans' Home and deems it a 'brutality in many cases' to be sent as paupers to a Widows and Orphans' Home. While deeming this language rather strong, we cannot gainsay more truth than poetry for it."

TENNESSEE—80TH ANNIVERSARY, JANUARY, 1894.

These Proceedings come to us garnished with the likenesses of the immediate Past and present Grand Masters, and otherwise are handsomely gotten up and well arranged.

Grand Master Ben F. Price presided, and informed us that he had granted one Dispensation for the formation of a new Lodge and eight that had worked U. D. received charters at this session.

The total membership now reaches 17,826, while the net increase has been 272.

He declined several Dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, believing, after inquiry, that they could not grow, but probably remain weak Lodges—incubi upon the fraternity, and a tax upon the larger Lodges. Indeed he adds:

"I tell you, brethren, that the number of puny, sickly, delicate little Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction is astonishing. They are an incubus upon Masonry and a drawback upon our noble Order. To lend my aid to increase this state of affairs I could not conscientiously, and therefore did not."

He speaks of "drumming for Masonry" as "an evil that should be corrected." We regard it as disgraceful for any Mason to be so engaged, and think that could, and should, be regarded as a gross Masonic offence, and treated accordingly.

He recommended the withdrawal of all commissions to Representatives, because he thought that "they have outlived their usefulness," and the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the system of Grand Representatives be and the same is hereby abolished."

He urged the Grand Lodge to become a member of the National Board of Relief.

He announced that the Home for Widows and Orphans was now complete and urged Grand Lodge to take the necessary steps for assuming control and accepting the gift. Grand Lodge gave $2,000 for the payment of its indebtedness, and from the Lodges and other sources more than $3,000 had been realized.

"Already," said Grand Master, "we have thirty-two widows and orphans in the Home, and are expecting more."

The work of this jurisdiction was illustrated by the actual conferring of the degrees upon candidates in the Grand Lodge hall, a most excellent method where the candidates can be had.

A Lodge erected a hall, and, being somewhat in debt thereby, asked that their dues be remitted, but this was declined because of the establishment of a bad precedent, as it would be "nothing more nor less than the taxation of Subordinate Lodges, for the purpose of building halls for other Lodges." Right.

Grand Lodge also declined to remit dues, because of loss by fire. The property should have been insured. Right again, very right!

Henry A. Chambers, Chattanooga, G. M.

John Frizzell, Nashville, G. Sec'y.

Another of those exceedingly interesting reports from the pen of P.· G.·. M.·. G. C. Connor, on Correspondence, was presented by him. Having traveled much and in the places whence Masonry is supposed to have sprung, and possessing an active, enquiring, scrutinizing mind, with much originality of thought, his writings, tho' not always convincing, cannot but prove highly interesting. Sincerely do we regret to learn of his affliction with what he fears may be "an incurable disease." Thus he dedicates his labors:

"To God the Father, and the Brotherhood of the Sons of Light, do I dedicate the following pages. May they be luminous to the initiate and the non-initiate. And may they be read with as much zeal as characterized their preparation."

Alabama for 1893 is duly and fraternally noticed, and we are in deed flattered by such kind personal notice. We do not object to the unearthing of as many of the antiquities of Masonry as can, by diligence, be done, but we do seriously object to the constant publication of deductions and inferences drawn from imperfect and incomplete records. A short time since it was roundly asserted that Masonry as at present was the result of the revival of 1717, that the "old regulations" were not old but the product of Anderson and others; that before that time there was but one degree, etc. A little more research has proven each of these assertions to be erroneous, but the error once promulgated is, with difficulty, if ever, overtaken by Truth.

From his concluding papers we copy as below, because we fear this tendency to follow a mere fad fanned and kept alive by the bigot:

SECTARIAN OUTCROPPING.

"In the Annuals of the past Masonic year there are occasional out croppings of sectarianism such as demands that the applicants for Freemasonry hold special beliefs. And these demands are maintained by a few with much ability and considerable zeal. We look upon such demands as wedges that, if driven home, will destroy the broad platform of universality upon which Masonry stands. A century ago Masonry was entirely Christian, and universality has been achieved through persistent resistence of the sectarian spirit. Now that universality is reached, practically, it seems a pity that over-zealous brethren should seek to overturn it.

"Two immense planks form the platform of Universal Freemasonry: Belief in the existence of God, and in the immortality of the soul. But the Christian zealots would insert two others: The resurrection of the body, and the divine authenticity of the Bible. The

writer believes all four, but there are abler men, with purer hearts and nobler motives than he. who do not believe the latter two. Such are Freemasons, good and true, to our personal knowledge; men who are able to stand firmly and battle nobly for the rights of man and the glory of the Supreme Are such to be cast out because they are not able to believe more than the two great doctrines?"

TEXAS—58TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

The Communication of this Grand Lodge was held simultaneously with that of our own, Grand Master Thos. B. Cochran presiding. He authorized, during the year, the organization of fifteen new Lodges, and to twelve of these were charters granted.

Many corner stones of public buildings were laid.

Five hundred and sixty-one Lodges represent the constituency of this Grand Lodge, and the returns from all but one had been received. The me nbership now reaches 24,472, and there was an increase of 344.

Grand Master refused many applications from Lodges to allow circular letters in behalf of some indigent or unfortunate brother, and on this subject thus enlarges, we think quite properly, for there is a strong current setting towards making Masonry a mutual benefit instead of a benevolent association:

"The brethren seem to forget that Masonry rests upon a broader foundation than that of personal remuneration and indemnity against pecuniary loss, either to person or property. We are not envious of other institutions that are at work on this line, and are content with the purposes and aims of Freemasonry as it was handed down to us by the fathers. It is indeed painful to find Masons eager to mix their Masonry with all forms of modern innovations, but against all such the Grand Lodge has firmly set its face, and I trust will continue steadfast to the end.

"It is not our purpose to enter upon new and untried fields and attempt to cover the entire field of benevolent work. To the genuine Mason it is sufficient reason to call his attention to his first declaration when he knocked at our doors, 'that unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offered himself,' and if his motive was pecuniary gain we can only say to him, however much we love him, that this is not what we promised you, and you need not longer remain.

"Without the world knowing it, we delight to do good, comfort the widow and the orphan, and lend aid to the wayfaring brother overtaken by misfortune among us. And while we would delight to rebuild the burned homes, repair the misfortunes, make good the losses and provide a permanent support for every unfortunate Mason in our midst, it would not do to confound these appeals to our generosity with the demand of true Masonic character."

After epitomizing the report of the D.·.D.·. Grand Master, he thus comments:

"The work of carefully examining the reports of the various Deputies under the present system of reporting, has proven quite a task, but I have been able thereby to call the Craft in grand review and ascertain the condition of the Lodges so far as visited. The expression that peace and harmony prevails has indeed grown monotonous. It really means nothing, and I would like to see it eliminated from our reports. If a Lodge is not getting along in peace it should be specially reported, that its misconduct may be held up to the world and suitable punishment inflicted."

He recommended a change in the regulations of Grand Lodge, which prohibited a member of a Lodge from voting, if objected to, who was not square on the books, and this was repealed as not only useless, but pernicious and destructive of the rights of a member not suspended.

The Widows and Orphans' Home Fund reaches the sum of more than $33,000.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals seem to have had considerable work, but the cases, with few exceptions, were not of the dirty kind.

Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation from Grand Lodge of Colorado, and a committee thereon was appointed.

There was one case of a medical practitioner resorting to the Masonic court to get rid of a professional opponent, and the Lodge constituted itself a civil court, and punished the offender, but Grand Lodge could not see the matter in that light, and reversed the judgment.

B. F. Frymier, Houston, G. M.
W. F. Swain, Houston, G. Sec'y.

Again we have the report from Bro. Thos. M. Mathews, P.·. G.·. M.·., who says the "trip (through the several Proceedings) has been laborious, and that therefore he is tired, and glad it is ended," yet furnish a very full and edifying report. Alabama for 1892 received fraternal notice from him. He says that in declining to become a part of any congress for providing a uniform work, we acted "sensibly and correctly."

We cheerfully coincide with him when he says:

"If we could have it our way we would make it so that no candidate could advance until *thoroughly* acquainted with the work and

lecture of the preceding degree. We would not depend upon his learning it later. For experience has taught us that not one in a thousand will do so."

When Master of a Lodge we acted on this rule, and required that every candidate for advancement should be able to promptly give the O. B., for is it not this that makes him a Mason?

The following is good, and we copy:

"We are informed that 'the representative system was *abolished* in Iowa' by a 'constitutional majority.' Now, we would like to know if, as has been argued by Bro. Parvin, and Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, that the Grand Representative does not represent the Grand Lodge, but that he is simply a creature of the Grand Master—one upon whom he wished to confer an empty honor—what business had the Grand Lodge with it anyhow? The truth of the business is, however, that *he does represent* the Grand Lodge, and such being the fact, the Grand Lodge had a perfect right whenever it saw fit to abolish the office so far as *it* was concerned No other power could do it, and we are not 'kicking' because it exercised its privilege. If the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Pennsylvania see proper to take such action it is no business of ours to find fault."

UTAH—23RD ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1894.

We are always pleased at taking up the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, because we expect so much to result from the example of the Order in this region, and we usually find that we are not disappointed, though the brethren there are, we suppose, no nearer being angels than elsewhere.

Grand Master A. B. Emery thus notes the condition of the Craft:

"It is a well known fact that Freemasonry runs parallel with the prosperity of the country in which it exists, and as we have experienced during the past year more of a stagnation in business than ever before, our membership has not as rapidly increased as we anticipated when last we parted. But aside from this it is a great pleasure for me to be able to report to you that all our Lodges are in a prosperous condition. Peace and harmony prevails among the members of each Lodge and among all the Lodges. They have been zealous in their work and the manner in which the several degrees have been conferred is beyond praise. They practiced the social features of Masonry with the best results."

The Grand Secretary shows that there are 8 Lodges, with a membership of 668; the gain having been 52. Although twenty-five fewer degrees had been conferred than during the year preceding.

Grand Master thus expresses his views on the position of Grand Representative, it being the exact reverse of that contended for by Bro. Parvin, of Iowa:

"I hold that a Grand Representative represents the Grand Lodge and not the Grand Master. That the Grand Master makes the appointment is because he is the Executive Officer of the Grand Lodge when not in session. In his Annual Address the Grand Master reports all his official acts to the Grand Lodge; the appointment of Grand Representatives included And when the Grand Lodge in Annual Communication assembled confirms the appointments they are Officers of the Grand Lodge of Utah."

His third decision reads thus:

"*Third.* Can a non-affiliated Mason prefer charges against a member of a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction?

"*Answer.* He cannot. In the Grand Jurisdiction of Utah a non-affiliated Mason is considered a drone in the hive of Masonry. He has no Masonic rights and is entitled to no Masonic privileges, consequently he can prefer no charges against a member in good and regular standing in a Lodge in Utah."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported adversely, and it was sustained.

Such, however, would not be the ruling in Alabama.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma received fraternal recognition and a hearty greeting.

A resolution to repeal the resolution giving mileage and per diem to Representatives of Lodges was adopted, yet we notice an appropriation for mileage and per diem. In Alabama we have never but once paid the Representatives, but each Lodge sends its Officers at its own cost.

Arvis Scott Chapman, Salt Lake City, G. M.

Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, G. Sec'y.

The latter came forward with his usual breezy Report on Correspondence, well seasoned with the spices, wherein he constantly handles Alabama for 1892 He thinks that appearances warrant the presumption that this Grand Lodge will see the construction of a Home "at no far distant day." But he should remember that appearances are notoriously deceitful, and that calm reflection may demonstrate that this is too expensive and too extensive a method of displaying benevolence for so small and notoriously poor a jurisdiction. At any rate, the next Communication produced no returns from the Trustees We live still in hope.

He dislikes the drones, the unaffiliated, and noticing our remark upon the action of his Grand Lodge with regard to them, that it was problematical if such treatment of them would result in much good, he says:

"Why, good brother, of course it is problematical, it does not diminish the drones in the Masonic hive the least bit; the woods are full of them in Utah, but we presume not more so than in Alabama, with this difference, however, that we, in Utah, do not propose to pay wages to any Mason who is too lazy to work. That is all there is to it."

He agrees with Grand Master of Arkansas, that demand for an examination of the Charter "is an insult to the Lodge whose courtesy the visitor solicits."

He invests no capital in the antiquity of Masonry, but thinks it of compartively modern origin, but Bros. Hughan, Gould, et al., are fast dispelling this illusion, and at least beginning to enable us to reason from a part to the whole.

He takes no stock in the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction.

Of demanding but $20 for the degrees, he says, "too cheap. It makes Masonry too popular."

He says the P. M degree is not a prerequisite for installation, nor is it so in Alabama.

Of the Fraternal Congress, he says: "The social feature of the Congress was a success, the legislation not what I expected."

We have marked more, but must forbear. Yet we extend to him the sympathy of a loving brother's heart at the distress in which we find him, as from his conclusion, wherein we find:

"Many of the pages comprising the Report have been written while dark clouds were hovering over our home. For this reason we ask your kind indulgence for the many imperfections you may find in the work. It is so hard to read and write when grief pangs the heart of a father, and when he sees his fondest hopes destroyed. For your sympathy, brethren, in the hour of our bereavement, thousand thanks."

VIRGINIA—116TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

The Proceedings of this old Grand Lodge now lie before us, and are always gratefully received. Among the first matters noticed by Grand Master Wm. H. Pleasants in his Address is the Masonic Home, so dear, as it should be, to every Masonic heart. Grand Lodge has taken a deep interest in it, made appropriations for it, and ap-

pointed a Committee on it, yet the Grand Master thinks that it hardly meets with the favor it should at the hands of the brethren. He implores all present, upon returning, to urge upon the brethren a proper consideration of their duty, and hopes much from the 12,000 Masons of the jurisdiction.

The proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado for the Washington Memorial Services, was laid before Grand Lodge, read, approved, and Committee appointed.

Four Dispensations for new Lodges were issued by him, and nine received Charters at this Communication. Thus making the present number of Lodges 267, with a membership of 12,000.

Among his decisions we find this:

"That it is not lawful in this Grand Jurisdiction for a Lodge to receive into its membership a Scottish Rite Mason upon a dimit from the Scottish Rite Lodge, of which he was formerly a member; but that the only way to acquire membership in a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction is by Initiation, Passing and Raising in a regular Lodge of A. F. and A. M., or by dimit from some such Lodge."

Much difficulty is experienced as to the acoustic properties of the Grand Lodge Hall in the Masonic Temple, and many experiments have been, and are about to be, tried, to correct the evil if possible.

On the second day Grand Lodge was opened for "work and instruction." Then to lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Home Building. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the ceremony was exemplified in the Grand Lodge Hall. At this a most excellent and unique address was delivered by Bro. R. T. W. Duke, Jr., in which poverty is deified as the great power that produces progress, and has advanced civilization. Still he pleads earnestly for advancement in Knowledge.

The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was recognized, and heartily welcomed.

Mann Page, Brandon, G. M.
Wm. B. Isaacs, Richmond, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

WASHINGTON—36TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1893.

This Grand Lodge was opened in ample form by Grand Master Alfred A. Plummer, at Tacoma, "where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours," and "where the gentle shower seldom

ceases." Seventy-nine out of eighty-three Lodges answered to the call of the roll. The total number of Masons reported is 4 837, being an increase over last report of 559. There were 175 dimissions, while but 74 were suspended N. P. D. We find the average per capita membership dues paid by Lodges to be 99 cents. The affiliations were 321. Nine Dispensations for new Lodges were issued, and to 8 of these charters were granted at this session, leaving still two U. D.

Grand Master called the brethren to a careful consideration of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, and attributed the straightened circumstances to the reduction of the per capita dues from $2 to $1. He then recommended retrenchment by reducing the appropriations to Grand Lecturer and cutting off pay of per diem and mileage to members of Standing Committees, as well as an increase of the dues.

Among his decisions is one requiring seven Master Masons to be present in order to open a Master's Lodge, and after some discussion this was concurred in by Grand Lodge. This is in accord with the present ruling Masonic thought.

He deplored the continual increase of the great army of non-affiliates—drones—and thought this mainly due to the laxity of the members of the Investigating Committee in the discharge of their duties. To some extent this is doubtless the case, but we think another cause assigned by him, the more potent. "the same lecture or sermon delivered fifty-two consecutive times by the same person." He advises a cultivation of the social feature of Masonry, and Worshipful Bro. Wm. H. Upton, in his oration on this subject, says:

"Next, restore the social element in your Lodge, and have no more meetings at which 'nothing was done.' Do this by having some kind of Masonic instruction, with music, if possible, and a bite to eat at every meeting which is not occupied by work. Of course, you will stir up opposition. Brethren will denounce you as 'a violator of the landmarks.' Masons will declare that you have no right to use Lodge funds to buy refreshments. But let not ignorance dismay you. Let them appeal to the Grand Lodge, if they refuse to be enlightened otherwise, and we will pile up Masonic precedents for you higher than the M.·. W.·. Grand Master's head: for most of the Lodges in Europe, and hundreds in America, usually have a banquet at every regular meeting. But let Masonic instruction be the chief purpose of these meetings. Let Masonic problems be discussed by appointed brethren. Let well informed Masons, educated or uneducated, deliver written or oral addresses on any Masonic subject; or, when such addresses cannot be secured, let

something be read from a Masonic book. The old 'Charges of a Freemason,' or an extract from Preston or Hutchinson, will be new to many, and interesting to all. It will surprise you what interest will be taken in these meetings. They are but a return to the ancient practice Masonry was taught by symbols, because these appeal to the eye, and Masons will always respond if you appeal to their senses, especially to seeing, hearing or tasting. You cannot make a horse drink, and, perhaps, you cannot make the majority of men or Masons read. But universal experience shows that they will listen. Every Mason has an attentive ear. Supply the instructive tongue, and you will find them quick and eager to learn."

We know that many Grand Lodges and many exceedingly good brothers, too, hold such to be an abuse of Lodge funds, but we have ever been at a loss to discover why. If sociability were more cultivated there would be a stronger feeling of brotherhood engendered, and better would be the membership.

The Grand Secretary complained of the great and almost inexcusable negligence of Lodge Secretaries, spoke of the task of "straightening out" crooked returns as being "Herculean." He recommended economy also. The Finance Committee, however, made no recommendation of an increase of dues.

The oration of Bro. Upton was "a plea for the teaching of Masonry," and a strong and able one it was. We have given you a sample already.

It is really amusing now, so long after the meeting of the Masonic Congress at Chicago, a "mons parturiens cucurrit nuis," to read of the agony expressed, lest this be but a wooden horse to destroy the independence of Grand Lodges, but it simply denotes the fear of some such result unless every such effort be well and timely resisted.

Edward Rose Hare, Tacoma, G. M.
Thomas Milburne Reed, Olympia, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary, who is, or at least last year was, a man of much business, is the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and for this reason apologizes for the brevity, etc., of his Report. This was needless, for his reviews are usually full and characterized by thought, learning, kindness, and fairness. He reviews Alabama for 1892, paying a tribute to the memory of both our distinguished members who had died, Bros. Clopton and Greene. He makes a quotation from Grand Master Morrow's Address as to "the duties of a true Mason." He approves decision of Grand Master Morrow that "the re-instatement of a Mason indefinitely

suspended restores him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry," and cannot comprehend "why it was not permitted to stand."

Bro. Reed, we find, mistakes, as others have done, and speaks of our report on resolution of Bro. Cunningham, providing for a Special Congress on work, as on the proposed "General Masonic Congress." Please look again, brother.

Under Arkansas he says, and so do we:

"The following decision, No. 7, is 'something new under the sun,' and directly contradicts the old theory that 'once a Mason always a Mason:'

" '7. Persons residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, who claim to be Masons of defunct Lodges of other Grand Jurisdictions, and cannot procure certificates of their good Masonic character from the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Jurisdictions from whence they come, may be made over again, if proper material, in the regular way, upon the payment of the fees.'

"If a man is 'proper material,' and can prove himself by the proper esoteric tests to have been regularly initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, it seems *farcical*, to say the least, that he should be 'put through' again; to do a *something* already demonstrated to have been done. If, in our judgment, it were proper to receive him at all as a man of good report before the world, and fitted to be a Mason, his word as a Mason was as good as his word as a man."

But we fear becoming too prolix where there are so many volumes to be reviewed, so, per force, bid this one adieu.

WASHINGTON—37TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894

Under the Gavel in the hands of M.·. W.·. Ed R. Hare, Grand Master, this Grand Lodge was opened in ample form in the city of Everett. This place, as we learn, from the Address of Welcome, was three years before, "a wilderness," and now a thriving city. What marvelous strides the great Northwest is continuing to make!

Grand Master issued Dispensations for the formation of two new Lodges, and these were deemed worthy of Charters. There are 92 Chartered Lodges, with a membership of 4,861, and a net increase of 211.

Of the Representative system, he says: "Brethren, dispense with it; lop it off and put the few dollars it costs into the Charity Fund, which we should have." Grand Lodge thereupon concurred in the following Report of a Select Committee:

"Your Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Address of the Grand Master relating to the appointment of Grand Representatives of foreign jurisdictions, would most respectfully report that we have carefully examined the matter in question, and have given the subject that consideration which its importance demands; and that your Committee must most heartily concur in the recommendations of our Grand Master, that the practice be hereafter discontinued in our jurisdiction, being, in the opinion of your Committee, a useless system, which has already been wisely discontinued by several of our sister jurisdictions, as an unnecessary incumbrance on their records."

So, there is another added to Pennsylvania and Iowa.

The proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado for centenary services at the tomb of Washington was heartily agreed to.

Some little friction appears between this Grand Lodge and that of Oregon, because one adheres to the law of perpetual jurisdiction, which the other rejects but we don't look for any blood.

Grand Master is greatly exercised, as Grand Masters spasmodically are, on the subject of non-affiliates, and thinks some limit should be provided as to their standing.

He also recommends the requiring documentary evidence of good standing from visitors.

The Grand Lodges of Oklahoma, and of New Zealand, Tasmania and South Australia, were each fraternally welcomed.

The resolutions of Grand Lodge of Mississippi relative to "jurisdiction over persons rejected for initiation" having been laid before Grand Lodge, it adopted the following:

"In reference to the 'uniform rules' as to jurisdiction over candidates, prepared by Past Grand Master Frederick Speed, of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, we believe them to be sound, and in accord with the laws and regulations adopted by this Grand Lodge, and, therefore, we recommend the adoption of the same."

A permanent location for the Home of this Grand Lodge is somewhat disturbing the Body.

Jos. M. Taylor, Seattle, G. M.

Thos. M. Reed, Olympia, G. Sec'y.

This last prepared the Report on Correspondence, and from it we learn that it had been prepared under infirm health. We know how to sympathize, and surely do with him.

Alabama, for 1893, is found in its accustomed place, and receives abundant and fraternal attention.

We copy a part, only remarking that Alabama thinks a warrant present as necessary as the three great lights, and that a Lodge is not complete with either absent:

"Dispensations were granted by the Grand Master for the organization of four new Lodges A Dispensation was granted to Lodge No 404, to continue work, says the Grand Master, 'until the present session of the Grand Lodge, their Lodge having been lost, including the Charter and contents, by fire.' Although the Lodge room, contents and Charter be destroyed by fire, we doubt the absolute necessity of any Dispensation authorizing that *Lodge* of brethren, who are regularly constituted and empowered by the Grand Lodge to work as a Lodge, 'to continue work'—a right they already possess. This right, in our opinion, was not destroyed by the burning of the Hall, Charter, or furniture, though doubtless greatly inconvenienced, and especially so in the loss of Hall and furniture, which the fiat of a Grand Master cannot restore. The re-issue of every Charter destroyed should be directed by general law of the Grand Lodge without further formal ceremony."

WEST VIRGINIA—29TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1893.

Many corner-stones of public buildings were laid, and two of them of Masonic Temples, a front elevation of one of which, at Wheeling, is published in the Proceedings. There also appear the portraits of P.·. G.·. Masters George Davis and Robert White.

At the laying of the corner-stone at Wheeling many admirable addresses were delivered, but that of P.·. G.·. Master O. S. Long most attracted our attention. In it he considered the question of whether John the Baptist was a Freemason, and treated at some length of the Essenes among the Jews at that time. We found it greatly interesting and also instructive, and would that you might be able to read it. The origin and antiquity of Masonry is now attracting the attention of those who have the leisure and opportunity, as it has never before done.

Grand Master Davis spoke of the Craft as "having been fairly prosperous," and the Grand Secretary congratulated the "brethren over the growth of the Order" in this jurisdiction.

He reported the Lodges as being 93 in number, to which must be added 6, chartered at this Communication, while the membership numbers 5,004; there having been an increase of 281. Four of those U. D. had been organized during the year.

He denounces begging appeals as an evidence of "Masonic mendicancy," and declares that a "mighty mean opinion" is entertained

of the Lodge that issues one. Right. For the Lodge that will demand proper dues of its members, and then manage them in a business-like manner, will not only be fully able to "support" itself, but spare "something for charity."

A member of a Lodge reported that the Master of his Lodge had ordered the ballot spread upon a petition, and the Wardens declared the same dark, but when the ballot reached the East no declaration was made, and that he had proceeded with the business before the Lodge for one hour and a half, until many of the members had left. "Shortly before closing," however, the Master ordered the ballot retaken, and it coming up clear, declared the petitioner elected. He was subsequently "entered, passed and raised in due form," and the writer asked the status of such Mason. On this the Committee on Jurisprudence report:

"As to the questions submitted to the Grand Lodge by Bro. Fred N. Seibert, the majority of your Committee are of opinion that the delay in the re-circulation of the ballot was improper and unlawful. The result should be declared when the ballot is inspected by the Master of the Lodge. When only one black ball appears, a second ballot, if had at all, must be had immediately after such inspection and before any other business is dispatched by the Lodge, and before any member has retired from the Lodge. But the Committee is unanimously of opinion that if, on the re-circulation of the ballot, the candidate is initiated, passed and raised, he is entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits of Freemasonry."

No word of rebuke or reprimand either to the Master who would make such orders on the Lodge, which would tolerate them. And Grand Lodge approved.

Alexander M. Evans, Middleway, G. M.
G. W. Atkinson, Wheeling, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary made the Report on Correspondence, which contains the Proceedings for Alabama for 1892. He is satisfied that if an applicant for the degrees "can fulfill all *the requirements of the Ritual*" he is sufficiently physically qualified. He is an advocate for the organization of a General Supreme Grand Lodge in the United States, we suppose. He thinks a uniformity in work might be obtained anywhere if proper persons met and adopted it, and then Grand Lodges took proper steps to disseminate it without the aid of a cypher. He asserts: "It certainly can be done." He, and we agree with him, that it is wrong, to print, in the Proceedings, the names of rejected applicants.

Adieu, my brother, may we meet again.

WISCONSIN—50TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

This volume contains the portraits of the retiring Grand Master, very many of the P.·. G.·. Masters, the Grand Secretary, Treasurer, Tyler and representation of two ends of the Egyptian Hall of the Temple, and withal is very handsomely prepared.

There are at present 229 chartered Lodges, all of which promptly made their reports, and only seven failed to be represented at this Communication; the membership embraces 15,505 Masons, and the net gain was 527.

Grand Master Wm. C. Swain issued Dispensations for five new Lodges, and during this session Charters were granted to eight.

He granted Dispensations in several instances for the use of Masonic Halls by Chapters of the Eastern Star. The Committee to whom this portion of the Address was referred, reported in favor of the repeal of the resolution of Grand Lodge in 1890, authorizing such Dispensation, but the matter was laid over until the next Annual. In contrast with this growing disposition to attach these woman's Lodges to Masonry, we refer our brethren to the sound Masonic views of the M.·. W.·. G.·. Master of the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba on this subject as given in his Address on 25th March last. In this he says, that it is contrary to the Ancient Landmarks to admit women into Masonry, and he thinks these Lodges of adoption should be excluded, and in his opinion, not permitted. Is he not eminently sound herein, and if continued by any of us may not unfavorable results be expected? Is there not a growing tendency displayed, not in this particular only, "to make changes in the body of Masonry?"

He authorized a Lodge in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to solicit aid in behalf of a hospital for consumptive brethren, to be there established, but doubted the success of the scheme.

The Committee on Charity said this:

"We further recommend that a Committee be appointed, with power to bring the subject of Masonic Charity officially before the Grand Lodges of the country, to the end that a uniform system may be adopted, so that this Grand Lodge shall not be compelled to pay both for the relief of its own brethren in other jurisdictions, and for the relief of brethren from other jurisdictions within our own borders."

We do not find that any action was had thereon, save the adoption of the Report. On the other hand, the late Masonic Congress arrived at this conclusion:

"The conclusion of the Congress is that worthy Masons are entitled to relief from brethren and Lodges wherever they may be found in need of relief, and that the brethren of Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which they hold their membership, but that when a member of one Lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his Lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members. Written or printed appeals for aid which do not secure the endorsement of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from which they emanate, should be discountenanced."

Hiram W. Sawyer, Hartford, G. M.
Jno. W. Laflin, Milwaukee, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Duncan McGregor made a very concise, but instructive Report on Correspondence, giving Alabama for 1893 due notice.

WYOMING—19TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1893.

In consequence of death and illness in the family of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master John C. Davis, R.·. W.·. Bro. Ed F. Stahle, D.·. G.·. M.·., presided. Grand Master Davis, however, sent forward his Address, and in it we find he speaks of the Craft as follows:

"It gives me pleasure to report that although we have passed through a money stringency, nearly unparalled in the world's history, all the Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction are, generally speaking, on a good, sound financial basis and in a prosperous condition."

He issued Dispensations for two new Lodges, one of which received a Charter, the other was continued U. D.

On the subject of Representatives, in view of their uselessness, he thinks the system "should be abolished."

There are 14 Lodges, 882 active Masons, and the increase was 136.

A fair balance of cash is shown by the Treasurer.

The Grand Lodges of Oklahoma and of Victoria were duly recognized, but thought it well to await the settlement of differences in New Zealand before acting.

Ed F. Stahle, Cheyenne, G. M.
Wm. L. King Kendall, Saratoga, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of the Grand Secretary, who knows well how to glean all that is worth

taking and being shown to his brethren. In it he expresses his readiness "at all times to give in our adhesion to anything proposed that will benefit our Fraternity, whether it be old or new." He might properly have added: And not inconsistent with the principles of the Order.

He is no admirer of the old P. M. degree as a prerequisite to the installation of Master.

He agrees with Alabama, that the physicial qualification absolutely necessary should be that the candidate is "able to perform the work required in the first three degrees of Masonry."

He thinks, and we agree with him, that the names of rejected candidates should not be published with the Proceedings. We agree with him that any of the old Regulations are liable to be changed by proper authority, but until such change is made, and specifically made, we hold that they are still binding. But—we must leave this interesting summary.

MASONIC CONGRESS.

We have also received with the compliments of our Grand Secr e tary, H. C. Armstrong, the Proceedings of the Congress held at Chicago on the 14th and 17th of August, 1893. This was in consequence of a suggestion emanating from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and approved of by very many of the Grand Lodges of this continent. Ample and admirable provision was made for it by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its deliberations appear to have been cautious and the subjects carefully considered. It was an assemblage of many of the most profound members of the Craft and was presided over by M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Monroe C. Crawford, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The conclusions of such a body of Masons deserve profound respect and should meet with due consideration.

There are two papers deserving of careful perusal and attention, one by Bro. H. B. Grant, of Kentucky, on the Landmarks of Masonry, and the other by Bro. W R. Bowen, of Nebraska. This latter gives a somewhat new view, but perhaps the correct one, of the force and extent of one's own free will and accord. We cannot give these, and with this allusion proceed to give the several conclusions on the several topics considered by the Congress.

1. Grand Lodge Sovereignty.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that a Grand Lodge duly organized in a State or other autonomous territory, is rightfully possessed of absolute Masonic sovereignty therein.

2. A Plea for Improved Proceedings.—The conclusion of the Congress is, that the formation of Masonic libraries should be encouraged and fostered; and inasmuch as the published Proceedings of our Grand Lodges and other Masonic bodies do and ever will constitute the larger part of such libraries, greater care and more pains should be bestowed upon the preparation and publication of such Proceedings, to the end that they may have greater value in every Masonic collection, and that there should be a freer and more generous distribution of Proceedings among the brethren, to the end that Masonic light may be more generally diffused.

3. Grand Representatives.—It is the conclusion of the Congress, that under the changed condition of selecting Grand Representatives, too little time has elapsed to give opportunity for definite judgment as to the usefulness of the system, and it should therefore be continued.

4 The Prerogatives of Grand Master.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that the dispensing power recognized by the Old Regulations as residing in the person and office of Grand Master has been so generally exercised by that officer from the organization of Masonry on the Grand Lodge system down to the present time, that its existence cannot be successfully denied, but that there are no dispensing powers so residing that may not be limited, or wholly denied by the Grand Lodge, save such as inhere in that office under the sanctions of the Ancient Landmarks.

5. The Ancient Landmarks.—The conclusion of the Congress that the Ancient Landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Freemason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons.

6 The Creed of a Mason.—An unequivocal belief and trust in God is the fundamental principles upon which the institution of Freemasonry was founded and must forever rest.

7. Appeals for Aid.—The conclusion of the Congress is that worthy Masons are entitled to relief from brethren and Lodges wheresoever they may be found in need of relief, and that the brethren or Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which they hold their membership, but when a member of one Lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his Lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members. Written or printed appeals for aid,

which do not secure the indorsement of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction from which they emanate, should be discountenanced.

8. Non-affiliates.—The conclusion of the Congress is that every Mason ought to be a member of some regular Lodge, attend its meetings, and share its burdens.

9. Physical Qualifications.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that absolute competency to conform literally to all the requirements of the ceremonies of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry fulfills the requirement of physical perfection in a candidate for the privileges of Masonry as set forth in the Ancient charges.

10. Inspection of Lodge Charters.—It is the conclusion of the Congress that a visitor to a Lodge has no right to demand an inspection of the Lodge Charter.

"My task is done * * *
And what is writ is writ.
Would it were worthier! But I am not now
That which I have been—and my visions flit
Less palpably before me—and the glow,
Which in my spirit dwelt, is fluttering, faint and low."

Fraternally submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
Committee.

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF LODGES.

With the number of Members, amount of Dues paid to the Grand Lodge and the number of those Entered, Passed, Raised, Affiliated, Rejected and Dimitted, since last return.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
1	Helion	46	1	$22 50	4	3		5	1	1
3	Alabama	33	2	15 50	1	2	1	2	..	1
4	Rising Virtue	40	2	19 00	2	5	5	2	..	2
6	Moulton	28	3	12 50	..	..	..	..		2
7	Macon	27	4	11 50	1	..	..	3	..	1
8	Farrar	39	..	19 50	1	1	..	1	..	1
9	Gilead	22	2	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
10	Royal White Heart	64	1	31 50	3	3	2	..	..	1
11	Montgomery	52	1	25 50	3	3	..	..	2	1
14	Florence	47	2	22 50	4	4	4	6	..	6
16	Athens	34	..	17 00	..	..	1	2	..	2
22	St. Albans	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	3	..	1
24	George Washington	20	2	9 00	1	2	1	1	..	..
25	Dale	38	4	17 00	..	..	..	1	..	
26	La Fayette	28	..	14 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
27	Selma Fraternal	85	2	41 50	4	5	4	1	..	1
29	Rising Sun	76	2	37 00	4	3	4	7	..	2
31	Autauga	26	1	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Washington	73	2	35 50	3	3	4	2	..	1
37	Courtland	23	2	10 50	3	3	4	..	..	1
39	Wetumpka	55	1	27 00	3	2	1	2	..	
40	Mobile	68	3	32 50	2	2	2	3	..	3
41	Livingston	30	1	14 50	..	..	..	3	..	3
42	Hiram	23	3	†12 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
43	Leighton	17	3	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
44	Gaston	13	..	6 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Harmony	71	1	35 00	6	5	6	2	..	..
49	Demopolis	37	1	18 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
50	Union	50	3	23 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
52	New Market	13	1	6 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
53	Greening	37	..	18 50	4	3	5	2	1	2
54	Amity	56	3	26 50	1	2	2	2	..	3
55	Mount Moriah	31	1	15 00	..	..	..	..	..	3
56	Troy	97	6	45 50	9	7	7	5	2	6
57	Tuskegee	26	1	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
59	Benton	15	..	.....	..	..	1	1	..	..

† Dues for 1893.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't. of Dues.	Entered.	Passed	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
61	Tompkinsville	16	1	§ 7 50						
62	St. Johns	72	2	35 00	4	4	5	3		2
63	Social	15		7 50	2					
64	Eureka	22		11 00						1
65	C. P. Whitt	16		8 00						4
67	Hampden Sidney	37	3	17 00	3	2	3	4		
68	Halsey	19	2	8 50						
69	Howard	42	2	20 00	2					1
70	Central	31	2	14 50				2		2
71	Tohopeka	41	4	18 50						2
72	Widow's Son	20		10 00				1		2
74	Solomon	27		13 50						2
75	Cokerville	27	1	13 00						
76	Auburn	19	4	7 50						2
78	Crozier	21	3	14 00	2	2	4	1		1
79	Fredonia	27	2	12 50						1
80	Wilcox	17		8 50	1	1	1			
83	Friendship	28	1	13 50						3
84	Erophotic	26		27 00	1	1	1			3
88	Meridian Sun	19	1	9 00				1		
89	Prattville	28		14 00	1	1	1		1	
90	Pfister									
91	Henry	28	1	13 50	3	3	3			1
93	Sawyer	27	8	9 50				1		1
95	Danville	35	1	*36 00			1	1		4
96	Tuckabatchee	20		10 00				1		
97	Lozohatchie	18	3	7 50						
98	Fulton	31	6	12 50			1	1		
101	Hartwell	44	4	20 00	2			2	1	1
104	Good Samaritan	30	4	13 00	3	3	2			
105	Shiloh	24		†14 00				1		3
106	Hermon	11	1	5 00						
107	Choctaw	26	2	12 00	1	1	1	1		
110	Forest Hill	16	1	*15 00						2
111	Sylvan	15		*15 00						
112	Dean	13		*17 50	1					
116	DeKalb	16		*14 50	1	1	1			
119	Notasulga	35	2	16 50	4	4	4	3		2
120	Camp Hill	15		7 50						1
122	Coffeeville	13		6 50	1	1	1			
123	Havana	11	1	5 00	1	1		1		
125	Herndon	19		9 50						1

Dues for two years. †Dues for 1893.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
126	Mortimer Reeder	15	1	$ 7 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
127	Boliver	36	1	17 50	3	3	3	1	..	3
129	Geneva	63	5	29 00	1	1	1	2	1	2
131	Yorkville	33	1	16 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Roanoke	41	2	19 50	3	3	4	2	1	..
133	Loachapoka	16	1	7 50	..	..	1	1	..	..
134	Wiley	16	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
135	Columbia	64	1	31 50	1	..	..	1	..	3
136	Unity	33	2	15 50	..	..		2	..	1
137	Rockford	40	1	19 50	..	1	1	2	..	2
140	Shelby	..	..	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Baldwin	25	1	12 00	2	2	2	..	..	..
143	Burleson	41	3	*39 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
145	Fraternity	37	1	18 00	..	..	..	1	..	..
146	Missouri	27	1	13 00	..	..	..	2	..	1
147	Rogersville	22	4	9 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
148	Cold Water	26	3	11 50	3	3	3	6	..	1
149	Chambers	10	3	3 50	6	3	3	..	..	1
151	Bladon Springs	31	3	.....	1	2	2	..	..	..
153	Monroeville	26	1	12 50	1	..	..	2	..	3
154	Nixburgh	21	..	10 50	..	..	.	..	..	1
158	Maysville	18	..	.....	..	.	..	..	..	2
161	Penick	36	2	17 00	1	1	1	1	..	2
162	Hendricks	13	1	6 00	..	..		..	..	2
163	Fayetteville Authentic	15	..	7 50	1	1	1	1	..	..
168	Mount Hope	19	4	7 50	1	..	..	3	.	1
170	Elba	48	..	24 00	1	2	1	1	..	..
171	Clopton	16	1	8 00	4	4	4	..	..	3
172	Fellowship	42	4	19 00	1	1	1	3	..	1
173	Andrew Jackson	124	3	60 50	4	3	2	8	..	1
177	Orion	11	1	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	DeSotoville	23	1	11 00	..	..	.	..	..	3
180	Mount Hilliard	26	2	†12 50	..	.	..		..	1
181	Aberfoil	13	2	*13 50	..	..		..	..	4
184	Brundidge	19	1	9 00	..	..	..	..	1	2
185	Mount Eagle	20	2	9 00		..	..	..	..	..
186	Cataula	24	4	10 00	1	1	..	1	1	1
187	Landmark	29	1	14 00	..	..	..	1		..
188	Clintonville	23	3	10 00	1	1	1	2	..	1
189	Delta	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	Tombigbee	16	1	7 50	1	1	..	..	..	..
191	Brush Creek	25	4	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Dues for two years. †Dues for 1893.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated	Rejected.	Dimitted.
192	Chattahoochee	13	..	$ 6 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
193	Hopewell	14	..	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
197	Hillabee	40	1	19 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
198	Caledonia	15	..	7 50	1	..	..	..	..	..
199	Kiligee	22	..	11 00	..	..	1	3	..	2
200	Sylacauga	40	4	*33 00	2	3	2	1	..	..
201	LaPine	32	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Elkmont	17	1	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	3
208	Alexandria	31	2	14 50	1	1	1	1	1	1
209	Marshall	30	1	14 50	3	3	3	1	..	1
210	Ebenezer	13	..	6 50	1	1	1	2	..	1
211	York	41	6	17 50	1	1	1	4	..	..
212	Putnam	15	2	*13 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
214	Carrollton	35	5	15 00	1	1	1	1	1	3
218	Sam Dixon	59	8	25 50	2	2	2	..	..	3
219	Lineville	22	..	10 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
221	Tensaw	19	..	9 50	1	1	..	..	..	..
222	Western Star	9	1	*8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
223	Mount Carmel	27	1	13 00	1	..	..	1	..	1
224	Newton	32	3	14 00	3	3	4	4	1	1
225	Louisville	47	4	21 50	3	4	4	1	..	4
226	Santa Fe	22	8	9 50	1	1	..	1	..	5
227	James Penn	24	1	11 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
228	Dallas	34	4	15 00	1	1	..	1	..	1
230	Bexar	29	1	14 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
231	Duck Springs	32	7	*24 50	1	1	1	1	..	1
233	Sepulga	32	1	15 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	Gadsden	71	1	35 00	1	1	1	..	1	..
238	Fairmount	21	2	9 50	..	..	..	2	..	6
240	Bowen	29	1	14 00	2	2	3	..	..	1
242	Coosa	43	2	20 50	3	3	2	1	..	..
243	Ramer	10	..	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
244	Dawson	29	..	14 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
245	John Payne	25	3	11 00	1	1	1	2	..	..
246	Harrison	26	3	11 50	1	1	1	..	..	16
247	Seddon	59	6	26 50	3	3	2	4	2	4
248	Lawrence	22	2	10 00	3	3	3	..	..	..
250	Amand	23	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1
251	Camp Creek	11	..	5 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
252	Northport	22	2	10 00	..	..	..	1	..	1
253	Rose Hill	26	6	10 00	1	1	1	..	..	3
254	Quitman	16	3	6 00	1	1	1	..	..	..

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
256	Gaylesville	43	8	$17 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
257	Ervin	36	3	16 50	1	3	4	5	..	3
261	Talladega	59	8	25 50	..	1	2	2	..	3
264	Walnut Grove	52	10	21 00	..	..	..	3	..	4
265	Meridian	21	1	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
266	Mount Pleasant	20	2	9 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
270	Forest Home	24	1	11 50	4	5	4	3	..	2
271	Pea River	30	1	14 50	2	2	3	1	2	4
272	Arlington	18	2	8 00	1	1	1	..	..	1
275	Frankfort	34	3	15 50	..	..	..	..	..	2
276	Bullock	16	..	8 00	1	2	3	1	..	..
277	Larkinsville	16	2	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
278	Northern	32	3	14 50	1	1	1	..	..	1
280	Springville	27	2	12 50	..	..	..	1	..	2
281	Charles Baskerville	27	3	12 00	..	..	..	2	1	2
285	Georgiana	23	5	9 00	2	3	4	3	..	2
286	Walker	19	2	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
287	Clinton	40	2	19 00	3	3	3	..	..	..
290	Gillespie	38	1	18 35	8	9	4	1	1	1
291	Fort Deposit	41	4	18 50	2	2	1	2	..	..
301	Norris	53	1	26 00	10	8	8	6	..	2
304	Winfield	28	5	*23 00	1	2	3	..	1	1
305	Central City	48	..	24 00	..	..	..	2	..	1
315	Jonesboro	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
319	Cluttsville	16	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
321	Pleasant Hill	12	1	*14 00	..	..	1	1	..	..
323	Holly Grove	20	4	8 00	1	2	2	1	..	2
324	Viola	33	1	16 00	..	..	1	1	..	4
329	Madison Station	12	1	*13 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	Charity	20	2	9 00	1	1	1	1	1	..
332	Blue Eye	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
334	Oliver	24	3	10 50	..	..	..	3	1	1
335	Nanafalia	21	1	10 00	3	3	3	..	..	2
337	Johnson	16	1	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2
338	Georgiana Davis	41	3	19 00	4	4	3	2	..	1
340	Clear Creek	29	4	12 50	..	..	..	2	..	..
341	Ragan	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
344	Hamilton	26	..	†15 50	..	..	..	1	..	5
345	Echo	77	5	36 00	7	7	7	..	4	1
346	Hurtsboro	26	1	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	6
348	Bienville	34	..	17 00	1	2	..	..	..	1
349	Ozark	66	1	32 50	3	3	2	2	4	5

*Dues for two years. †Dues for 1893.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't. of Dues.	Entered.	Passed	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected	Dimitted.
351	Wilson Williams	50		$25 00	4	3	4	4		2
353	Rock Mills	30			1	1	1			
354	Heaton	59	8		2	2	2	1		1
355	Van Buren	64	8	28 00	1			4		2
356	Ashland	33	2	15 00					1	1
357	Rutledge	32	2					2		
358	Barbour	24	7	*17 50	1	1	1	1		
359	Scottsboro	24	2	*23 00			1	7		2
361	Town Creek	22	1							
363	Chester	33	6	13 50	3	2	3	1	1	4
364	Pleasant Site	28	4	12 00	1	1	1	2		3
365	Houston	15	2	6 50						
366	Cotaco	16		*17 50	1	1	1			5
367	Chandler	22	5	8 50	3	2		1		2
368	Piedmont Fraternal			†15 00						
369	Athelstan	59		29 50	1			1	1	2
370	Goliad	22	2	10 00				1		5
371	Russellville	41	2	19 50		1	1	3		1
373	Bell's Landing	15	4	5 50						
375	Gainesville	16	2	7 00						
377	Lake City	32	2	15 00	1				1	2
378	Weogulfka	31	3	13 50	2	2	3	1	1	
379	Robert E. Lee	18	1	8 50	1	1	1	1		1
380	Ohatchee	51	2	24 50	2	2	1			1
381	E. H. Cook									
383	Attalla	58	3	27 50	6	8	8	2		5
384	Birmingham Fraternal	116	3	58 00	7	10	8	6	2	7
386	Trinity	28	3	12 50	2	2	3	2		5
388	Newburgh	23	2	10 50			1			2
389	Vernon									
390	Weathers									
391	North Border	28	4	12 00						1
392	Hickory Flat	16	2	7 00						2
394	Valley Head	51	9	21 00	1	1	1	4	1	3
396	Falkville	29	1	14 00						1
397	Black Oak	21	2	9 50						1
398	Hartsell	25	4	†13 00	1	1				1
399	Haw Ridge	17	2	7 50						1
400	Hanceville	28	3	12 50				3		
402	Green Hill	14	2	6 00						
403	Childersburgh	21	1	*20 50						
404	Grady	14	1	6 50				1		1

* Dues for two years. † Dues for 1893.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised	Affiliated.	Rejected	Dimitted.
406	Doric	62	3	$29 50	...	...	1	4	...	...
408	Hillsboro	20	2	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	Pondtown	48	6	*45 50	1	1	1	...	3	5
410	Helena	32	2	15 00	1	...	...	1	...	...
411	Jemison	36	4	15 00	2	2	2	...	...	...
412	Amberson	64	2	31 00	1	1	...	1	...	...
413	High Shoals	21	...	10 50	1	1	1	...	...	...
415	Oak Level	42	8	17 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
416	Williamsburg	14	...	*15 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
417	George Smith	25	1	12 00	...	...	1	2	..	...
419	Hilton	30	8	*25 00	2	...	...	...	...	4
421	Broomtown	30	2	14 00	2	3	3	...	...	...
422	Cullman Fraternal	53	6	23 50	2	2	1	3	..	5
423	Shorterville	31	1	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	2
424	Clanton	40	4	18 00	2	1	2	4	4	2
425	Temple	24	1	11 50	1	1	...	...	...	1
428	Belgreen	11	...	*11 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
429	Milo Abercrombie	31	1	15 00	2	2	2	...	...	...
430	Albertville	48	3	23 00	3	3	4	7	...	6
432	Steel's Station	26	...	13 00	..	...	1	1	...	2
433	Branchville	12	4	4 00	...	...	...	1	...	...
434	Andalusia	34	4	15 00	...	...	...	3	...	3
435	Ware	49	...	24 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
436	Winston Star	14	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
437	Fort Payne	64	5	29 50	2	3	4	2	...	...
438	Headland	80	5	37 50	2	2	2	2	1	1
439	Mount Vernon	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	Forney	33	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2
442	Bethlehem	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.	...
443	Anniston	59	...	29 50	...	...	...	6	...	7
444	Allsboro	18	...	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	Calera	25	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	4
446	Leeds	26	6	10 00	1	1	1	...	1	1
447	Taylor	20	...	10 00	...	...	1	...	...	...
448	Coalburg	32	...	16 00	7	6	6	3	...	1
449	Bankhead	13	2	*11 00	...	...	...	...	1	...
450	Florida	86	6	40 00	5	6	6	4	3	2
451	Seale	24	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
452	Dolomite	19	1	9 00	...	...	1	...	...	3
453	Gibson	30	3	13 50	...	...	...	2	...	1
454	Lee	32	...	16 00	1	1	1	2	...	2
455	Beulah	16	...	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
456	Sam Thompson	14	2	†10 00	...	...	...	...	...	2
457	Harris	18	3	7 50	2	2	2	...	...	...
458	Bessemer	63	2	30 50	2	1	2	1	...	3
459	Hardy Howle	65	8	.....	...	...	...	1	1	...

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460	King Solomon	130	2	64 00	5	7	6	5	4	1
461	Ben Sims	15	1	7 00	2	2	1	...	...	1
462	Corinthian	19	...	9 50	1	1	...	1	...	1
463	Addison	21	4	8 50	1	1	1	1	...	3
464	Haleysville	17	...	*20 00	...	...	...	...	...	8
465	Oakman	18	1	8 50	3	...	...	...	1	...
466	Dothan	52	3	.....	2	3	3	...	1	...
467	Kennedy	29	2	13 50	2	2	2	4	...	...
468	Bethany	21	...	10 50	1	1	...	1	...	4
469	Enterprise	14	...	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
470	Hoke's Bluff	...	...	13 50	...			...	...	...
471	Mount Willing	30	...	15 00	1	1		...	...	...
472	Baileyton	24	1	11 50	...	...		1	...	1
473	Stanton	26	1	12 50	1	1		1	...	1
474	Blocton	48	3	22 50	1	1		3	...	...
475	Deatsville	34	5	14 50	1	2	2	3	1	11
476	Avondale	53	2	25 50	7	5	7	2	1	6
477	Renfroe	28	2	13 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
478	Guin	27	2	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
479	Rock Springs	13	2	5 50	...	...	2	...	...	1
480	East Lake	38	7	*30 50	4	2	1	3	...	6
481	Locust Fork	21	2	10 50	...	...	...	1	...	1
482	Millport	16	1	*15 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
483	Davis Fraterna	35	...	17 50	1	1	1	...	2	1
484	Lebanon	28	1	13 50	1	1	1	1	1	1
485	Monroe	28	2	13 00	...	...	...	...	...	2
486	Cedar Bluff	12	1	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
487	Round Mountain	22	4	9 00	3	3	3	...	...	...
488	Luverne	47	3	22 00	6	9	9	2	...	2
489	Burnt Corn	27	1	13 00	4	4	4	4	...	...
490	Maban	17	2	*13 50	2	2	2	5	...	...
491	New Decatur	35	1	17 00	5	7	5	2	1	1
492	Wylam	34	...	17 00	1	3	3	1	...	...
493	Ashford	24	...	12 00	1	1	1	...	...	3
494	Carbon Hill	12	3	4 50	1	1	1	...	...	2
495	Mount Pinson	15	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
496	Bremen	22	1	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
497	Sunny South	16	...	8 00	...	...	...	1	...	...
498	Bay Minette	15	...	7 50	2	...	...	...	2	1
499	Cleveland	23	2	10 50	1	1	...	...	...	1
500	Logan	12	...	6 00	3	3	3	1	...	...
501	Delmar	24	5	9 00	1	...	1	3	2	...
502	Caldwell	35	3	15 50	1	1	1	3	...	1
503	Sheffield	27	1	13 00	...	...	...	...	...	10
504	Midland City	26	1	12 50	...	...	1	3	...	2
[illegible]	Tennessee River	14	2	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Amount of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
506	Irondale	23	1	$11 50	3	3	1	...	...	2
507	George Morrow	31	...	15 50	...	...	...	...	...	6
508	Mount Signal	25	2	11 50	1	...	...	...	...	1
509	Brookwood	15	1	7 00	2	2	2	2	1	...
510	Wilsonville	27	4	11 50	1	1	1	...	...	...
511	Johns	31	2	14 50	6	7	8	1	3	4
512	Cunningham	30	...	15 00	...	...	...	...	1	1
513	Morrow	13	...	6 50	1	1	1	...	...	2
514	Cottonwood	25	1	12 00	4	4	4	4	2	...
515	James D. Truss	20	3	8 50	2	1	1	...	...	...
516	Magnolia	30	2	14 00	3	3	3	1	...	3
517	East Bend	25	2	11 50	...	...	2	3	...	...
518	Davis	28	2	13 00	3	1	2	2	...	...
519	Hewitt	21	2	9 50	1	2	2	2	...	3
520	W. F. Aidrich	12	...	6 00	...	...	..	1	...	...
521	Gurley	26	7	9 50	5	6	4	4	...	...
523	Almond	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
524	Windham	10	2	6 00	...	...	...	...	1	...
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	33	1	16 00	8	8	9	2	...	1
526	Hackleburgh	15	3	5 00	4	2	3	...	2	1
527	Middleton	24	3	10 50	2	2	3	1	...	...
528	Charlton	43	2	20 50	10	10	11	...	4	2
529	Brown's Cross Roads	25	...	12 50	4	4	4	1	1	...
530	Myles J. Greene	28	...	14 00	2	3	5	7	...	...
531	Muscadine	22	1	10 50	3	2	2	1	...	...
532	Sulligent (U D)	22	2	.....	2	2	1	6	...	...
533	Whitfield (U D.)	10	...	.....	2	2	2	3	1	4
534	Bozeman	15	1	7 00	2	3	2	1	...	...
535	Bangor	13	...	6 50	1	1	1	1	...	...
536	Spring Hill (U D)	28	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
537	Enon (U D.)	11	...	.....	4	3	3	...	...	...
538	Remlap (U D)	11	...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	..
539	Wewoka (U. D.)	12	...	.....	4	4	3	1	...	...
540	Searight (U. D.)	13	...	.....	3	2	2	4	...	...
541	Mount Union (U. D)	9	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

BACK DUES RECEIVED.

84	Erophotic Lodge	$14 00
105	Shiloh "	14 00
111	Sylvan "	7 50
112	Dean "	11 00
116	DeKalb "	6 50
212	Putnam "	6 50
304	Winfield "	11 50
329	Madison Station Lodge	8 00
359	Scottsboro Lodge	12 00
366	Cotaco "	7 00
368	Piedmont "	15 00
398	Hartselle "	12 00
409	Pondtown "	24 50
415	Oak Level "	18 00
419	Hilton "	14 00
428	Belgreen "	5 50
449	Bankhead "	5 50
464	Haleysville "	11 50
480	East Lake "	15 00
490	Mahan "	6 00
501	Delmar "	8 00
		$233 00

SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Helion, No. 1.—Frederick Wolff, R C. Rennie, Wm. D. Minturn.
Alabama, No. 3.—Theophilus W Marshall, John Thames, Andrew T. Holt.
Rising Virtue, No. 4.—Wm. W. Herring, Wm. A. Leland, Wiley Thompson, Melton Moses.
Moulton, No 6 —Orson D. Gibson.
Macon, No. 7.—James C. Pugh, Robert C. Heard, Simon T. Woodard, James W. L McVoy.
Farrar, No. 8 —Birt H. White.
Gilead, No. 9 —Gross A. Turner, W. Henry Carter.
Royal White Heart, No. 10.—Hart Collins, Seth Mabry, E T. Norton, Sam'l H. Solomon.
Montgomery, No. 11.—John M. Kelson, Abraham Marx.
Florence, No 14 —Emanuel S. Gregory, Louis C. Hudson, Young T Garrett, Charles T. Anderson, Jesse W. Brooks.
Athens, No. 16 —James E. Blair, John G. Saxon, Charles B Hayes, Jno. T. Turrentine.
LaFayette, No 26.—Jefferson D. Griffin, S Price Tucker.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27.—James M. Bradshaw, Edward Elkan, Henry Hatban, Louis B. Joseph, James Lauderdale, Charles L. Petriken, Conklin Shaefer, Walton L Sink, Joseph W. Stillwell, William Wilby.
Rising Sun, No. 29 —Columbus C. Harris, Wm. W. Littlejohn, Wm. H. Austin, Edward J. Oden, Henry L. Jordan, Nathan Marion.
Mobile, No. 40 —Wm. J. McGuire, Robert L Yuille.
Livingston, No. 41.—E. W. Hooks.
Hiram, No. 42 —Will B. Hammond.
Gaston, No. 44.—Solomon C. Adams.
Harmony, No. 46.—Wm. A. Stokes, Nathaniel H. Miller, Chauncey Rhodes, Philip Bernstein, Edward Stow, Frank D. Saunders, John T. Barnes, William C. Swanson, Henry R Shorter.
New Market, No. 52.—Alfred O. Williamson, Albert G. Johnson, John Orman, F. J. Campbell.
Mount Moriah, No. 55.—John J. Ball.
Troy, No. 56.—Charles Goldenburg, Eli M. Henderson, James L. Lee, Benjamin C Stanley, Stephen L. Smith.
St. John, No. 62.—William H. Thomas.
C. T. Whitt, No. 65.—William T. Jones.

Howard, No. 69.—William C. Gaynor, Thomas B. Jones, Charles Spies.

Central, No. 70.—Wiley J. Rhodes, John T. Wilson, George W. Moreland, Ralf Davis, French N. Moreland, David H. Hudgens.

Tohopeka, No. 71 —John A. Terrell, Charles Henderson, Hiram M. Wilson, Joseph M. Wilson.

Solomon, No. 74.—John G. Dean.

Cokerville, No. 75.—John G. Vicks.

Friendship, No 83.—D. E. James, John H. Lea.

Prattville, 89 —James C. Burns.

Sawyer, No. 93 —David A. Perryman, Robert A. Boyd.

Danville, No. 95 —Taylor McMilon, Robert W. Barnes, Charles W. Speak.

Hartwell, No. 101.—Frank P. Culver, James McKibbin, Joseph D. Smith.

Good Samaritan, No. 104.—Terrell Colby, George Knight, Hall McIntosh, Charles Boon, Levi Moore, Alonzo Jennings, Elisha Phillips.

Shiloh, No. 105.—John A. Kimbrough, William Pritchard, Sims Strickland, George McHaney, Cad Norwood, J. Warren Morgan.

Notasulga, No. 119.—G. W. Edwards, J. P. Morgan, Robert M. Haye.

Havana, No. 123.—Levi J. Terry, George T. Wilburn, John A. Johnson.

Roanoke, No. 132.—C M. Prescott, W. H. Bass.

Columbia, No. 135.—Nathan J. Oakley, William T. Cureton, William M. Willis.

Rockford, No. 137.—Robert Massey, James M. Connaway, John A. Smith.

Burleson, No. 143.—John B. Hardin, James M. Thorn, Edward Tiffin, Robert Bullin, Marimon J. Thorn, Robert W. Nelson.

Fraternity, No. 145.—James R. Barwick, John W. Huie, C. C. Hughes, William F. Chamblee.

Bladon Springs, No. 151.—William H. Boswell, Alexander H. Chestnut, William J. Jones, Henry Lassiter.

Nixburgh, No. 154.—Milus Meadow.

Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163.—David R. Scarbrough, Benjamin R. Scarbrough, John H. Scarbrough.

Mount Hope, No. 168.—Nicholas Michel.

Fellowship, No. 172 —Frank M. Vailes.

Andrew Jackson, No. 173.—James B. Erwin, E. R. Holt, Solomon A. Moses, Joseph W. Powell, Frank G. Taylor.

De Sotoville, No. 178.—David Lynch.

Cataula, No. 186.—Henry W. Box, John F. Greene.

Hopewell, No. 193 —Andrew L. Barnette.

Caledonia, No. 198.—Bethel L. Coham, John Crosby.

Kiligee, No. 199.—Jackson J. Garrett, William H. Lumpkin, John H. Taylor, William W. Dillard.

Sylacauga, No. 200.—J. H. Candle, Francis D. Fulmer, Charles A. Walker.

Putnam, 212.—Allen G. Osburn, George Forrester, William J. George, Hiram Gibson.

Carrollton, No. 214 —Hicks Bee Chappelle, Jr.

Sam Dixson, No. 218.—James P. Haney, Albert G. Ledbetter, Joseph Tucker, R. R. Bomar.

Newton, No. 224.—Gordon L. Hallford, John E. Reynolds, Henry L. Naramore.

Louisville, No. 225.—James M. Hobdy.

Dallas, No. 228.—N. B. Graham, Raimond W. Ellis, William R. Strong, William Glasgo.

Sepulga, No. 233.—William Benson, Henry C. Parker.

Gadsden, No. 236.—Gilmore A. Alelrson, Mathew C. Cox, Robert George, John P. McDuffie, Robert E. Randall, James B. Rutherford, James W. Randall, James A. Tallman, Milton R. Wright, James E. Whaley.

Ramer, No. 243.—Simeon J. Courtney, George G. Long, Oliver C. Rushton, William F. Niblett, William A. Malloy, W. H Urquhart.

Dawson, No. 244.—J. J. Hughes, James B. Hughes, Thomas H. Brook, Henry V. Johnson, Joseph R. Stallings, Thomas Applin, John W. Williamson.

John Payne, No. 245.—William Graham.

Harrison, No 246.—William O. Carter, John L. Bledsoe, John C. Newman.

Amand, No, 250.—James S. Jones.

Northport, No. 252.—William S. Betts, William R. Hughes.

Quitman, No. 254.—Henry H. Shell, Clinton L. Fail.

Gaylesville, No. 256.—Andrew J. Callans, William C. Hill, Thomas B. Miller, John Moseley, James A. Taylor.

Talladega, No. 261.—A. W. Huston, L. R. Harberger, James E Miles, Perry F. Smith, W. R. Golden, George Cramer, F. M. Howell, A. J. Lee, Middleton Hudgins, Samuel D. Kyser, Henry M. Burt, W. F. Thetford, John T. Rice, John F. Warwick, C. W. Geurhart, W. V. Harrill, Jacob Cohen, Louis Shofich, M H. Rosen.

Walnut Grove, No. 264.—William J. Elrod, L. H. Phillips, James W. Dorsey, James Morton, Hugh Smith, John S. Brasseal, Marcus L. Ferguson, J. H. McLeskey, James Burns.

Meridian, No. 265 —Charles N. Crick.

Forest Home, No. 270.—John B. Lewis.

Frankfort, No. 275.—Thomas B. Mills, James M. Ricard.

Bullock, No. 276.—Noah H. Smith, Charles Hughes.
Larkinsville, No. 277 —William B. Smith.
Northern, No. 278.—James R. Edmonds, Walter O. Carpenter.
Springville, No. 280 —Thomas D. Bradford, Martin V. Allison, Francis M. Buttram. Allen Reavis, Samuel J. Gay, James J. Glenn, John G. S Hooper, A. Capshaw.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281.—John W. Brown.
Georgiana, No. 285.—Pitt M Smith, Travis M. Black.
Walker, No. 286 —Beden Sitton, William Canon, John W. Davidson, Henry Sanders.
Norris, No. 301.—A. G. Fillingen, James D. Jones.
Winfield, No. 304.—Nicholas Dyer, James L. Leee, James W. White, T. M. Walker.
Central City, No. 305.—George W. Cowan, Gaston F. Robbins.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321.—P. W. Steadham, James W. Greene, R. S. Bottoms, Barton Loveless, M. Burleson, W. R. Patterson, Abner W. Green, Peter Duboise.
Holly Grove, No. 323.—John W. Ducket, Benjamin B. Toney.
Charity, No. 331.—Henry Burk, Henry C. Fancher.
Oliver, 334.—William D. Johnson.
Hamilton, No. 344.—William F. Clark, Mills O. Young.
Bienville, No 348.—Robert W. Sizer.
Ozark, No. 349.—William F. Cox, Benjamin S. Brown, Elnathan F. Davis, R. B. Rushton, Daniel Mabry, John W. Harris.
Wilson Williams, No. 351 —W. H. Hooks, Thomas J. Jones, John Jackson, W. H. Jones, James L Jones, William R. Key.
Rock Mills, No. 353.—Martin V. Hudson, Fountain P Randle, Elias G. Breed, Francis M. Boyd, D. J. White, Francis M. Pitts, J. W. Bonner, John L. Bradshaw, E. Head McClendon.
Heaton, No 354.—H. J. Johnson, George W. French, Harvey R. Johnson, Sidney L. Williams, John H. Denis, John A. Stillwell, John Z. Rigsby, George W. Hall, William J. Stewart, William M. Stillwell, Wm. A. McLeod.
Scottsboro, No. 359.—Thomas B. Parks, Thomas J. Hollis, Daniel J. Durham.
Cotaco, No 366.—William A. Lamar, Jerry Tipton, Simon Craige, James A. McClure.
Athelstan, No. 369.—Wm. H. Long, Thomas J. Savage, Leelan L. Scranton, Thomas O. Stone, Gideon G Westcot.
Goliad No. 370.—Samuel H. Key, P. J. Dosher, Jones T. Haney, Clem Harris, John Golacher.
Russellville, No. 371.—Ambrose D. McCord, Alfred W. DeVancy, John W. Ligon, John C. Harris, David W. Stansill.
Lake City, No. 377—Alexander McSwain, Bevel J. Spivey.
Robert E. Lee, No. 379.— James I. Bizzell.

Attalla, No. 383.—Ezekiel Couch, H. G. Baldwin, Reuben D. Crump.

Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384.—V. S. Crow, J. W. Harman, H. S. Jones, Benjamin T. Moore, J. T. McKnight, J. W. Rogers, W. S. Smith, J. A. Storrey, L. B. Bruce, H. W. Beasley, J. E. Ellis, J. W. Jay, Walter Moore, J. B. McKie, C. M. Parrish, P. M. Vance.

Newburgh, No. 388.—John Askew, Thomas E. Fare, Joseph H. Allen.

Hickory Flat, No. 392.—Nathan E. Baker, James H. Hines, John W. Cobron.

Valley Head, No. 394.—Robert M. Story.

Falkville, No. 396.—John W. Patterson, John W. Suits, G. W. Peck.

Black Oak, No. 397.—Samuel J. Ford.

Hartselle, No. 398.—William B Woodall, George W. Vest.

Hanceville, No 400.—William Conant, T. J. Gamble, A. J. Gamble.

Doric, No. 406.—C. H. Ferguson, Lovett H. Godwin, David W. Langley.

Pondtown, No. 409.—Edmond D. Whidden, Jesse G. Blount, James M. Davis.

Helena, No. 410.—Archibald C. Wilson, William M. Shelton, Warren G. Lea, Charles A. Milstead, William L. Pledger.

Amberson, No. 412.—William H. Jones, John C Barnes.

Oak Level, No. 415.—William A Cheatwood, W. F. Sanford, John J. Alexander.

George Smith, No. 417.—James M. Hyshe, James M. Snow, Isham Prescott, William H. Batson, Austin White.

Hilton, No. 419.—George W. Powell.

Cullman Fraternal, No. 421.—David H. Alvis, Hiram Adkins, Judson W. Austin, Joseph B. Dagnel, John Biser, James K. P. Byrum, Daniel M. Gilmon, George W. Hancock, Reason T. Moore, David C. Minor, John W. Norton, John C. Roberts, Benjamin S. Swan.

Clanton, No. 423.—James A. Dudley.

Temple, No. 425.—James S. Manley, Duncan McKeller, Nathaniel T. Green.

Milo Abercrombie, No. 429.—Perry D. Waldrop.

Albertville, No. 430.—John T. Applewhite, A. N. Haley, John H. Haley, John Miller, James T. Maddarra.

Steel's Station, No. 432.—Andrew T. Smith.

Branchville, No. 433.—Wesley T. Veasy, William W. Wylde, James C. Stone.

Andalusia, No. 434.—Reuben Hart.

Fort Payne, No. 437.—James A Boatner, John B Smith, Merritt D. Fuller, Charles M. Hodges, George B. Russell.

Anniston, No. 443.—W. D. Burch, R. F. Carter, W. M. Chisolm, E. E. Frizzell, W. D. Hays, W. P. Jewell, Mark Lively, R. H. Martin, William F. Teate, T. B. Willis, H. A. Webb.

Taylor, No. 447.—Arthur Mathis, John W. McLendon, John J. Collins, Joab Davison.

Coalburg, No. 448 —Charles D. Bennet, John B. Downs, John T. Sellers, Hugh Scott.

Florida, No. 450 —Lee K. Duke, Theron S. Teer.

Seale, No. 451.—S. H. Bush, John M. Caldwell, Luke C. Cooper, William N. Gill, Buch M. Hearn, Frank L. Nisbet, Samuel R. Pitts, Frank P. Pitts, William M. Vann.

Lee, No. 454.—J. M. Wood.

Beulah, No. 455.—William L. Godwin, George B. Wood, J. B. Milner, William J. Yarbrough.

Sam Thompson, No. 456.—Thomas Roddy, George W. James, A. L. Sharit, Henry Simpson, William Walford.

Harris, No 457 —Thomas C. Carrol, Thomas Philips.

Bessemer, No. 458 —George W. Seay, A. Wade.

Addison, No. 463.—Dillard Blivins.

Dothan, No. 466.—John W. Smith.

Enterprise, No. 469 —Robert W. Minck, John R. Dailey.

Mt. Willing, No. 471.—William H. Taylor.

Stanton, No. 473 —William T. Quillin.

Blocton, No. 474.—J. W. Stamps, J. M. Turner, Robert L. Rodgers, William H. Cumersford.

Guin, No. 478.—Charles M. Weeks.

Locust Fork, No. 481.—Byrd S. Medill, Francis Tidwell, James M. Huffstutter.

Millport, No 482.—W. D. McKee, L. D. Randolph, Robert Elmore.

Round Mountain, No. 487.—Melton Fowler, David Brunson.

Mahan, No. 490.—Griffin Callahan.

New Decatur, No. 491.—Orlando Coleman, William R. Baugh, James C. Allen, Marcus F. Ritch, Henry J. Baker.

Ashford, No. 493.—Benjamin F. Sapp, Elbert E. Raborne.

Mt. Pinson, No. 495.—E M. Glenn, Thomas Johnson, William Johnson, Thomas Booker.

Bay Minette, No. 498.—Robert B. Irwin, Charles H. Hall.

Caldwell, No 502.—M. S. Stevens, Coke Weir, M. McEachen, E. E. Stricklin.

Sheffield, No. 503.—Samuel Patrick, David R. Taggart, Thomas L. Betts, William J. Casey, Walter S. White, John U. Moore, David S. Morgan, Thaddeus C. Morris.

Irondale, No. 506.—Ben F. Word, John A. Vance, William R. Wise, Ben F. Fluce, Ed E. Compton, Joseph Beyle, R. B. Hamby, L. C. Pool.

Brookwood, No. 509.—J. F. Price.

Johns, No. 511.—Charles J. Kelley, James Sampson, John Sterling.

Cunningham, No. 512.—John Dykes.

Morrow, No. 513.—William F. Ballinger, John T. DeArmond, James A. Doss.
Hewitt, No. 519.—Stephen W. Downs.
Charlton, No. 528.—Robert A. Brown.
Myles J. Greene, No. 530.—Jesse B. Hawes, J. W. Peteet, Neely F. Jones.

SUSPENDED FOR UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Gilead No. 9.—Jesse B. Wallace.
Columbia No. 135.—McKay Alford, A. H. McNealy, W. T. Maund, Freeman Elliott.
Sam Dixon No. 218 —Wm. A. Cobb, Houston L. Davis.
Tensaw No. 221.—James P. Carter.
Gadsden No 236.—Thomas M. Anderson, Marcus L. Hicks.
Seddon No. 247.—Henry G. Crump.
Pea River No. 271.—William J. Horn.
Larkinsville No. 277.—James E. Perkerson.
Walker No. 286.—John W. Lowery.
Holly Grove No. 323.—James Swafford.
Wilson Williams No. 351.—E. J. Matthews
Athelstan No. 369.—George S. Moore.
Hartselle No. 398.—James A. Brown.
Green Hill No. 402 —Benjamin F Forsythe.
Doric No 406.—William M. Carroll.
Oak Level No. 415.—William E. Laminack.
Fort Payne 437.—Thomas Holt.
Headland No. 438 —Joseph Baker, Jr., Alexander Ham.
Harris No. 457 —Byrd Roberts, Pinkney R. Parsons.
Renfroe No 477.—Ernest R. Chisolm.
East Lake No. 480.—Robert B. Ustic, of Hewitt No. 519.
Locust Fork No. 481.—Byrd Medill.
Cleveland No. 499 —Allen B Roberts.
Midland City No. 504 —James M. Gilley, James E. Peters, Joseph Goocher.
Irondale No 506.—James A. McCain.
East Bend No. 517.—John F. Hitt.
Hewitt No. 519.—Edward A. Paschall.

REJECTED.

Montgomery No. 11—J. T. Ludlow, H. C. Copeland.
Courtland No. 37—Andrew J Morris, Jr.
Greening No. 53—Henry E. Shaver.
Troy No 56—John W. Hallan, Wm. E. McEachern.
Prattville No. 89—Levi Patterson.
Hartwell No. 101—Abner N. Hill.
Geneva No. 129—Marcellus E. Milligan.
Roanoke No. 132—Charles E. Taylor.
Columbia No. 135—W. H. Bell.
Elba No. 170—William G. Young.
Cataula No. 186—Robert M. Freeman.
Alexandria No. 208—George A. Price.
Carrollton No. 214—Henry P. Funderburk.
Newton No. 224—W. E. Dunn.
Gadsden No. 236—James S. McCommack.
Seddon No 247—James D. Ligeon, Zackia Hazlewood.
Pea River No. 271—Thomas Jackson, Smith Horn.
Charles Baskerville No. 281—D. W. Bouley.
Gillespie No. 290—Micajah H. Miller.
Winfield No 304—Samuel M. Perkins.
Charity No. 331—George W. Freeman.
Oliver No. 334—James Reid.
Echo No. 345—James D. Preston, James W. Anderson, Amos Chancy, Jonathan W. Tetoe.
Ozark No. 349—W. W. Kirkland, W. O. Griffith, Bascom Dowling, M. Sallie.
Ashland No. 356—Martin W. Whatley.
Chester No. 363—Wm. R. Dean.
Athelstan No. 369—Albert S. Towle.
Birmingham Fraternal No. 384—Robert Warnock, G. B. Burkhalter.
Valley Head No. 394—A. D. Blansit.
Pondtown No. 409—John P. Cox, John Y. White, John J. Elmore.
Clanton No. 423—A. C. Wells, James M. Davis, James F. McKee, Glaucus A. Moore.
Ware No. 435—Ben F. Osborne.
Headland No. 438—James L. Posey.
Leeds No. 446—Jones R. Stewart.
Bankhead No. 449—Geo. R. Fuller.
Florida No 450—Benj F. Phillips, Geo. F. Perkins, Walter E. Winn.
Hardy Howle No. 459—William C. Gregg.

King Solomon No. 460—Louis Gelders, James A. Wiggs, Francis C. Bitting, Charles H. Smith.
Day's Gap No. 465—John L. Woodson.
Dothan No. 466—John H. Jones.
Deatsville No. 475—John B. Tatum.
Avondale No. 476—William T. Houser.
Davis Fraternal No. 483—John H. Lollar, William D. McCarty.
Lebanon No. 484—H. W. Butler.
New Decatur No. 491—Charles E. Hoy.
Bay Minette No. 498—Henry A. Ellison, James P. Slocum.
Delmar No. 501—Benjamin F. Shank, Benjamin F. Berry.
Brookwood No. 509—Thomas K. Harrison.
Johns No. 511—Gilbert Foster, John Pickett, Thos. O. Smith.
Cunningham No. 512—David H. Sarvet.
Cottonwood No. 514—A. B. Sellers, J. P. Smith.
Windham No. 524—John. W. Moore.
Hackleburgh No. 526—Geo. W. Rowe, Wm. E. Cox.
Charlton No. 528—Daniel Whitehead, Geo. W. Shaver, Asa Allan, R. G. Jackson.
Brown's X Roads No. 529—John C. Ward.
Whitfield No. 533—Douglas Jenkins.
Spring Hill No 536—Elijah Fortune.

EXPELLED.

Washington, No. 36.—Hinton E. Carr.
Geneva, No. 129.—Joseph B. Peacock.
Penick, No. 161.—B. H. Vickers.
Marshall, No. 209.—John A. Sanders.
Mt. Carmel, No. 223.—Beverly C. Pool.
Dallas, No. 228.—Thomas H. Shackelford.
John Payne, No. 245.—Wm. L. Duncan.
Erwin, No. 257.—Frank Steward.
Shortersville, No. 422.—Wm. H. Calhoun.
Headland, No. 438.—James W. Dunaway.
Anniston, No. 443.—John H. Foxhall.
Bankhead, No. 449.—Silas M. Hosmer.
Stanton, No. 473.—John Lodge.
Ashford, No. 493.—Kindred Knight.
Bremen, No. 496.—Jonathan B. Calvert.
Irondale, No. 506.—Richard Arthur.
Magnolia, No. 516.—Wyatt Hodges.

RE-INSTATED.

Helion, No. 1.—Wm. H. Jarvis.
Rising Virtue, No. 4.—Andrew Monroe.
Moulton, No. 6.—Samuel C. Alexander, James A. Walker.
Farrar, No. 8 —Timothy T. Thaxton.
Royal White Heart, No. 10.—L. Brown Bush, James F. Walker.
Montgomery, No. 11.—David B. Bryant, Henry Lobman.
Florence, No. 14 —Henry W. Sample, Wm. A. Herman.
Athens, No. 16.—Wm. R. McWilliams, David H. Moorman.
St. Albans, No. 22.—Walter H. Grant.
Geo. Washington, No. 24.—G. L. Thomas.
Rising Sun, No. 29.—John T. Banks.
Washington, No. 36.—Wm. H. Gilliam, James Keller.
Courtland, No. 37.—Samuel T. Torcan, Charles C. Swoope, Joseph Wheeler.
Amity, No. 54.—W. O. Monroe, Thos. B. McKnoll, Thos. B. Fitzpatrick, James A. McAlpine.
Troy, No 56 —John M. Watson, Thos. W. Chaffin, Milzey F. Whaley.
Tuskegee, No. 57.—Lawrence Lewis.
Benton, No. 59.—Robert B. Hardy.
Hampden Sidney, No. 67 —James A. Chambliss.
Tohopeka, No 71.—C. Mit Caldwell.
Widow's Son, No. 72.—Lewis H Fitch.
Solomon, No 74 —Wm. Hudson.
Crozier, No. 78.—Robert T. Defence.
Friendship, No. 83.—Henry W. Avery.
Sawyer, No 93.—Wallace W. Dobson, James A. Herrage, John T. Owens.
Danville, No 95.—James T. Young, Wm. Terintine, A. I. McMilon, Claiborne Anderson, Crawley Jones, Wm. G. Nelson.
Hartwell, No. 101.—Solomon H. Bean, David F. Shuford.
Shiloh, No. 105.—Paulus E. Daniel.
Forest Hill, No. 110.—John H. Davis, J. Jackson Barnett.
Dean, No. 112.—John A. Moore, G. R. Boulwan.
Coffeeville, No 122.—Joseph R. Cowan, Comer B. Jones.
Herndon, No. 125 —James Roades.
Mortimer Reeder, No. 126.—Wm. M. Hays.
Geneva, No. 129 —Thos. M. Day, Daniel Vaughan, Solomon Newson, Wm. T. Kirsh, Francis L. Reynolds, Godfrey L. Holly, Wm. Cox, John T. Bell, James M. Terry, P. Cumbra.

Roanoke, No. 132.—Wm. V. Taylor.
Baldwin, No. 142.—Free M. Cruet.
Rogersville, No. 147.—Zachariah B. Romine.
Cold Water, No. 148.—Jacob U. Ray.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173 —Joseph Peacher, Adkin M. Mosely, Julius P. Knabe.
Clintonville, No 188 —George W. Dismuke.
Hopewell, No. 193 —Henry R. Hutchison.
Sylacauga, No. 200.—George W. Hood.
Sam Dixon, No. 218.—Norman F. Cabot.
Mt. Carmel, No. 223.—Wm. F. Stough, James S. Skinner.
Louisville, No. 225.—Thomas C. Green.
James Penn, No. 227.—Richard B. Lingo.
Duck Springs, No. 231.—Samuel W. Funderburg.
Ramer, No. 243.—John S. Howel, Tristram B. Walter.
John Payne, No 245 —Franklin M. Hammond.
Seddon, No. 247.—John M. Ward.
Northport, No. 252 —Edward I. Hagler, John C. Powell.
Rose Hill, No. 253.—John F. Lowman.
Pea River, No. 271.—John Dyers, Wm. T. Dyers.
Frankfort, No. 275.—John F. Taylor.
Larkinsville, No. 277.—Claiborne W. Hunt.
Clinton, No. 287.—Garland W. Cain, James H. Cain, Harmon Strickland
Norris, No. 301.—Elisha Godwin, Henry H. Brown.
Winfield, No. 304 —Isaac Perry.
Central City, No. 305.—Robt. D. Jackson.
Holly Grove, No. 323.—James H. Cowan.
Viola, No. 324 —Alexander D. Bynum.
Madison Station, No. 329.—James P. Ashford, John W. Burton, R. P. Ennis.
Johnson, No. 337.—Thos. M. Thorn.
Hamilton, No. 344 —Uriah Wilson.
Echo, No. 345 —Z. T. Harrison, Alexander Outlaw, Newton Outlaw, James W. Kelley, S. S. Kirkland, David T. Ard.
Ozark, No. 349.—John H Howell, Rosien L. Mathews.
Wilson Williams, No. 351.—James M. Dunagan.
Rock Mills, No. 353.—R. J. Breed.
Van Buren, No. 355 —George M. Watson.
Scottsboro, No. 359 —Charles S. Freeman, A. T. Hays.
Chester, No. 363.—P. O'Brien, Isaiah P. Tidwell.
Cotaco, No. 366 —P. A. Barnard, James M. Winfrey.
Chandler, No. 367.—Wm. Hamilton, John J. Burgess, Wm. K. Owen, Alford P. Taylor, John R. Motes.
Goliad, No. 370.—Ben D. Kelley, Daniel J. Shaw, Warren Dutton.

Weogufka, No. 378 —R B. Dobson.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384.—W. C. Bryant, H. B. Wheelock, I. L. Lockwood, T. J. Jordan.
Trinity, No. 386.—Frank M. Davis.
Green Hill, No. 402.—Wm. H. Stutts.
Childersburg, No. 403.—George W. Clements.
Helena, No. 410.—Rufus H. Walker.
Clanton, No. 423.—Orman A. Duke, John R. Kemp, I. W. Gullahorn, James M. Bivings, Joseph S. Johnson.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429.—Moses Trimble.
Steel's Station, No 432.—John R. Walker, Henry A. Palmer.
Forney, No. 440 —Wm. A. McCord, Stephen A. Garrett, James J. Baker, Wm. W. Abernathy.
Anniston, No. 443.—James R. Barker, S. Kelly, John D. Foster, James F. Power, Felix W. Foster, N. H. Ballard.
Gibson, No. 453 —P. M. Christian, James W. Shepherd.
Sam Thompson, No. 456 —J. W. Carlisle.
Hardy Howle, No. 459 —John W. Shaw.
King Solomon, No. 460.—Waldo C. Bickle.
Addison, No. 463.—L. R. Jeans.
Day's Gap, No. 465 —Wilson Shepherd.
Enterprise, No. 469.—C. F. Letson.
Blocton, No 474 —John Gilbert.
Avondale, No. 476 —Joseph Brower, Isaac Price, John M. Harris, Herbert L Brown, Isaac E. Hood, Oliver Weiser.
Guin, No. 478.—Thomas J. Gann, Alvin N. Jones.
East Lake, No 480—George DeWitt.
Cedar Bluff, No. 486—John C. Hansen.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—Frank W. Towles.

DIMITTED.

Helion, No. 1—William H. Tancree.
Alabama, No. 3—William Tomlinson.
Rising Virtue, No. 4—Walter W. Young, Samuel Gay.
Moulton, No. 6—Wilshire W. Parker, M. C. Rivers.
Macon, No. 7—David A. Chapman.
Farrar, No. 8—Timothy T. Thaxton.
Gilead, No. 9—Isaac F. Blair, George E. Nettles.
Royal White Heart, No 10—J. M Williams.
Florence, No. 14—Bryant P. Joiner, Thomas E. Barry, Jesse G. Barnes, William Whitworth, Hyram A. P. Salter, Henry M. Rice.
Athens, No. 16—William R. Hanserd, William R. Grafton.
St. Albans, No. 22—Samuel B Jackson.
LaFayette, No. 26—Jesse D. Hamilton.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—John Nelson.
Rising Sun, No. 29—Julius L. Ward, John H. Short.
Washington, No. 36—Elias James.
Courtland, No. 37—Young G Norton.
Mobile, No. 40—James Wilson, William H. White, Josiah Wheeler.
Livingston, No. 41—W. G. Curry, William T. McKnight, Adison G. Smith.
Hiram, No. 42—Jacob N. Beddy, B. J. Mathews.
Leighton, No. 43—John C. Giddens, Harlin T. Strout.
New Market, No. 52—John J. Berdine.
Greening, No. 53—Bond W. Johnson, Robert F. Ray.
Amity, No. 54—James A. McAlpine, R. P. Hall, J. C. Pearson.
Mount Moriah, No. 55—William L. White, Columbus H. McCaa, Joel B. Gresham.
Troy, No. 56—William J. Chancey, Hiram Nelson, John M. Watson, Asa W. Thompson, Silas M. Walker, Thomas W. Chaffin.
Tuskegee, No. 57—James H. Conway.
St. Johns, No. 62—S. M. Hogan, D. F. McCall.
Eureka, No. 64—Pinkney H. Little.
C. P. Whitt, No. 65—Enoch J. Bell, Robert M. Cochran, Asa A. Simms, Louis Bamberger.
Howard, No. 69—Joseph H Lankauff.
Central, No. 70—Joseph Green, Milton L. Howell.
Tohopeka, No. 71—Andrew J. Mulican, Richard R. Slaughter.

Widow's Son, No. 72—Claude Hardy, Harry Miller.
Solomon, No. 74—Edward W. Scarbrough, Lowndes A. Darsey.
Auburn, No. 76—E. L. Loveless, B. Dixon Armstrong.
Crozier, No. 78—Adolphus R. Foster, Joshua J. Young.
Fredonia, No. 79—Thomas C. Stodghill.
Friendship, No. 83—Andrew J. Ware, J. J. Cox, G. W. L. Steel.
Erophotic, No. 84—Simeon Goodwin, Edgar A. McFerrin, Alfred H. Lee.
Henry, No. 91—Nathan A. Watkins.
Sawyer, No. 93—Peter Taylor.
Danville, No 95—Lorenzo D. Stover, Wiley M. Duke, James C. Daniel, Robert Berry.
Hartwell, No. 101—Solomon H. Bean.
Shiloh, No. 105—Frank G. Kimbrough, William L. Kimbrough, Calvin E. Barkley.
Forest Hill, No. 110—John H. Davis, J. Jackson Barnett.
Notasulga, No. 119—George W. Cox, M. M. Bentley.
Camp Hill, No. 120—W. W. Turner.
Herndon, No. 125—Moses S. Cockrell.
Bolivar, No. 127—Granvel M. Ingalls, William B. Cummings, Francis R. Allison.
Geneva, No. 129—James L. Calk, John Wesley.
Wiley, No. 134—William Phenix.
Columbia, No. 135—William H. Purcell, John T. Norris, Charles C. McRae.
Unity, No. 136—Joseph B. Powell.
Rockford, No. 137—William T. Stewman, Miles L. Smith.
Missouri, No. 146—James W. Crossley.
Cold Water, No. 148—Robert H. Martin.
Chambers, No. 149—James H. Bagley.
Monroeville, No. 153—John W. Broughton, George W. Lee, Charles R. McNeil.
Nixburgh, No. 154—J. Lewis Shaw.
Maysville, No. 158—Thomas J. Taylor, Leroy M. Peevy.
Penick, No 161—W. J. D. Upshaw, J. J. Garrett.
Hendrix, No. 162—Pinkney M. Moore, Jesse Jones.
Mount Hope, No. 168—James W. Sims.
Clopton, No. 171- Jacob Powell, Robert Powell, Charles J. Windham.
Fellowship, No. 172—Hosea F. Dorr.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—George R. Brown.
De Sotoville, No. 178—Henry T. Smith, Allen Young, Allansom A. Easley.
Mount Hilliard, No 180—J. O. McCrelus.
Aberfoil, No. 181—James L. Skipper, Charles M. Davis, John Forman, N. R. Morrison.

Cataula, No. 186—Elisha J. Robinson.
Clintonville, No. 188—Lewis Russell.
Kiligee, No. 199—George H. Powell, George W. Hutto.
Elkmont, No. 207—John M. Vance, James R. Irwin, Charles H. Allen.
Alexandria, No. 208—David T. Macon.
Marshall, No 209—Boliver H. O. Cochran.
Ebenezer, No. 210—Jonathan B Well.
Putnam, No. 212—James Killgore, Robert H. Harris.
Carrollton, No. 214—Thomas H. G. Cook, Andrew Henry, John E. Cohen.
Sam Dixon, No. 218—Asa A. Weems, John Kelley, Richard R. McKnight.
Mount Carmel, No. 223—John A. Armstrong.
Newton, No. 224—D. Morgan Rodgers
Louisville, No. 225—Christopher C. Lee, Elijah Hicks, Uriah R. Shelby, Daniel Myres.
Santa Fe, No. 226—William D. McCorquadale, J. B. Atkinson, J. O. Nobles, Reddin Kelley, Amos N. Robinson.
Dallas, No. 228—Joseph H. Morris.
Duck Springs, No. 231—Samuel W. Funderburg.
Fairmount, No. 238—Alfred P. Miller, John A. Wiggin, John D. Hide, Ingram Spence, Charles P. Davis, James E. Wilson.
Bowen, No. 240—James M. Dodds.
Ramer, No. 243—James L. Soles.
Harrison, No. 246—C. M. Carlisle, C. S. Carlisle, R. L. Gibson, J. B. Whitehead, W. H. Wilson, J. M. Wilson, R. C. Flowers, J. M. Jones, J. R. Whitehead, J. P. Stephens, Holly Boutwell, E. M. Simmons, J. M. Gibson, J. S. Perdue, William Huggins, J. A. Stripling.
Seddon, No. 247—William A. Murchison, Henry G. Crump, Robert C. Chancy, Hugh Callaway.
Amand, No. 250—Francis A. Gulledge.
Northport, No. 252—John A. Lafoy.
Rose Hill, No. 253—Travis W. Straughn, James A. Stewart, John F. Lowman.
Ervin, No. 257—V. T. Davis, James B. Sides, James R. Fike.
Talladega, No. 261—William H. Burr, William S. Griffiths, Charles A. Rose.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—John E. McLeskey, Martin Armstrong, John H. Snead, S. R. McClung
Forest Home, No. 270—Isaac F. Betts, Robert B. Calloway.
Pea River, No. 271—William W. Falkner, Stephen Smith, Calvin Boutwell, Thomas J. Smith.
Arlington, No. 272—Frederick Scarsbrook.
Frankfort, No. 275—William C. Malone, James R. Taylor.
Larkinsville, No. 277—Claiborne W. Hunt.

Northern, No. 278—John W. Dunn.
Springville, No. 280—John W. Aikin, James P. Pearson.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281—John W. Shoemaker, John L. Williams.
Georgiana, No. 285—Calvin R. Powell, John M. Sims.
Walker, No. 286—William Compte.
Gillespie, No. 290—Thomas H. Enis.
Norris, No. 301—Charles R. Cochran, Henry H. Brown.
Winfield, No. 304—Thomas C. Williams.
Central City, No 305—Robert D. Jackson.
Holly Grove, No. 323—James H. Cowan, James S. Riddle.
Viola, No. 324—Emery J. Cosby, Allen H. Morris, James Newman, Daniel T. Sellers.
Oliver, No. 334—George C. Hawkins.
Nanafalia, No. 335—John W. Privett, Alexander Green.
Johnson, No. 337—Joseph O. Lawrence, William DeLoach.
Georgiana Davis, No. 338—Joseph B. Edwards.
Hamilton, No. 344—William A. Hull, William R. Self, Uriah Wilson, John T. Carpenter, Charles E. Mitchell.
Echo, No. 345—Alexander Outlaw.
Hurtsboro, No. 346—Jabez B. Banks, Milton W. Tarver, John W. Pace, George W. Smith, Joseph Lyon, George E Robinson.
Bienville, No. 348—Judson J. Elliott.
Ozark, No. 349—Jesse Barnes, William O. Barber, John H. Long, William J. Glennon.
Wilson Williams, No. 351—David Lawler, James W. Dunagan.
Heaton, No. 354—A. J. Chappell.
Van Buren, No. 355—John T. Reagan, Andrew W. Dilbeck.
Ashford, No. 356—William D. Jordan.
Scottsboro, No. 359—Edward R. Smith, A. T. Hays.
Chester, No. 363—P. O'Brian, James T. Pierce, John D. Collins, John Mathews.
Pleasant Site, No. 364—Rome Pickens, Lewis Mitchell, John A. Denton.
Cotaco, No. 366—Amos E. Tyler, Jesse Merritt, Poke D. Merritt, James M. Thomason, P. A. Barnard.
Chandler, No. 367—William Hamilton, William H. Howel.
Athelstan, No. 369—John Alston, William H. McIntosh.
Goliad, No. 370—David B. Anderson, John D. Terrell, William Moulton, Mathew McCubrie, William Park.
Russellville, No. 371—James S. Grisham.
Lake City, No. 377—John M. Brown, James E. Savage.
Robert E. Lee, No. 379—William T. Allen.
Ohatchee, No. 380—John Putnam.
Attalla, No. 383—Benjamin F. Owen, Thomas G. Scott, John C. Smith, Marshal E. Dozier, David A. Morton.

Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—J. T. Hand, H. B. Wheelock, A. R. Edmonds, Randolph Smith, D. J. Fox, J. T. Mullens, S. Waterstone.

Trinity, No. 386—John H. Kitchen, Samuel L. Kitchen, Rufus P. Aday, William R. Crow, Elisha L. Hill.

Newburgh, No. 388—Samuel F. Mathews, James E. Smith.

North Border, No. 391—James R. Sandlin.

Hickory Flat, No. 392—William G. Phillips, Green L. Carmichael.

Valley Head, No. 394—John Cocheran, William C. D. Cook, W. J. Day.

Falkville, No. 396—James F. Morris.

Black Oak, No. 397—Jacob B. Wilbanks.

Hartselle, No. 398—John Frymire.

Haw Ridge, No. 399—Henry R Powell.

Grady, No. 404—John B. Tate.

Pondtown, No. 409—Joseph T. Brown, Hudson L. Brown, William H. Cox, Alexander Slater, William J. Hall.

Oak Level, No. 415—George Laminack, Henry C. Grubbs.

Williamsburg. No. 416—Robert L. Smith.

Hilton, No. 419—James W. Key, Armstrong Key, John T. Beddingfield, William P. Weston.

Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—O. W. Freeman, Peter Grover, John F. Holton, Thomas J. Morrow, Pleasant M. Williams.

Shorterville, No. 422—Bartlett H. McAllister, Jesse R. Roberts.

Clanton, No. 423—I. W. Gullahorn, Albert E. Bivings.

Temple, No. 425—Martin T. Hendrix.

Albertville, No. 430—M. F. Daniel, J. A. Brownlee, S. H. Nixon, George M. Uplain, J. H. D. Glanton.

Steel's Station, No. 432—William G. Day, Henry A. Palmer.

Andalusia, No. 434.—William Snider, William D. Hart, George W. Dunson.

Ware, No. 435—Hugh A. Wood.

Winston Star, No. 436—Joseph P. Casey.

Headland, No. 438—John W. Godwin.

Forney, No. 440—James W. King, James W. Baker.

Anniston, 443—J. F. Power, J. H. Gambrill, Craig Cofield, W. S. Witham, Thomas E. Haygood, Felix W. Foster, N. H. Ballard.

Calera, No. 445—B. J. Holcomb, J. R. Pratt, A. M. Sanders, J. A. Carwile.

Leeds, No. 446.—William F. Deshazo.

Coalburg, No. 448.—James Brammer.

Florida, No. 459—Clem Arnold, John V. Calhoun.

Dolomite, No. 452—William B. Wilson, Isaac Caldwell, Rufus T. Adcock.

Gibson, No. 453—J. W. Sheperd.

Lee, No. 454—Wiley W. Williams, Robert F. Ligon.

Sam Thompson, No. 456—John T. Hawkes, Ben F. Sharit.
Bessemer, No. 458—L. A. Hendon, John A. Perry, T. F. Robinson.
King Solomon, No. 460—Samuel F. Lacey.
Shiloh, No. 461—John W. Heatherly.
Corinthian, No. 462—Homer R. Stoughton.
Addison, No. 463—H. C. Johnson, S. H. Cantrell, Thomas J. Combs.
Haleysville, No. 464—Winfield S. Roden, Anderson Ward, Jonathan Davis, John B. Kidd, Francis M. McDonald, Thomas B. Carey, Wiley W. Davis, John J. Butler.
Bethany, No. 468—Charles W. Davis, Jesse G. Overstreet, W. T. Benson, John J. Lamberth.
Baileyton, No. 472—George C. Williams.
Stanton, No. 473—Samuel M. Adams.
Deatsville, No. 475—John Crosby, William B. Blackburn, S. W. Ferrell, W. O. Massingale, James M Escor, James I. Lamar, Daniel F. Berry, Robert C. Bazzell, William R. Frazier, Levi T. Braswell, James Bowers.
Avondale, No. 476—Rufus F. Wyatt, Alexander P. Odom, William S. McCurley, John M. Harris, Herbert L. Brown, Oliver Weiser.
Guin, No. 478—James W. Collins, Jeremiah F. Collins.
Rock Springs, No. 479—Thomas W. Smith.
East Lake, No. 480—Samuel W. LaRosse, James S Journagan, Samuel P. Lindsey, John F. Bondurant, Robert L. F. Mitchell, E. M. McDaniel.
Locust Fork, No. 481—L. M. Powell.
Millport, No. 482—J. P. Collins.
Davis Fraternal, No. 483—Charles Roland.
Monroe, No. 485—Alfred C. Hixon, Theophilus B. Bailey.
Cedar Bluff, No 486—John C. Hansen, Elijah S. Hardwick.
Luverne, No. 488—John D. Curtis, William J. Smith.
New Decatur, No. 491—James M. Grimes
Ashford, No. 493—William W. Allen, Benjamin J. Waller, William C. Marsh.
Carbon Hill, No. 494—Titus Davis, James B. Robertson.
Mount Pinson, No. 495—J. W Price, W. H. Chapel.
Bremen, No. 496—Henry M. Gibbs.
Bay Minette, No 498—Millard M. Odom.
Cleveland, No. 499—Alexander J. Gilbraith.
Caldwell, No. 502—W M. Eulans.
Sheffield, No. 503—Arthur R Langley, Frank Hostler, William H. Cummings, John W. Jackson, Edwin F. Ligon, Joseph Doll, Albert V. Johnson, Hugh A. Blair, Alpheus D. Stuart, Andrew J. Stiffler.
Midland City, No. 504—W. H. Griffin, J. J. Rivenbock.

Irondale, No. 506—William F. McAbee, William T. Reed.

George Morrow, No. 507—William M. Hullett, Pinkey W. Cowden, Austin A. Miles, Lemuel K. Rooker, William O. Hullett, Darius Smith.

Mount Signal, No. 508—William T. Smith.

Johns, No. 511—Ernest Peterman, Cicero Y. Parsons, Robert Freeman, Edward Lewis.

Cunningham, No. 512—Hugh K. Archibald.

Morrow, No. 513—Jesse E. Robbins, Samuel Griscom.

Magnolia, No 516—D. L. Loller, John Patilloe, William Hildebrand.

Hewitt, No. 519—Ransom D. Jeffcoats, James I. Massey, William Askew.

Woodlawn Fraternal, 525—Josiah H Freeman.

Hackleburgh, No. 526—Daniel A. Cantrell.

Charlton, No. 528—Samuel A. Hanna, Mitchel A. Smith.

Whitfield, No. 533—William A. Gray, John J. McClure, James M. Ridenger, William H. Spruell.

Spring Hill, No. 536—R. C. Flowers.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

Macon, No. 7—Jordan W. Council, September 28, 1893.
Farrar, No. 8—James T. DeJonett, August 2, 1894.
Abner L. Stokes, September 25, 1893.
Montgomery, No. 11—Simon Simon, December 2, 1893.
Reuben W. Sharp, May 8, 1894.
Leopold Waldman, May 11, 1894.
David B. Hishman, June, 1894.
Athens, No. 16—William A. Hine, February 5, 1894.
St. Albans, No. 22—Malcolm H. McNeill, October 7, 1893; age 81.
Dale, No. 25—O'Gwynn Coleman, January 17, 1894.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Charles A. Patterson, December 1, 1893.
Philip H. Sims, December 27, 1893.
Seaborn A. Driver, March 13, 1894.
Burr C. Warner, April 22, 1894.
Autauga, No. 31—C. C. Howard, November 1, 1893.
Thomas J. Motley, January 23, 1894.
Ebenezer C. Stewart, June 18, 1894.
Washington, No. 36—Richard H. Ross, January 1, 1894.
Henry H. Russell, March 2, 1894.
Washington A. Gilbert, August 30, 1894.
Wetumpka, No. 39—McKinney Thomas, Sr., April 4, 1894.
William S. Penick, August 2, 1894.
Mobile, No. 40—John P. Emrich, August 6, 1894.
William H. Gasque, October 18, 1893.
Livingston, No. 41—Lemuel F. Whitehead, June 9, 1894.
Hiram, No. 42—William H. Forney, January 20, 1894.
John H. Crawford, January 28, 1894.
Harmony, No. 46—Junius Jordan, December 7, 1893.
Greening, No. 53—William Beard, November 1, 1893.
Hector M. Rumbley, December 2, 1893.
Alfred S Hudson, April 30, 1894.
John B. Boykin, April 21, 1894.
Mount Moriah, No. 55—Silas M. Story, December 24, 1893; age, 74.
Joseph D. Ball, 1894.

Troy, No. 56—Elias R. Moore, May 9, 1894
Tuskegee, No. 57—William G. Brewer, June 19, 1894.
Benton, No 59—Lewis L. Pierce, July 3, 1894; age, 76.
St. Johns, No. 62—Thomas W Brown, October 23, 1894.
Social, No. 63—James M Tarver, March 31, 1894; age, 73.
William K. Norton, August 12, 1894; age, 73.
Howard, No 69—Victor A. Garrell.
Central, No. 70—John D McMath, September 25 1893.
Edward G. Walker, December 27, 1893.
Edward C. Seal, January 31, 1894.
Tohopeka No. 71—Toliver M. Gray, March 3, 1894.
Widow's Son, No. 72—Enoch A. Albritton, March 19, 1894; age, 60.
Solomon, No. 74—John H. Barnes. August 19, 1894.
Cokerville, No. 75—John D. Letcher, January 26, 1894.
Nelson Mixon, March 9, 1894.
Crozier, No. 78—George B. Hudson, January 22, 1894.
John T. Ward, December 27 1893.
Fredonia, No. 79—David R Coleman, August 20, 1894.
Wilcox, No. 80—Robert H. McBride, January 9, 1894· age 59.
Joseph B. McWilliams, February 5, 1894; age, 57.
Barvil Haddon, April 22, 1894; age, 96.
Friendship, No. 83—J C. Lea, February 24, 1894.
Henry, No. 91—William G Davison, May 13, 1894
Sawyer, No 93—Wallace W. Dobson, January 12 1894.
Danville, No. 95—J. Boswell, September 2, 1893.
McCrosky Morris.
Crowley Jones.
Claiborne Anderson, May 26 1894.
Tuckabatchie, No. 96—George C. Benton, November 4, 1894: age, 71.
Shiloh, No. 105—S A. Nelms, November 23, 1893.
Forest Hill, No. 110—Thomas W. Shockley, December 18, 1893.
Notasulga, No. 119—J. J. Bafford, January, 1894.
J. S. Zachery, May, 1894.
John, C. H.
Henry Rowell, April, 1894.
William F. Kelley, July, 1894.
Camp Hill, No. 120—Andrew J. Sims, June 12, 1894
Coffeeville, No 122—John Pace, August 5, 1894; age, 88
Herndon, No. 125—Celestial Williams, June 1, 1894
Bolivar, No. 127—John F Anderson, January 1 1894.
Augustus Gunter, May 5 1894.
Bradford L. Davis May 6 1894.

Loachapoka, No. 133—William B. Hammock, November 14, 1893; age, 77.
Columbia, No. 135—Andrew C. Fulmore, November 11, 1893.
Charles L. Freeman, May 6, 1894.
Baldwin, No. 142—Samuel W. Jones, May 22, 1894.
Chambers, No. 149—Christopher Columbus February 9, 1894.
Monroeville, 153—Samuel Kelley, November 16, 1893; age, 94.
Nixburgh, No. 154—John C. Forbes.
Hardy Daniel.
J. I. M. Willis.
Penick, No. 161—C. P. Sanford, March 20, 1894.
Hendrix, No. 162—Abram G. Morrow, January 3, 1894.
LeRoy E. Davis, May 13, 1894.
Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163—William R. Phillips, September 4, 1894.
Elba, No. 170—James R. Sanders, June 1, 1894.
Sampson B. Harper, June 25, 1894.
Fellowship, No. 172—Richard C. Brandon, April 24, 1894; age, 81.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—Arthur S Stewart, September 19 1893
Aberfoil, No. 181—Isham Phillips, December 27, 1893.
Clintonville, No. 188—Nathan B. Peacock, January 11, 1894
Tombigbee, No. 190—John W. Jones, May 12, 1894.
Chattahoochee, No. 192—Henry C. Hudson, January 17, 1894
Hopewell, No. 193—Clark Frizzle, April 6, 1894; age, 62.
Kiligee, No. 199—Berry Stacks, April 14 1894
LaPine, No. 201—Franklin Walker, November 18, 1893.
Alexandria, No. 208—Elbert G. Morris, June, 1894
Putnam, No. 212—William H. Osburn, December 12, 1892
Sam Dixon, No. 218—Andrew J. Chisolm, October 30, 1893.
John P. Savage, March 5, 1894.
James L. Sutherlin, March 18 1894.
Louisville, No. 225—Daniel C. McEachan, March 17, 1894; age, 73.
Santa Fe, No. 226—Nathan McMullen, July 9, 1894.
Bexar, No. 230—Bazzle Weatherford, September 2, 1894.
Duck Springs, No. 231—James A. Reeves, February 24, 1894.
Gadsden, No. 236—Ed G. Bevens, August 20, 1894.
John T. Cathey, April 3, 1894.
Alford H. Fitts, July 28, 1894.
Myron E. Lane, July 4, 1894.
Charles Smith, May 4, 1894.
William Sandford, July 31, 1894.
William B. Wynn.

Bowen, No. 240—William J. Stevens, June 17, 1894.
Coosa, No. 242—Oceola A. Collier, July 14, 1894; age, 23.
Harrison, No. 246—George E. Spencer, May 25, 1894.
Siddon, No. 247—Henry M. Abercrombie, November 25, 1893.
Northport, No. 252—Thomas N. Nays, April, 1894.
Rose Hill, No. 253—Seabron A. Dauphin, January 31, 1894.
James A. Chapman, July 22, 1894.
Gaylesville, No 256—Daniel B. Bell, March 1, 1894.
Samuel M. Simmons, July 12, 1894.
Ebenezer Cunningham, May 2, 1894.
Talladega, No. 261—John B. Huey, March 15, 1894.
Arthur Bingham, May 29, 1894.
J. W. A. Wright, August 11, 1894.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—Hiram Reese, January 17, 1894.
William B. Brown, January 28, 1894.
John D. Amberson, June 30, 1894.
Rufus Evans, March 4, 1894.
Frankfort, No. 275—James W. Miller, February 19, 1894.
Bullock, No. 276—Raiford S. Booth, March 14 1894.
Calvin C. Colque, September 7, 1894.
Northern, No 278—William B. Collins, January 11, 1894.
Charles Latham, January 6, 1894.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281—James H. Moore, March 21, 1894.
Georgiana, No. 285—Jonathan E. Bell, March 13, 1894.
Walker, No. 286—Aaron Acton, December 26, 1893.
Gillespie, No. 290—John W. R Bailey, October 25, 1893; age, 68.
Fort Deposit, No. 291—Stephen Bishop, April 14, 1894.
Norris, No. 301—Elisha Godwin.
Central City, No 305—Edwin W. North, October 8, 1893.
Holly Grove, No. 323—Henry B. Taylor, June 15, 1894.
Clear Creek, No. 340—William Baughn, April 14 1894.
Echo, No. 345—Calvin Banes, January 2, 1894; age, 76.
John W. Stuckey, January 10, 1894; age, 78.
Alexander Speares, March 8, 1894; age, 34.
Bienville, No. 348—William Turner, February 16, 1894.
Ozark, No. 349—John W Dowling, December 14, 1893.
Rock Mills, No. 353—John Holder, July 22, 1894.
Heaton, No. 354—J J. Coats, July 4, 1894.
Van Buren, No. 355—James Chastain, December 9, 1893.
Alexander Stewart, May 2, 1894.
Ashland, No. 356—Thomas Jordan, May 6, 1894.

Barbour, No. 358—Columbus C. Beatty, May 11, 1894.
Frank M. Arxford, August 8, 1894.
Scottsboro, No. 359—Benjamin F. Tipton, October 20, 1893.
Elijah B. Ligon, July 5, 1894.
Robert Ross, July 15, 1894.
Robert C. Ross, February 4, 1894.
Chester, No. 363—Rufus W. King, November 4, 1893.
Otho Ward, November 9, 1893.
Russellville, No. 371—William M. Hurst, February 4, 1894.
William H. Hill, November.
Lake City, No. 377—Daniel D. Roberts, June 11, 1894.
Ohatchee, No. 380—W. R. Akridge, November 13, 1894.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—W. M. Baskin, May 14, 1894.
J. A. Kelley, June 24, 1894.
W. L. Gude, September 7, 1894.
Newburgh, No 388—William Henley, January 28, 1894; age, 79.
Valley Head, No. 394—Joseph L. Gardner, November 13, 1893.
Hartselle, No 398—Henry J. Halbrooks, February 1, 1894.
Hanceville, No. 400—W. J Murphree, February 1894.
John Mitchell, August 14, 1894.
William E Basinger, October 13, 1894.
Childersburg, No. 403—Abram Shealy, January 16, 1894; age, 79.
Grady, No. 404—Stephen L. Ethindyn, May 10, 1894; age, 75.
Jemison, No. 411—William W. Adams, January 12, 1894.
Amberson, No. 412—Bazil Davis, June 13, 1894; age, 79.
Oak Level, No. 415—John T. Grimes February 9, 1894.
Clanton, No. 423—David A. White, May 30, 1894.
Temple, No. 425—Peter W. Nichols, May 30, 1894.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—Jesse J. Jordan, June 2, 1894.
Headland, No 438—Dock M. Baker, January 23, 1894.
Forney, No 440—Andrew C. Grimes, May 13, 1894.
Anniston, No 443—Lewis Jemison, October 27, 1893.
Simon Katzenstein, January 28, 1894.
Allsboro, No. 444—Thomas E. Martin, February 26, 1894.
Lee, No. 454—J. W. R Williams, January 30, 1894.
Sam Thompson, No 456—A. J. Crocker, September, 1894.
Hardy Howle, No. 459—Thomas M. Hays, January 5, 1894.
King Solomon, No. 460—John Bickle, July 18 1894.
Corinthian, No. 462—John A. Seale, December 27, 1893.
Baileyton, No. 472—William Howell, April 18, 1894.
Stanton, No. 473—Rolly Latham, September 10, 1894.

Avondale No. 476—William A. Ricketts, November 24, 1893; age, 57.
Renfroe, No. 477—Wellborn T. Smith, September 11, 1894.
James M. Freeze, December 29, 1893.
East Lake, No. 480—Robert W. Huey, December 28, 1893.
Lebanon, No. 484—William L. Pounds, June 30, 1894.
Monroe, No. 485—Arthur Foster, July 28, 1894; age, 72.
Cedar Bluff, No. 486—William Livingston, July 31, 1894.
Burnt Corn, No. 489—Amos P. Thames, January 26, 1894.
Carbon Hill, No. 494—James D. Lane, April 10, 1894.
Mount Pinson, No. 495—Perry Palmer, February 19, 1894.
W. F. Posey, June 19, 1894.
James C. Taylor, November 9, 1894.
Cleveland, No. 499—Isaac M. Nesmith, April 21, 1894.
George Morrow, No. 507—Henderson D. Cowden, February 27, 1894.
Reuben Little, May 22, 1894.
John T. Landrum, July 1, 1894.
East Bend, No 517—Benjamin Roberts, December 9, 1893; age, 80.
Davis, No 518—John W. Thompson, June 23, 1894
Gurley, No 521—Charles J. Jones, October 28, 1893.
Myles J. Greene, No. 530—George W. Wheeler, September 27, 1893.
Whitfield, No. 533—Henry H. Cheatham, May 28, 1894.
Bangor, No. 535—Jacob C. Nichols, December 17, 1893.
Enon, No. 537—D. M. McNiel, April 29, 1894.

REGISTER OF LODGES.

REGISTER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

No	NAME.	LOCATION	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
1	Hellon	Huntsville	Madison	Huntsville	Thomas J Taylor	Leroy M. Peevey	2nd Tuesday
3	Alabama	Perdue Hill	Monroe	Perdue Hill	Isaac D. Roberts	John A. Savage	Sat on or bf fm
4	Rising Virtue	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Charles N Maxwell	oseph H. Tyler	4th Wednesday
6	Moulton	Moulton	Lawrence	Moulton	DeWitt C White	H. G. Almon	4th Saturday
7	Macon	Grove Hill	Clarke	Grove Hill	Wm. W. Daffin	Love N. Pugh	4th Saturday
8	Farrar	Elyton	Jefferson	Elyton	Richard N. Hawkins	Horace J. Salter	1st Fri at night
9	Gilead	Butler	Choctaw	Butler	Benjamin H. Warren	Eli J. Frui-ter	3rd Sat 10:00 a m
10	Royal White Heart	Clayton	Barbour	Clayton	Bunyan Davis	Thomas D. Grubbs	2 and 4 Monday
11	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	Jacob Peiperman	1 & 2 Mon eve's
14	Florence	Florence	Lauderdale	Florence	Mason B. Shelton	J. F. Martin	1st Friday
16	Athens	Athens	Limestone	Athens	Ben Lee Allen	Charles A Arnett	1st Mon at night
22	St Albans	Lin en	Marengo	Linden	Samuel G. Woolf	Charles B. Cleveland	1st Saturday
24	George Washington	Clinton	Greene	Clinton	Calvin Upchurch	Phelan Eatman	2nd Saturday
25	Dale	Camden	Wilcox	Camden	John B Christian	Thomas S. Caldwell	Fri bf full moon
26	LaFayette	Greensboro	Hale	Greensboro	D. P. Christenberry	Wm E. W. Yerby	3rd Tuesday
27	Selma Fraternal	Selma	Dallas	Selma	Edward S. Gatchell	W. Starr	1st & 3rd Mon
29	Rising Sun	Decatur	Morgan	Decatur	Frank Turpin	Thomas S. Turley	2nd Tue eve
31	Autauga	Autaugaville	Autauga	Autaugaville	William S Pou	Jas. M. Thompson	Last Sat ea mo
36	Washington	Tuscumbia	Colbert	Tuscumbia	John A Lassiter	Jas. H Simpson	2nd Saturday
37	Courtland	Courtland	Lawrence	Courtland	Marcolm J. Gilchrist	Wm. F. Simmons	1st Tuesday
39	Wetumpka	Wetumpka	Elmore	Wetumpka	George F. Sedberry	Thomas J. Williams	Saturday bf fm
40	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Oscar J Cohen	James W. Little	2nd Tuesday
41	Livingston	Livingston	Sumter	Livingston	Chas. J. Brockway	John H. Norville	4th Fri in evr m
42	Hiram	Jacksonville	Calhoun	Jacksonville	Henry F. Montgomery	John T. Jelks	4st and 3rd Mon
43	Leighton	Leighton	olbert	Leighton	P N G Rand	Wm. McCormick	Thu union orbffm
44	Gaston	Warsaw	Sumter	Warsaw	Clarence Grove	Paul Fulton	1st Wednesday
46	Harmony	Eufaula	Barbour	Eufaula	G. L. Comer	C. H. Beach	2 & 4 Thu eve
49	Demopolis	Demopolis	Marengo	Demopolis	Norman G Winn	Goodman G. Sharpe	2d and 4th Mon
50	Union	Uniontown	Perry	Uniontown	Louis G. Adler	Junie Harwood	2d Tuesday eve
52	New Market	New Market	Madison	Plevna	James R. Walker	Japheth A. Walker	2d and 4th Sat
53	Greening	Evergreen	Conecuh	Evergreen	Henry A. Shields	Wm. H. Hawkins	3d Saturday eve
54	Amity	Eutaw	Greene	Eutaw	John R. Taylor	James O. Banks, Jr.	1st Monday
55	Mt. Moriah	Pickensville	Pickens	Pickensville	John E. McGee	John E Wilkins	2d Wednesday
56	Troy	Troy	Pike	Troy	Edmond H. Johnson	Charles F. White	1st and 3rd Sat
57	Tuskegee	Tuskegee	Ma on	Tuskegee	Sydney B Paine	Simon Marx	1st and 3rd Mon
59	Benton	Benton	Lowndes	Benton	Wm. H. May	Leon Hess	1st Friday
61	Tompkinsville	Tompkinsville	Choctaw	Pennington	Thomas N. Couch	Wm. H. Simmons	1st Saturday
62	St. Johns	Union Springs	Bullock	Union Springs	James B. Hunter	Frank Anderson	1st and 3d Fri

63	Social	Enon	Bullock	Enon	J. B. Banks	A. A. Persons	3 Friday
64	Eureka	Greenville	Butler	Greenville	Wade F. Shell	Wm. T. Dunklin	Fri bf 2nd Sun
65	C. P. Whitt	Bell's Church	Dallas	Brown's	Joseph A. Groves	Wm. C. Whitt	3rd Saturday
67	Hampden Sidney	Robinson's Sp's	Elmore	Prattville	Edwin H. Robinson	Samuel H. Gibbons	3rd Saturday
68	Halsey	Jernigan	Russell	Jernigan	Edward W. P Chapman	Matthew L. Chatt	4th Saturday
69	Howard	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Philip C. Candidus	Gifford E Gray	1st and 3rd Tues
70	Central	Montevallo	Shelby	Montevallo	Newton Eddings	Stephen F. Dill	Sat bf f moon
71	Tohopeka	Dadeville	Tallapoosa	Dadeville	James M Smith	James H. Lowry	3 Saturday
72	Widow's Son	Snow Hill	Wilcox	Furman	George A. Barge	Elkana Burson	Sat bf full moon
74	Solomon	La Fayette	Chambers	La Fayette	Calvin J Burden	James W. Smith	1st and 3rd Mon
75	C kerville	Bethlehem Ch	Monroe	Simukinsville	Albert K. McKenzie	William R. Chapman	Sat bf 1st Sun
76	Auburn	Auburn	Lee	Auburn	H. Clay Armstrong	Jno. M. Thomas	1st and 3rd Fri
78	Crozier	White Plains	Chambers	White Plains	Andrew M. Whiteside	Jno. C. Watson	Sat bf 3rd Sun
79	Fredonia	Fredonia	Calhoun	Stroud	Andrew J. Thompson	Thomas G. Crowder	4th Saturday
80	Wilcox	Allenton	Wilcox	Allenton	Henry E. Valtz	Eugene I. McBryde	Fri on or bf f m
83	Friendship	Centreville	Bibb	Harrisburg	James N. C. Brown	Joseph P. Harris	1st Saturday
84	Erophotic	Braggs	Lowndes	Braggs	Oliver G. Bruner	Eben D. Lavender	Sat bf full moon
88	Meridian Sun	Pleasant Hill	Dallas	Pleasant Hill	Wm. R Hardy	Dan'l B. Edwards	Friday bf full m
89	Prattville	Prattville	Autauga	Prattville	Robert L. Ward	William H. Armstrong	Sat on or bf f m
90	Pfister	McKinley	Marengo	McKinley	Jno H. Bohanan	James G. Kelley	1st Wednesday
91	Henry	Abbeville	Henry	Abbeville	J. Webb Foster	Thomas A. Traywick	2nd and 4th Wed
93	Sawyer	Wedowee	Randolph	Wedowee	James P. D Murphy	Robert I. West	2nd and 4th Sat
95	Danville	Danville	Morgan	Danville	John Dutton	Simeon P Lovelady	4th Saturday
96	Tuckabatchee	Crawford	Russell	Crawford	Benj F. Prince	Thomas Wooldridge	2nd and 4th Sat
97	Lozobatchie	Goshen	Cherokee	Spring Garden	Hampton W. Glover	James R. Livingston	3rd Satu day
98	Fulton	Orrville	Dallas	Orrville	John H. Rogers	Jno R Carter	3rd Friday
101	Hartwell	Oxford	Calhoun	Oxford	Thomas M. Draper	James C. Wright	4th Monday
104	Good Samaritan	Dudleyville	Tallapoosa	Butteston	James M Boon	Joel A. G Fuller	Sat bf 1st Sun
105	Shiloh	Hampden	Marengo	Vineland	Henry C. Dismukes	Joseph E Smyly	3rd Saturday
106	Hermon	Sumterville	Sumter	Sumterville	Joseph R. Ramsey	William H. Brown	Wed bf full m
107	Choctaw	Pushmataha	Choctaw	Pushmataha	Joseph M. Gilder	William N. Horn	4th Saturday
110	Forest Hill	Pleasant Grove	Pickens	Mantua	James M. Goodson	Louis A. Lavender	2nd Saturday
111	Sylvan	Sylvan	Tuscaloosa	Sylvan	Thaddeus C Willingham	John F. Townsend	3rd Saturday
112	Dean	Brooklyn	Conecuh	Brooklyn	James K. Kendall	Samuel J Feagin	2nd Saturday
116	DeKalb	Lebanon	DeKalb	Lebanon	Richard Chitwood	James B. Bruce	1st Saturday
119	Notasulga	Notasulga	Macon	Notasulga	George W. Hardy	Thomas W. Duke	2nd and 4th Sat
120	Camp Hill	Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Camp Hill	John W Pinnell	Benjamin C. Pinnell	2nd Saturday
122	Coffeeville	Coffeeville	Clarke	West Bend	John W. Fluker	Andrew J. Pace	1st Saturday
123	Havana	Havana	Hale	Havana	Robert A. Owens	Thomas R. Geddie	1st Wednesday
125	Herndon	Union	Green	Union	W. J N. Taylor	J. M. Brown, Jr.	4th Saturday
126	Mortimer Reeder	Roxana	Lee	Roxana	H H. Burns	Jno. L. Stewart	1s and 3rd Sat
127	Bolivar	Stevenson	Jackson	Stevenson	L. G Wilson	Nathaniel C. Alston	1 and 3 Fri eve
129	Geneva	Geneva	Geneva	Eunola	Archibald M. L Douglas	Franklin W. Ward	2nd and 4th Sat
131	Yorkville	Yorkville	Pickens	Stafford	Samuel C Nabers	Jno. W. Cox	1st Saturday

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132	Roanoke	Roanoke	Randolph	Roanoke	John A. Walden	R. Fletcher Meacham	2nd & 4th Thu's
133	Loachapoka	Loachapoka	Lee	Loachapoka	Jesse O. Warren	William W. David	Tue ni,3Sat af n
134	Wiley	Post Oak	Bullock	Post Oak	Turner J. Bates	James T. Brown	1st & 3rd Sat
135	Columbia	Columbia	Henry	Columbia	T. P. McGriff	Walter A. Brown	2d Fri & 4th Sat
136	Unity	L'wer Pe'h Tree	Wilcox	Lower PeschTr'e	Kossuth A. Mayer	James W. Gibson	Sat on or bf fm
137	Rockford	Rockford	Coosa	Rockford	Wm. J. Peddy	Sincler M. Suttle	Sat. bf 3 Sunday
140	Shelby	Columbiana	Shelby	Columbiana	John A. West	Isaac D. Mason	Last Sat night
142	Baldwin	Stockton	Baldwin	Stockton	William E. Bryant	Clarence S. Tompkins	2 Saturday ngh
143	Burleson	Burleson	Franklin	Burleson	William J. Thorn	Robert J. White	1 Saturday
145	Fraternity	Blountsville	Blount	Blountsville	Franklin N. Hudson	Jackson L. Montgomery	1 Saturday
146	Missouri	Perote	Bullock	Perote	Wm. E. Starke	William A. Walker	1 and 3 Saturd'y
147	Rogersville	Rogersville	Lauderdale	Oliver	James P. Jones	Daniel Morrison	1st Saturday
148	Cold Water	Woodstock	Bibb	Woodstock	James H. Ellis	Elisha S. Strickland	3 Saturday
149	Chambers	Milltown	Chambers	Happy Land	James D. Elder	James Richards	4 Saturday
151	Bladon Springs	Bladon Springs	Choctaw	Bladon Springs	Robt. M. Hearin	K. A. Gilberg	3 Saturday
153	Monroeville	Monroeville	Monroe	Monroeville	W. W. McMillin	F. M. Jones	Sat before 3 Sun
154	Nixburg	Nixburg	Coosa	Nixburg	R. S. Penton	F. L. Parker	Sat before 1 Sun
158	Maysville	Maysville	Madison	Maysville	Thaddeus B. Connally	Kibble T. Daniel	Fri bef're f m
161	Penick	Eclectic	Elmore	Eclectic	Eli Haynie	John B. Land	Sat before 4 Sun
162	Hendrix	Plantersville	Dallas	Plantersville	Samuel G. Todd	Thomas M. Cook	2 Saturday
163	Fay'tv'le Authentic	Fayetteville	Talladega	Fayetteville	Oliver P. Looney	Martin Taylor	2 Saturday
168	Mount Hope	Mount Hope	Lawrence	Landersville	George W. Jackson	James H. Wear	Sat before 3 Sun
170	Elba	Elba	Coffee	Elba	William H. Chapman	Robert Harper	1 Saturday
171	Clopton	Ariosto	Dale	Ariosto	Andrew. J. Batchelor	J. Matt Williams	2 and 4 Saturd'y
172	Fellowship	Reform	Pickens	Gordo	Elias A. Brown	Joseph A. Crocker	4 Saturday
173	Andrew Jackson	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Charles R. Westcott	John D. Carter	1 and 3 Tues eve
177	Orion	Orion	Pike	Curry	Samuel J. Townsend	Chas. N. Mallett	Sat before 2 Sun
178	DeSotoville	DeSotoville	Choctaw	DeSotoville	William A. Brown	Joseph H. Bryan	3 Saturday
180	Mount Hilliard	Mount Hilliard	Bullock	Mount Hilliard	Elijah M. McCreless	James E. Jenkins	2 and 4 Saturd'y
181	Aberfoil	Aberfoil	Bullock	Aberfoil	Charles Crawley	Roderick Bethune	3 Saturday
184	Brundidge	Brundidge	Pike	Brundidge	Calvin McSwain	Howell Foreman	3 Saturday
185	Mt. Eagle	New Site	Tallapoosa	New Site	Joseph M. Amason	John O. Davis	4 Saturday
186	Cataula	Ashville	St. Clair	Ashville	James T. Greene	David E. Cason	1 Thursday
187	Land Mark	Knoxville	Greene	Knoxville	James H. May	John S. Colvin	4 Saturday
188	Clintonville	Clintonville	Coffee	Clintonville	Benjamin F. Warren	Alfred McGee	4 Saturday
189	Delta	Kiser Hill	Choctaw	Lusk	Francis A. Tate	John Hill	1 Friday
190	Tombigbee	Jefferson	Marengo	Jefferson	Charles B. Whitfield	Lawrence J. Pace	3 Saturday
191	Brush Creek	Brush Creek	Perry	Morgan Springs	T. F. Hall	B. F. Gray	Sat eve bf f m

192	Chatahoochee	Berlin	Chambers	River View	Felix W. Shank	Francis A. Calhoun	2nd and 4th Sat
198	Hopewell	Reynolds	Bullock	Reynolds	Christopher C. Baker	George Stowers	2nd and 4th Sat
197	Hillabee	Goodwater	Coosa	Goodwater	Francis M. Partridge	Angus R. Lauderdale	2nd Saturday
198	Caladonia	Gordon	Henry	Gordon	Edward F. Tuttle	Samuel J. Hall	2nd and 4th Sat
199	Kilgee	Chalabatchee	Elmore	Kent	T. J. McDonald	V. W. Mullins	3rd Saturday
200	Sylacauga	Sylacauga	Talladega	Sylacauga	Lewis H. Crumpler	George A. Conville	3rd Saturday
201	La Pine	La Pine	Crenshaw	Highland Home	Alpha Champion	Herbert H. Hines	2nd Saturday
207	Elkmont	Elkmont	Limestone	Elkmont	John W. Bridgeforth	Augustus F. Evans	Fri on or bf f m
208	Alexandria	Alexandria	Calhoun	Alexandria	Edward T. Clark	Bailey G. McClelen	1st Saturday
209	Marshall	Guntersville	Marshall	Guntersville	Wm. L. Thomason	Thomas B. Lusk	Sat eve o or b fm
210	Ebenezer	Harris	Barbour	Harris	H. L. Brannon	E. L. Graves	2nd and 4th Fri
211	York	Jasper	Walker	Jasper	Joseph A. Goodwin	John A. Gravel	2nd Fri at night
212	Putnam	Louina	Randolph	Louina	Joseph H. Mooty	Francis M. Hundley	3rd Saturday
214	Carrollton	Carrollton	Pickens	Carrollton	Wm. G. Robertson	James G. Longmire	3rd Saturday
218	Sam Dixon	Centre	Cherokee	Centre	George P. Smith	William H. Harwell	1st Thursday
219	Lineville	Lineville	Clay	Lineville	Robert D. Evans	James A. Bell	2nd Saturday
221	Tensaw	Montgom'y Hill	Baldwin	Tensaw	Marion Bryars	Robert W. Slaughter	4th Saturday
223	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Montgomery	Mt. Carmel	John C. Fonville	Joseph B. Stockard	2nd Saturday
224	Newton	Newton	Dale	Newton	Augustus C. Hayden	Cornelius V. Adkison	2nd and 4th Sat
225	Louisville	Louisville	Barbour	Louisville	Charles Chapel	Christopher M. Capel	1 and 3 Sat night
226	Santa Fe	Jackson	Clarke	Salitna	Lamertine O. Hicks	Thomas J. Prim	3rd Saturday
227	James Penn	Clopton	Dale	Clopton	William A. Arnold	Augustus S. Clarke	2nd and 4th Sat
228	Dallas	Chulafinne	Cleburne	Chulafinne	S. B. Gaston	William A. Striplin	3rd Saturday
230	Bexar	Bexar	Marion	Bexar	John Arnold	James T. Young	3rd Saturday
231	Duck Springs	Keener	Etowah	Keener	Francis M. Tabor	Walter F. Gilliland	4th Saturday
233	Sepulga	Starlington	Butler	Sepulga	Joseph M. Y. Sellers	Marion A. Ray	3rd Saturday
236	Gadsden	Gadsden	Etowah	Gadsden	George E. Christopher	Wm. B. Ford	2 and 4 Tues eve
238	Fairmount	Fairmount	Covington	River Falls	Zebulon Terry	Augustus W. Deens	2nd Saturday
240	Bowen	Whistler	Mobile	Whistler	Theodore Teideman	Thomas Halliwell	1st Thursday
242	Coosa	Buyckville	Elmore	Sykes Mills	Arthur F. Huff	Isaac C. Hall	2nd Saturday
243	Ramer	Ramer	Montgomery	Ramer	Anthony H. Sellers	Arthur L. Guice	1st and 3rd Sat
244	Dawson	Oakey Streak	Butler	Oakey Streak	James H. Shine	James C. Russell	1st and 3rd Sat
245	John Payne	Fernbank	Ramar	Fern Bank	Moses A. Taggart	George G. Weir	3rd Saturday
246	Harrison	Henderson	Pike	Henderson	Richard D. Windham	Jonathan D. McLendon	4th Saturday
247	Seddon	Seddon	St. Clair	Seddon	James D. Truss	John H. North	4th Sat o or b fm
248	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Henry	Lawrenceville	William L. McGee	William S. Corbitt	2nd Saturday
250	Amand	Coopers	Chilton	Verbena	Eliot E. Estus	Wilbur F. Claughton	4th Saturday
251	Camp Creek	Honoroville	Crenshaw	Honoroville	John A. Stringer	Julius M. Baxter	1st Saturday
252	Northport	Northport	Tuscaloosa	Northport	Zimri Shirley	Robert S. Cox	3rd Saturday
253	Rose Hill	Rose Hill	Covington	Rose Hill	Stephen W. Bryant	Simeon T. Dillard	2nd and 4th Sat
254	Quitman	East Geneva	Butler	Georgiana	Henry Green	Thomas M. J. Porter	4th Saturday
255	Gaylesville	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Gaylesville	John P. Farell	William G. Daniel	4th Saturday
257	Ervin	Holly Grove	Walker	Townley	James W. Davis	George G. Bogwell	Sat bf 4th Sun
261	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Thomas S. Plowman	Robert P. Henderson	1st and 3rd Fri

REGISTER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
264	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	Etowah	Walnut Grove	Jesse E. Murphree	Andrew J. Phillips	4th Saturday
265	Meridian	Meridianville	Madison	Bell's Factory	George C. Sanders	James M. Jones	1st Friday
266	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	Monroe	Mt. Pleasant	Francis J. Norris	Wm. A. Shomo	2nd Saturday
270	Forest Home	Forest Home	Butler	Forest Home	Rufus G. Shanks	Joseph P. Benson	Sat bf 1 Sunday
271	Pea River	Victoria	Coffee	Victoria	Wm. T. Chapman	Charles J. Windham	3rd Saturday
272	Arlington	Arlington	Wilcox	Kimbrough	Walter F. Fountain	Flavius F. Kimbrough	1st Friday
275	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	Frankfort	Wm. A. Agee	John R. Mattox	2nd Saturday
276	Bullock	Brantley	Crenshaw	Brantley	Samuel W. May	John W. Colquitt	3rd Saturday
277	Larkinsville	Larkinsville	Jackson	Larkinsville	James H. Boyd	Pleasant F. Cowart	2nd and 4th Sat
278	Northern	New Hope	Madison	New Hope	Joseph F. Ellett	Alvis Whited	Sat ev on or bfm
280	Springville	Springville	St. Clair	Springville	Basil M. Hill	Ira Spruiell	2nd and 3rd Sat
281	Charles Baskerville	Fayette C. H.	Fayette	Fayette C. H.	Terrell M. Reece	John R. Collins	2nd Saturday
285	Georgiana	Georgiana	Butler	Georgiana	A. L. Palmer	D. B. Taylor	1st and 3rd Sat
286	Walker	Arkadelphia	Blount	Sloan	Wm. G. Martin	Phillip Robins	1st Saturday
287	Clinton	Skipperville	Dale	Skipperville	John F. Lewis	Ellis M. Snell	2nd and 4th Sat
290	Gillespie	Handy	Fayette	Bankston	Freeman S. Jenkins	Rufus V. Jenkins	3rd Saturday
291	Fort Deposit	Fort Deposit	Lowndes	Fort Deposit	John F. Hattemer	William E. Clements	Fri bf 1 & 3 Sun
301	Norris	Brewton	Escambia	Brewton	John B. O'Bannon	Nicholas G. Schad	1st Saturday
304	Winfield	Winfield	Marion	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	Washington T. Musgrove	Sat bf 4 Sunday
305	Central City	Selma	Dallas	Selma	B. F. Tolar	Isaac Yaretzky	2nd Wednesday
315	Jonesboro	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	W. W. Moore	L. W. McAdory	2nd and 4th Fri
319	Cluttsville	Cluttsville	Madison	Cluttsville	Wm. D. Pettus	John F. Smith	4th Saturday
321	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Marion	Bear Creek	John R. Phillips	James J. Coats	1st Saturday
323	Holly Grove	Holly Grove	Jackson	Princeton	James N. Walker	Demetrius V. Enocks	2nd and 4th Sat
324	Viola	Chepultepec	Blount	Oneonta	Wm. J. Aldman	John H. Donehoo	1st Saturday
329	Madison Station	Madison Station	Madison	Madison	Seymore Doolittle	Arthur H. Lewis	3rd Saturday
331	Charity	Six Mile	Bibb	Six Mile	John C. Hicks	John H. Frost	3rd Saturday
332	Blue Eye	Lincoln	Talladega	Brunner	Joseph C. Wilson	John L. Finley	2nd Saturday
334	Oliver	Choctaw Corner	Clarke	Campbell	Travis L. Bedsole	John S. Henson	1st Saturday
335	Nanafalia	Nanafalia	Marengo	Nanafalia	Albert G. Westbrook	David P. Barr	3rd Saturday
337	Johnson	Mt. Ida	Crenshaw	Mt. Ida	Joel Nichols	Alvin C. Nichols	3rd Saturday
338	Georgiana Davis	Trussville	Jefferson	Trussville	Z. R. Day	Isaac Ellard	4th Saturday
340	Clear Creek	Lynn	Winston	Lynn	Joel M. Ward	Alvah R. Lackey	1st Saturday
341	Ragan	Iron City	Calhoun	Iron City	J. M. Busby	W. E. Bawling	4th Saturday
344	Hamilton	Hamilton	Marion	Hamilton	George N. Stokes	John F. Cooley	4th Saturday
345	Echo	Echo	Dale	Echo	Robert M. Daughtry	Wm. M. Miller	2nd and 4th Sat
346	Hurtsboro	Hurtsboro	Russell	Hurtsboro	Malachi L. Long	Jacob Kurniker	1st Thursday
348	Bienville	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Edward L. Merkel	Benton C. Rain	2 and 4 Tue eve

349	Ozark	Ozark	Dale	Ozark	Freb B. Cullens	Barton Garner	1st and 3rd Mon
350	Sipsey	Corinth	Tuscaloosa	North Port	Wiley McGee	James F. Williams	Sat before 1 Sun
351	Wilson Williams	Phœnix City	Lee	Phœnix City	Wm. G. Posey	Isaac I. Moses	2 & 4 Thu eve's
353	Rock Mills	Rock Mills	Randolph	Rock Mills	Wm. M. Allison	Wm. M Taylor	2nd and 4th Sat
354	Heaton	Graham	Randolph	Graham	Thomas J. Thomason	Willis W. Wiggins	2nd and 4th Sat
355	Van Buren	Collinsville	DeKalb	Collinsville	George W. Roberts, Sr	John B. Appleton	2 Fri at 1:00 pm
356	Ashland	Ashland	Clay	Ashland	George W. Mackey	Robert W. Manning	2nd and 4th Sat
357	Rutledge	Rutledge	Crenshaw	Rutl-dge	M. W Rushton	R. O. Meek	1st & 3rd Sat eve
358	Barbour	Hull	Tuscaloosa	Hull	John D. Blocker	John W. Auxford	3rd Saturday
359	Scottsboro	Scottsboro	Jackson	Scottsboro	Samuel W. Tate	Lorenzo D. Burgess	1st and 3rd Fri
361	Town Creek	Town Creek	Lawrence	Town Creek	James T. Smith	Wesley C. Bracken	4th Thursday
363	Chester	Warrior	Jefferson	Warrior	David B. Thompson	Marion E. Humphries	2nd and 4th Sat
364	Pleasant Site	Pleasant Site	Franklin	Pleasant Site	James T olding	Berry E. Finch	1st Saturday
365	Houston	Double Springs.	Winston.	Double Springs.	Wm. R. Bounds	Wm. R. Adkins	2nd Saturday
366	Cotaco	Skidm'n'sChapl	Morgan	Getup	Jefferson D. Culbreath	Alonzo Prince	Sat of f m or bf
367	Chandler	Edwardsville.	Cleburne	Edwardsville	Bluford B. Bridges	Charlie M Coggin	Tue after 1 Sun
368	Piedmont Fraternal.	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Joseph L. Baker	Elisha D. McClelen.	4th Saturday
369	Athelstan	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Robert L. Douglass	Hugh Parks Watson	Every Thu eve
370	Goliad	Eldridge	Walker	Eldridge	William Thorogood	J. C. R Webb	2nd Saturday
371	Russellville	Russellville	Franklin	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	James H. Drake	3rd Saturday
373	Bell's Landing	Buena Vista	Monroe	Buena Vista	Wm M. Hestle	George W. Lyon	Thu bef 2d Sun
375	Gainesville	Gainesville	Sumter	Gainesville	Charles H. Winston	August Schiffman	Mon bef full m
377	Lake City	Lake View.	Covington	Florila	Henry P. Miller	James T. Manning.	4th Saturday
378	Weogufka	Weogufka	Coosa	Weogufka	Charles M. Martin	Calvert C. Duke	1st Saturday
379	Robert E Lee	Pine Apple	Wilcox	Pine Apple	David C. Mims	N. B. Matthews	Sat on or bf f m
380	Ohatchee	Peek's Hill	Calhoun	Ohatchee	Green W. Duke	Samuel P Hagin	Sat before 2 Sun
381	E H. Cook	Gastonburg	Wilcox	Alberta	Lee McMillan	James C Gross	2nd Friday
383	Attalla	Attalla	Etowah	Attalla	James W. Penn	Harry C. Fariss	1st & 3d Tue eve
384	Birmingham Frat'al	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	James A. Downey	Phineas K. McMillen	2nd & 4th Mon
385	Geo giana	Georgiana	Butler	Georgiana	A. L. Palmer	D. B. Taylor	
386	Trinity	Trinity	Morgan	Trinity	J M Doss	J. W. Emmens	Sat on or bf f m
388	Newburgh	Newburgh	Franklin	Newbergh	Wesley M. Smith	Mike Finney	4th Saturday
389	Vernon	Vernon	Lamar	Vernon			
390	Weathers	Wesobulga	Clay	Wheelerville	Solomon Y. Lamberth	Samuel W. Walker	2nd Saturday
391	North Border	Westmoreland.	Livingston	Mt. Rozelle	Wm. J. Dupree	A. W. Todd	1st Saturday
392	Hickory Flat	Stroud	Chambers	Stroud	Nathan L. Littlefield	Wm. J. Cumbee	1st and 3rd Sat
394	Valley Head	Valley Head	DeKalb	Valley Head	George M. D Lowry	Erskin T. Davenport	4th Friday
396	Falkville	Falkville	Morgan	Falkville	S S. eeman	Thomas L. Simpson.	Sat on or bf f m
397	Black Oak	South Hill	DeKalb	South Hill	Willis W. Fountain	Levi B. Lackey	2nd Saturday
398	Hartselle	Hartselle	Morgan	Hartselle	J. F. Tur ey	J W. Jaggers	3rd Saturday
399	Haw Ridge	Haw Ridge	Dale	Haw Ridge	John W Kenington.	Erastus B. Ard	3rd Saturday
400	Hanceville	Hanceville	Blount	Hanceville	F. A. Gillespie	F. M. Holmes	2nd Saturday
402	Green Hill	Green Hill	Lauderdale	Green Hill	Henry A. Killen	W. H. Stutts	Sat on or bf f m
403	Childersburg	Childersburg	Talladega	Childersburg	John B. Ballard	Daniel E. Finn	Sat before 3 Sun

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No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
404	Gray	Luther's Store	Marengo	Luther's Store	John W. Young	Harlan P. Barr	2nd Saturday
406	Doric	Tallassee	Elmore	Tallassee	Thomas B. Wallace	Wm. C. Kimbrough	2 and 4 Fri eve
408	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	Lawrence	Wheeler's Stat'n	James T. Pitt	James W. Berry	Saturday aft f m
409	Pondtown	Pondtown	Geneva	Eunola	Michael L. Collins	Joseph T. Brown	1st and 3rd Sat
410	Helena	Helena	Shelby	Helena	Thomas B McClesky	Thomas H. Griffin	Sat on or bf f m
411	Jemison	Jemison	Chilton	Jemison	Wm. R Dawson	Henry T. Estis	Sat eve o or b f m
412	Amberson	Amberson	Cherokee	Spring Garden	Wm. H. Burnett	Thomas N. White	1st Saturday
413	High Shoals	High Shoals	Randolph	High Shoals	Newton S. Shelnut	Hiram E. Hester	1 and 3 Sat eve
415	Oak Level	Oak Level	Cleburne	Oak Level	Hezekiah G. Earnest	Daniel W. Gray	Sat bf 1st Sunday
416	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	Jefferson	Porter	Alfred W. Nichols	John E. Williams	4th Saturday
417	George Smith	Toadvine	Jefferson	Toadvine	Ira G. Smith	Edmund C. Smith	3rd Saturday
419	Hilton	Blooming Grove	Walker	Mary Lee	John W. Powell	Nathaniel Estes	4th Saturday
420	Broomtown	Broomtown	Cherokee	Broomtown	Elijah B. Elrod	Miles A. Mosley	2nd Saturday
421	Cullman Fraternal	Cullman	Cullman	Cullman	William Bradford	Wm. H. Jones	Sat eve on o b fm
422	Shortervlle	Shortersville	Henry	Shorterville	John T. Fowler	C. E. Miller	Sat bf 1 & 3 Sun
423	Clanton	Clanton	Chilton	Clanton	James M. Stanfield	Jno. W. Stanfield	1st Sat evening
425	Temple	Marion	Perry	Marion	J. O. Bailey	R. P. Yeatman	2nd Tuesday
428	Belgreen	Belgreen	Franklin	Belgreen	John H. Blackledge	William R. Petree	4th Saturday
429	Mile Abercrombie	Cross Keys	Macon	Shorters	John S. Lightfoot	Charles A. Tuttle	1st and 3rd Fri
430	Albertville	Albertville	Marshall	Albertville	W. T. Smith	W. W. Harper	1st Saturday
432	Steels Station	Steel's Depot	St. Clair	Steel's Depot	James W. Crump	Benjamin F. Owen	3rd Saturday
433	Branchville	Branchville	St. Clair	Branchville	Mordecai Barnett	William Frazier	1st Saturday
434	Andalusia	Andalusia	Covington	Andalusia	Jeptha D. Baron	Lawrence J. Salter	1st and 3rd Sat
435	Ware	Alexander City	Talladega	Alexander City	James M. Pearson	James G. White	Sat bf 4th Sun
436	Winston Star	Motes	Winston	Nauvoo	David S. McCullars	Henry W. King	4th Saturday
437	Fort Payne	Fort Payne	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	John M. Davidson	Robert Poe	1st and 3rd Fri
438	Headland	Headland	Henry	Headland	Drewry W. Smith	John D. Hay	1st and 3rd Sat
439	Mount Vernon	Whorton	Cherokee	Whorton	James M. Pridgeon	Joseph P. Whorton	2nd Saturday
440	Forney	Forney	Cherokee	Forney	Moses J. Abernathy	Jacob W. Whorton	4th Saturday
442	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Morgan	Lacy's Springs	John M. Simpson	Thomas M. Fennell	1st Saturday
443	Anniston	Anniston	Calhoun	Anniston	Wm. B Arbery	H. H. McGuire	2d and 4th Tues
444	Allsborough	Allsborough	Colbert	Allsborough	David B. Hall	Francis M. Burns	4th Saturday
445	Calera	Calera	Shelby	Calera	Fred H. Hardy	J. W. Bailey	2 and 4 Sat eve
446	Leeds	Leeds	Jefferson	Leeds	Columbus L. Vaughn	John Berry hill	2nd Saturday
447	Taylor	Taylor	Geneva	Taylor	Isaac Hinson	Wm Pattersen	2nd and 4th Sat
448	Coalburg	Coalburg	Jefferson	Coalburg	James Paxton	Francis P. Lewis	2nd and 4th Sat
449	Bankhead	Prude's Creek	Tuscaloosa	Hayes	Thomas L. Bunchfield	Jesse W. Lafoy	4th Saturday
450	Florida	Pratt City	Jefferson	Pratt City	Charles H. Mandy	Patrick Felton, Jr.	2nd and 4th Tue

451	Seale	Seale	Russell	Seale	E Herndon Glenn	Ben Jennings	2 and 4 Wed eve
452	Dolomite	Dolomite	Jefferson	Dolomite	Frank R. McDonald	Thomas J. Batson	1st and 3rd Thu
453	Gibson	Patton Junct'n.	Walker	Corona	D. J. Gibson	Byron Gibson	1st and 2nd Sat
454	Lee	Opelika	Lee	Opelika	Thomas C. Preer	Robert T. Pryor	2nd and 4th Thu
455	Beulah	Beulah	Lee	Beulah	Samuel T. Glass	Bryant H. McCulloh	1st and 3rd Sat
456	Sam Thompson	Morris	Jefferson	Morris	Ben. M. Sharit	Robert E Cowden	4th Saturday
457	Harris	Rasburg	Jefferson	Connelly'l Mines	John W. Howton	James C Gilmore	2nd and 4th Sat
458	Bessemer	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	John T. McEniry	Edgar L Mitchell	1st and 3rd Mon
459	Hardy Howle	Delta	Clay	Delta	James W. Watwood	John L. Gregg	Thur bf 2nd Sat
460	King Solomon	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Wm. B. Phillips	Bertram Jacobs	2nd and 4th Tue
461	Ben Sims	Clay	Jefferson	Clay	Elijah B. Sims	John N. Self	2nd Saturday
462	Corinthian	Shelby	Shelby	Shelby	Jefferson P Christian	James F. McLane	2nd Thursday
463	Addison	Addison	Winston	Addison	Newton L. Powell	Franklin T. O'Steen	3rd Saturday
464	Haleysville	Haleysville	Winston	Haleysville	Andrew J. Mitchell	Charles L. Haley	3rd Saturday
465	Oakman	Day's Gap	Walker	Day's Gap	Wm. T. Hutto	James M. Tubb	Fri eve bf 2 Sun
466	Dothan	Dothan	Henry	Dothan	Wm. J. Baxley	Matthew H. Jones	2Sat and 4Fri eve
467	Kennedy	Kennedy	Lamar	Kennedy	George J. Collins	James M Morton	1st Saturday
468	Bethany	Bethany	Clarke	Tattilaba	John Pettis	John Cox	2nd Saturday
469	Enterprise	Enterprise	Tuscaloosa	Coaling	James D. Wilder	Wm. A. Koeppel	Fri bf 1st Sun
470	Hoke's Bluff	Hoke's Bluff	Etowah	Hoke's Bluff	John T. Hodges	Adam H. Barnes	Sat bf 2nd Sun
471	Mt. Willing	Mt. Willing	Lowndes	Mt. Willing	George W. Coker	James T. Garrett	Sat after full m
472	Baileyton	Baileyton	Cullman	Baileyton	James M Heaton	Isaac C. Allbritten	Sat bf 2 Sunday
473	Stanton	Stanton	Chilton	Stanton	William J Ruddick	Edwin L. McKee	Tue on or bf f m
474	Blocton	Blocton	Bibb	Blocton	Eli Shortridge	Sam Hartley	1st and 3rd Mon
475	Deatsville	Deatsville	Elmore	Deatsville	Adam H. Whetstone	Wm. N. Mixon	Full moon
476	Avondale	Avondale	Jefferson	B'ham P.O.B. 856	Thomas H. Holt	C. J. Morgan	1st and 3rd Tue
477	Renfroe	Renfroe	Talladega	Renfroe	DeWitt Rogers	C. J. Mullindore	2nd and 4th Thu
478	Guin	Guin	Marion	Guin	Walter H. Matthews	J. H. Riley	3rd Saturday
479	Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Chambers	Bosworth	George W. Newman	John E. Lamb	1st and 2nd Sat
480	East Lake	East Lake	Jefferson	East Lake	Isaiah C. Brown	Robert N. McKinley	Sat bf 1 & 3 Sun
481	Locust Fork	Nector	Blount	Tidmore	Thomas W. Chambers	Joseph C. Tidwell	4th Saturday
482	Millport	Millport	Lamar	Millport	J. N. Propst	W C. Williams	4th Saturday
483	Davis Fraternal	Horse Creek	Lamar	Sharon	Isaac T. Love	Wm. Drummond	Sat bf 2 & 4 Sun
484	Lebanon	Kemp's Creek	Clebune	Kemp's Creek	Daniel M. Kaylor	James M. Beggs	1st Saturday
485	Monroe	River Ridge	Monroe	Tinela	Wm. J McCants	Andrew H. Johnson	Wed bf full m
486	Cedar Bluff	Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Cedar Bluff	Wm. A. Barker	George W. Hardwick	Thu bf 4th Sun
487	Round Mountain	Round Mount'n	Cherokee	Round Mountain	Joel Helms	Daniel T. Strawn	3rd Saturday
488	Luverne	Luverne	Crenshaw	Luverne	Thomas W. Coston	James H. Covart	2nd and 4th Tue
489	Burnt Corn	Burnt Corn	Monroe	Diadem	Fielding S. Daily	David H. Lee	2nd Wednesday
490	Mahan	Mahan	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	Franklin W. Pope	Rufus S. Rogers	3rd Friday
491	New Decatur	New Decatur	Morgan	New Decatur	James Esdale	Jerry Clark	1st and 3rd Mon
492	Wylam	Wylam	Jefferson	Wylam	John M Bange	James A. Sartin	1st and 3rd Wed
494	Ashford	Ashford	Henry	Ashford	Robert R. Adams	John W. McEntyre	1st and 3rd Sat
494	Carbon Hill	Carbon Hill	Walker	Carbon Hill	James T. Kimbrough	William Hulsey	1st Saturday

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495	Mt. Pinson	Mt. Pinson	Jefferson	Mt. Pinson	C. C. Truss	Thomas T. Taylor	3rd Saturday
496	Bremen	Bremen	Cullman	Bremen	Erasmus Tucker	William J. Felkins	Sat bf 1 & 4 Sun
497	Sunny South	Sunny South	Wilcox	Sunny South	Joseph B Holloman	Matthew D. Thomason	2nd Saturday
498	Bay Minette	Bay Minette	Baldwin		David C. Byrne	Henry G Stammyres	2nd Thursday
499	Cleveland	Cross Roads	Blount	Summit	Wiley P Owen	Eli Foust	Sat before 1 Sun
500	Logan	Logan	Cullman	Ruby	Theodore T. Dickerson	George W. Tingle	Sat before 4 Sun
501	Delmar	Delmar	Winston	Delmar	George W Butler	Robert H. Chambers	2nd Saturday
502	Caldwell	Heflin	Cleburne	Heflin	Andrew J Haley	A. E Carruth	Thu before 4 Sun
503	Sheffield	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Wm. J. Witherspoon	Oliver E.	Fri before full m
504	Midland City	Midland City	Dale	Midland City	John W Godwin	Samuel M. Howell	2nd and 4th Sat
505	Tennessee River	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Robert H. Wilhoyte	Wm. F. Andrews	2nd and 4th Tue
506	Irondale	Irondale	Jefferson	Irondale	Eliza Manning	John W. Howard	2nd and 4th Sat
507	George Morrow	Village Springs	Blount	Village Spring	E M. Cowden	George F. Chamblee	1st and 3rd Sat
508	Mt. Signal	Bluffton	Cherokee	Bluffton	Merrill B Parker	Wm. Siglin	On or before fm
509	Brookwood	Brookwood	Tuscaloosa	Brookwood	Ezra Foster	Joseph M. Jerrell	Sat afte: 15 ea m
510	Wilsonville	Wilsonville	Shelby	Wilsonville	John H. Weldon	Joseph W. Barr	1Sat ev, 4 Thu ev
511	Johns	Johns	Jefferson	Belle Sumter	John C. Jones	Richard H. Carter	1st and 3rd Wed
512	Cunningham	Blossburg	Jefferson	Blossburg	James Kelso	Charles Resmodel	2nd and 3 Sat
513	Morrow	Powderly	Jefferson	Powderly	Lucian G. Pettyjohn	John E. Strickland	Fri on or bf f m
514	Cottonwood	Cottonwood	Henry	Howard	Wm J Ham	Eldridge L. Faulk	1st and 3rd Sat
515	James D Truss	Ragland	St. Clair	Ragland	Asa R. Wyatt	E E. Clayton	Sat eve after f m
516	Magnolia	Langdale	Chambers	Langdale	Thomas S Crouder	Wm. J. Hayes	1st and 3rd Thu
517	East Bend	East Bend	Talladega	Kymulga	John D. Lanier	John W. Akin	2nd and 4th Tue
518	Davis	Sand Mountain	DeKalb	Sand Mountain	David J. Dodd	James J Forester	4th Saturday
519	Hewitt	Lewisburg	Jefferson	Lewisburg	Jerry M. Fountain	Ernest M. Secrest	1st & 3rd Sat eve
520	W F. Aldrich	Aldrich	Shelby	Aldrich	Thomas J. Haskins	James M. Hinolf	2nd Saturday
521	Gurley	Gurley	Madison	Paint Rock	Wm. F Sullivan	Wm. M. Gormley	Sat on or bf f m
523	Almond	Almond	Randolph	Almond	James H. Clegg	Stephen J. Parker	3rd Saturday
524	Windham	Level Lane	Tuscaloosa	Oregonia	General M. Baker	John M. Lollar	4th Saturday
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	Woodlawn	Jefferson	Woodlawn	Harry W. Westcott	Emil Lesser	1st & 3rd Sat eve
526	Hackleburg	Hackleburg	Marion	Hackleburg	John A. Green	Hue M. Rowe	Sat before 2 Sun
527	Middleton	Middleton	Calhoun	Ohatchee	James P. Nunnelly	Wm. H. Nunnelly	1st and 3rd Sat
528	Charlton	Charlton	Dale	Charlton	Henry R. Jernigan	Edward R Phillips	1st and 3rd Sat
529	Brown's X Roads	Brown'sX Ro'ds	Henry	Balkum	Henry A. Ethridge	John A. Summerford	1st and 3rd Sat
530	Myles J. Greene	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Robert H. Kerr	Charles W. Odom	1st and 3rd Sat
531	Muscadine	Muscadine	Cleburne	Muscadine	Edward T. Hartsfield	Joseph M. Brown	2nd and 4th Sat
532	Sulligent	Sulligent	Lamar	Sulligent	R. I. Redding	George E. Brown	On or before f m
533	Whitfield	Galloway	Walker	Galloway	Bryan W. Whitfield	David M. Driver	1st and 3rd Sat

534	Bozeman	Bozeman	Autauga	Bozeman	Charles C. Seaton	Moses D. Pinson	3rd Saturday
535	Bangor	Bangor	Blount	Bangor	John C. Rhodes	Thomas W. Cook	2Sat, Fri nt bf 4Su
536	Spring Hill U. D.	Milo	Pike	Milo	William H. Wilson	Thomas W. Law	Sat before 2 Sun
537	Enon	Hollinger	Monroe	Hollinger	C. R. McNeil	A. D. McNeil	2nd Saturday
538	Remlap U. D	Remlap	Blount	Remlap	William H. Chappell	Reuben J. Wilson	Sat before 1 Sun
539	Wewoka	Alpine	Talladega	Alpine	Henry D. Moore	John W. Heacock	1st and 3rd Sat
540	Searight	Searight	Crenshaw	Searight	J. O. McCreless	J. G. Gunter	1st and 3rd Sat
541	Mt. Union U. D.	Mt Union	Conecuh	Mt. Union	Alfred J. Miller	John M. Liles	Sat10:00ambf4Su

LODGES DELINQUENT FOR 1894.

FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Nos. 42, 59, 90, 134, 151, 158, 166, 201, 250, 315, 319, 320, 332, 337, 341, 353, 354, 357, 361, 381, 389, 390, 436, 439, 440, 442, 459, 466, 523.

FOR NOT MAKING RETURNS.

Nos. 90, 140, 315, 332, 341, 381, 390, 408, 439, 442, 470, 523.

DELINQUENT FOR TWO YEARS.

For Non-payment of Dues and not making Returns, Nos. 166, 320.

CHARTERS FORFEITED.

Nos. 166, 320.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Lodges represented	291
Number of Members reported	10,807
Amount of Dues	$5,128.35
Number of Lodges that made returns	360
Number of Lodges that paid dues	339
Number of Lodges chartered 1894	2
Number of Dormant Lodges revived in 1894	6
Number of Lodges on roll at close of session of Grand Lodge 1894	391
Number of Ministers of Gospel	727

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Initiated	462
Passed	447
Raised	449
Affiliated	405
Reinstated	179
Rejected	68
Dimitted	500
Died	221
Suspended for U. C	36
Suspended for N. P. D	557
Expelled	17

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

George P. Harrison	Opelika	Arizona.
H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery	Arkansas.
H. Clay Armstrong	Auburn	Brazil.
George F. Moore	Montgomery	Canada.
Wallace W. Harrison	Fort Payne	Colon & Is. Cuba.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Colorado.
Fletcher J. Cowart	Troy	Delaware.
Robert D. Webb	Livingston	Dist. of Columbia.
J. W. Penn	Atualla	England.
Pinckney N. Hickman	Elba	Florida.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia.
Russell M. Cunningham	Pratt Mines	Hungary.
John G. Harris	Montgomery	Idaho.
John G. Harris	Montgomery	Illinois.
Jno. H. Bankhead	Fayette C. H.	Indiana.
Wm. G. Robertson	Carrollton	Iowa.
John Deloach	Monroeville	Kansas.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kentucky.
Edward S. Gatchell	Selma	Louisiana.
R. Pudley Williams	Oxford	Maine.
Jesse M. Carmichael	Clark	Manitoba.
Jos. White	Montgomery	Maryland.
Palmer J. Pillsbury	Belknap	Minnesota.
Palmer J. Pillsbury	Belknap	Michigan.
Samuel N. McSwain	Centre	Mississippi.
[illegible]	Montgomery	Missouri.
[illegible]	Belknap	Nebraska.
[illegible]	Belknap	New Jersey.
[illegible]	Belknap	New Mexico.
[illegible]	Montgomery	New York.
[illegible]	Montgomery	[illegible] N. S. W.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oregon.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peru.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhode Island.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scotland.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhode Island.
[illegible]	[illegible]	South Carolina.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vermont.

George M. Morrow.....Birmingham. .....Victoria.
Francis L. Pettus.....Selma ....Virginia.
Henry H. Brown..... Birmingham..... .Washington.
Henry H. Brown.....Birmingham .....West Virginia.

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

William P. Vandervert..... .....Arizona.
Jasper M. Pinnell.....DeWitt .....Arkansas.
Pedro Antonio Gomez.....Rio de Janeiro.....Brazil.
A. Haslem..... .....Nanians.....British Columbia
G. H. F. Dartnel..... ..... Whilby.....Canada.
Alvah Russell Conklin.....Independence.....California.
Ernest Le Neve Foster.....Georgetown..... .....Colorado.
Segundo Alvarez..... .....Havana.....Colon & Is. Cuba.
Washington L. Morgan.....New Britain .....Connecticut.
Benton V. Weldon.. ....Smyrna.....Delaware.
Phillip H. Hooe.....Washington.....Dist. of Columbia.
Brackstone Baker.....London.....England.
Norville R Carter.....Levyville... .....Florida.
William A. Love..... .....Atlanta.....Georgia.
Alexander P. Alexanderopulos.....Greece.
Alexander Frankel.....Hungary.
James A. Hawley ....Dixon .....Illinois.
Joseph S. Murrow.....Atoka... .....Indian Territory.
Martin H. Rice.....Indianapolis ....Indiana.
John McConnell.....Belfast*.....Ireland.
Thomas J. Anderson.....Topeka..... .....Kansas.
D. Green Simmons.. ... .Adairville .....Kentucky.
Samuel M. Todd..... .....New Orleans..... .Louisiana.
Josiah H. Drummond.....Portland..... .....Maine.
James Leslie..... .....Minnesota .....Manitoba.
William M. Isaac.....Baltimore.....Maryland.
Jose Manuel Monoz. .....Vera Cruz.....Mexico.
Arthur M Clark.....Lexington .....Michigan.
Richard A. Jones ....Rochester.....Minnesota.
Frank Burkett..... .....Okalona..... .....Mississippi.
A. M. Hough.....Jefferson City.....Missouri.
James M. Chadwick.....Nebraska City.....Nebraska.
William Silas Whitehead.....Newark.....New Jersey.

*Cailender Street.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

George P. Harrison	Opelika	Arizona.
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		Colorado.
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Robert D. Webb	Livingston	Dist. of Columbia.
J. W. Penn	Attalla	England.
Pinckney N. Hickman	Elba	Florida.
		Georgia.
Russell M. Cunningham	Pratt Mines	Hungary.
John G. Harris	Montgomery	Idaho.
John G. Harris	Montgomery	Illinois.
Jno. H. Bankhead	Fayette C. H.	Indiana.
Wm. G. Robertson	Carrollton	Iowa.
John DeLoach	Monroeville	Kansas.
		Kentucky.
Edward S. Gatchell	Selma	Louisiana.
B. Dudley Williams	Oxford	Maine.
Jesse M. Carmichael	Ozark	Manitoba.
Joel White	Montgomery	Maryland.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Minnesota.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Michigan.
Samuel K. McSpadden	Centre	Mississippi.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	New York.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	U. G. L. N. S. W.
Ormond A. Duke	Clanton	Oregon.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Peru.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Prince Ed. Island.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Quebec.
Horatio C. Grayson	Choctaw Corner	Rhode Island.
Addison A. Walker	Eufaula	South Carolina.
Benjamin F. Elmore	Demopolis	Tennessee.
Daniel Smith	Mobile	Vermont.

George M. Morrow.....Birmingham.....Victoria.
Francis L. Pettus.....Selma.....Virginia.
Henry H. Brown.....Birmingham.....Washington.
Henry H. Brown.....Birmingham.....West Virginia.

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Segundo Alvarez.....Havana.....Colon & Is. Cuba.
Washington L. Morgan.....New Britain.....Connecticut.
Benton V. Weldon.....Smyrna.....Delaware.
Phillip H. Hooe.....Washington.....Dist. of Columbia.
Brackstone Baker.....London.....England.
Norville R Carter.....Levyville.....Florida.
William A. Love.....Atlanta.....Georgia.
Alexander P. Alexanderopulos.....Greece.
Alexander Frankel.....Hungary.
James A. Hawley.....Dixon.....Illinois.
Joseph S. Murrow.....Atoka.....Indian Territory.
Martin H. Rice.....Indianapolis.....Indiana.
John McConnell.....Belfast*.....Ireland.
Thomas J. Anderson.....Topeka.....Kansas.
D. Green Simmons.....Adairville.....Kentucky.
Samuel M. Todd.....New Orleans.....Louisiana.
Josiah H. Drummond.....Portland.....Maine.
James Leslie.....Minnesota.....Manitoba.
William M. Isaac.....Baltimore.....Maryland.
Jose Manuel Monoz.....Vera Cruz.....Mexico.
Arthur M Clark.....Lexington.....Michigan.
Richard A. Jones.....Rochester.....Minnesota.
Frank Burkett.....Okalona.....Mississippi.
A. M. Hough.....Jefferson City.....Missouri.
James M. Chadwick.....Nebraska City.....Nebraska.
William Silas Whitehead.....Newark.....New Jersey.

*Cailender Street.

Robert C. Stewart	Las Vegas	New Mexico.
James Porter Howe	Sidney U. G. L.	New South Wales.
Daniel T. Welden	New York	New York.
Donald W. Bain	Raleigh	North Carolina.
Benjamin K. Rusch	Forman	North Dakota.
Charles Bowman	Herring Cove	Nova Scotia.
Nelson Williams	Hamilton	Ohio.
James R. Bailey	Corvalis	Oregon.
Augusto Angulo		Peru.
Donald Darrach	Kensington	Prince Ed. Island.
Walter Nutt	Caton	Quebec.
Dwight R. Adams	Centreville	Rhode Island.
Andrew H. White	Rock Hill	South Carolina
George L. Young		South Australia.
Frank M. Kremer	Estellim	South Dakota.
Henry R. Howard	Tullahoma	Tennessee.
Eugene S. Weston	Rutland	Vermont.
H. Bannister	Geelong	Victoria.
James J. Dudley	Norfolk	Virginia.
Jere A. Miller	Wheeling	West Virginia.
Louis Sohns	Vancouver	Washington.
Philo A. Orton	Darlington	Wisconsin.

DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGES.

STATE OR COUNTRY.	GRAND SECRETARY.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Henry Clay Armstrong	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
Arizona	George J. Roskrudge	Tucson.
Brazil, Grand Orient	Rodrigo A. Machada Reis	Rio de Janerio.
British Columbia	W. J. Quinlan	Victoria.
Canada	John J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Colorada	Edward C Parmelee	Denver.
Connecticut	Joseph K. Wheeler	Hartford.
Cuba	Jose F. Pellou	Havana.
Delaware	Benjamin R. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	William R Singleton	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Egypt, Grand Orient	Francisco F. Oddi	Alexandria.
Federal Dist. of Mexico	Pedro G. Ramirez	City of Mexico.
Florida	A. J. Russell	Jacksonville.
Georgia	A. M. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	J. H. Wickersham	Boise City.
Illinois	J. H C. Dill	Bloomington
Indiana	William H. Symthe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka, Choctaw N.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Archibald St. George	Dublin.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	H. B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lembart	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Jefferson S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	T. Montgomery	St. Paul.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Wm. R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	F. W. Wisdom	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.

New Jersey	Thomas H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	A. A. Keen	East Las Vegas.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Wm. Ross	Halifax.
North Dakota	F. J. Thompson	Fargo.
Ohio	J. H. Brownwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	I. S. Hunt	Oklahoma City.
Oregon	S. F. Chadwick	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	B. W. Higgs	Charlottetown.
Peru	J. A. Ego Aquine	Lima.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
Spain	Julius Fernande Espina	Madrid.
Tennessee	John Frizzell	Nashville.
Texas	Wm. F. Swain	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United G. L of N S Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
United G. L. of Victoria.	T. H. Lempriere	Melbourne.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaac	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
West Virginia	George W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wyoming	W. S. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

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GRAND OFFICERS AND THEIR ADDRESSES

1894-95

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PALMER J. [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY CLAY [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE

GRAND LODGE

OF

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

A. F. & A. M. OF ALABAMA,

AT THE

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 3rd and 4th, 1895, A. L. 5895.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
ALABAMA PRINTING COMPANY.
1895.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Seventy-fifth Annual Grand Communication at the Masonic Temple in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of Tuesday, at 7:30 o'clock, the third day of December, 1895, A. L. 5895.

PRESENT.

James A. Bilbro.....Deputy Grand Master, Presiding.
B. Dudley Williams.....Senior Grand Warden.
Russell M. Cunningham.....Junior Grand Warden.
William H. Dingley .....Grand Treasurer.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Grand Secretary.
David W. McIver.....Grand Marshal.
William C. Bledsoe .....Grand Chaplain.
Henry H. Matthews.....Senior Grand Deacon.
William A. Arnold.....Junior Grand Deacon.
Harry A. Lowe.....Senior Grand Steward.
J. Kahn.....Junior Grand Steward.
Charles A. Allen.....Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Palmer J Pillans.....Past Grand Master.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Past Grand Master.
H. C. Tompkins .....Past Grand Master.
Jno G. Harris.....Past Grand Master.
Henry H. Brown.....Past Grand Master.
George M Morrow. .....Past Grand Master.
Francis L. Pettus .....Past Grand Master.
James M. Brundidge.....Past Junior Grand Warden.
Benjamin F. Pope.....Past Junior Grand Warden.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

George P. Harrison	Arizona.
H. Clay Armstrong	Brazil.
George F. Moore	Canada.
James W. Penn	England.
Russell M. Cunningham	Hungary.
Jno. G. Harris	Idaho.
Jno. G. Harris	Illinois.
B. Dudley Williams	Maine.
William J. Orum	Michigan.
Palmer J. Pillans	Minnesota.
Sam'l K. McSpadden	Mississippi.
Henry C. Tompkins	Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans	Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans	New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans	New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins	New South Wales.
John G. Smith	North Dakota.
Palmer J. Pillans	Quebec.
Horatio C. Grayson	Rhode Island.
George M. Morrow	Victoria.
Francis L. Pettus	Virginia.
Henry H. Brown	Washington.
Henry H. Brown	West Virginia.

And Masters, Wardens and Proxies, from subordinate Lodges, as follows:

No	6	Moulton	Noble G. Daleshaw	W. M.
"	7	Macon	William W. Daffin	W. M.
"	10	Royal White Hart	T. F. Pitts	W. M.
"	11	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	W. M.
			Sam'l Isaacs	S. W.
			Wallace J Chambers	J. W.
"	17	Florence	Mason B. Shelton	W. M.
"	22	St. Albans	Sam'l G. Woolf	W. M.
			W. B. Cooper	J. M.
"	24	George Washington	Benj. S Cockrell	S W.
			Wm. H. Ragsdale	J. W.
"	25	Dale	Sol. D. Block*	W. M.
			Jno. T. Cook*	S W.
"	26	La Fayette	D. P. Christenberry	W. M.
"	27	Selma Fraternal	Jno. Moffett	W. M.
			Louis Raymond	S. W.
			Edwd. Niel	J W.
	29	Rising Sun	Wm. E Oakley	W. M.
			Thos. F. Farley*	S. W.
"	31	Antauga	Dan'l W. Hicks	S. W.
"	36	Washington	Jas. A. Gresham	S. W.

Proxies.

"	39	Wetumpka	S. H. Williams	W. M.
			L. W. Farrow	J. W.
"	40	Mobile	Wm. A. Alexander	W. M.
			Wm. S. Foster*	S. W.
"	41	Livingston	Jno. G. Harris*	W. M.
"	44	Gaston	Clarence Grove	W. M.
"	46	Harmony	Geo. A. Beauchamp	W. M.
			James Milton*	S. W.
"	50	Union	Louis J. Adler	W. M.
			Wm. J. Vaiden*	S. W.
			J. M. Sadler*	J. W.
"	53	Greening	Henry A. Shields	W. M.
"	56	Troy	F. J. Cowart*	W. M.
			Willis B. Nall	J. W.
"	59	Benton	Wm. H. May	W. M.
"	62	Sts. John	S. C. Carson*	J. W.
			A. L. Hickson*	S. W.
"	64	Eureka	L. G. McMillan*	W. M.
"	67	Hampden Sidney	Ed. H. Robinson	W. M.
"	68	Halsey	M. L Cliatt*	W. M.
			C. R. Ilges*	S. W.
"	69	Howard	P. C. Candidus*	W. M.
"	70	Centre	Newton Eddings	W. M.
"	71	Tohopeka	Jas. M. Smith	W. M.
"	72	Widow's Son	Percy E. Wallace	J. W.
"	74	Solomon	Calvin J. Burden	W. M.
"	75	Cokeville	Jno. W. Chapman	S. W.
"	76	Auburn	Clifford L. Hare	S. W.
"	79	Fredonia	Andrew J. Thompson	W. M.
"	80	Wilcox	Jos. S. McBryde	W. M.
"	88	Meridian Sun	William R Hardy	W. M.
"	89	Prattville	Emmett J. Smith	W. M.
			Jos B Bell	S. W.
			W. M. Anthony	J. W.
"	90	Pfister	Wm. M. Neeley	S. W.
"	93	Sawyer	Jas. P. Murphey	W. M.
"	96	Tuckabatchee	Jno. C. Chadwick*	J. W.
"	98	Fulton	Jno. R Carter*	W. M.
"	101	Hartwell	W. W. Whiteside	W. M.
			Xerxes H. Bagley	S. W.
"	104	Good Samaritan	Jas. W. O'Hara	S. W.
"	105	Shiloh	Henry C. Dismukes	W. M.
"	107	Choctaw	Jos. L Gramberry	S W.
"	112	Dean	Jas. K Kendall	W. M.
			F. M. Hassell	S. W.
"	134	Wiley	Turner J. Bates	W. M.
"	135	Columbia	A. J. Armstrong	W. M.
"	136	Unity	A. B. Curtis*	W. M.
"	137	Rockford	R. M. Murchison	J. W.
"	142	Baldwin	Clarence S Tompkins	W. M.
"	148	Cold Water	E. L Strickland	S. W.
"	149	Chambers	J. D. Elder	W. M.
"	153	Monroeville	Sam'l H. Dailey	W. M.
"	154	Nixburg	W. L. Johnson	W. M.
"	161	Penick	Ely Haney	W. M.
			Henry J. Dupree	J. W.
"	162	Hendrix	Sam'l G. Todd	W. M.
"	163	Fayetteville Authentic	Oliver P. Looney	S. W.
"	168	Mount Hope	Geo. W. Jackson	W. M.
"	170	Elba	B. Dixon Armstrong	W. M.

*Proxies

"	173	Andrew Jackson	Charles R. Westcott	W. M.
			Geo. R Boyd	S W.
			Henry H. Matthews	J. W.
"	177	Orion	S. J. Townsend	W. M.
			J. F. Brightwell	S. W.
"	178	DeSotoville	Wm. A Brown	W. M.
"	180	Mt. Hilliard	E. M. McCreless	W. M.
"	184	Brundidge	Calvin McSwean	W. M.
"	185	Mt. Eagle	John L. Shepherd	J. W.
"	186	Cataula	James T. Green	W. M.
"	188	Clintonville	Hiram D. Goynes	S W.
"	190	Tombighee	Charles B. Whitfield	W. M.
"	191	Brush Creek	J. T. Yeager*	W. M.
"	193	Hopewell	Joseph Rutland	J. W.
"	197	Hillabee	Francis M. Partridge	W. M.
"	198	Caledonia	Edward F. Tuttle	W. M.
"	199	Killgee	M. D. Hornsby	W. M.
			J. A. Kent	J. W.
"	200	Sylacauga	Green M. Sorrell	W. M.
"	207	Elkmont	John W. Bridgeforth	W. M.
"	208	Alexandria	T H. Martin*	J. W.
"	209	Marshall	Wm L Thomason	W. M.
"	218	Sam Dixon	John S Blair	W. M.
			James H Reeves*	S. W.
"	221	Tensaw	Wm. H. Tolin*	W. M.
"	223	Mt. Carmel	Geo. S. Morrison*	W. M.
"	225	Louisville	Chas. Capel	W. M.
			S. J. Caraway	S. W.
"	226	Santa Fe	Thomas J. Prim*	W. M.
"	227	James Penn	Wm. A. Arnold	W. M.
"	228	Dallas	E T. Graham	S. W.
"	233	Sepulga	Daniel D. Bennett	W M.
"	234	Gadsden	B. F Pope*	W. M.
"	240	Bowen	Chas. H. Kohl	W M.
"	242	Coosa	A. H. Huff	W. M.
			James P. Aran*	S. W.
			Geo. W. Barson	J W.
"	243	Ramer	Geo. T Turnipseed	W. M.
"	244	Dawson	James H Shriner	W. M.
"	245	John Payne	Moses A. Taggart	W M.
"	246	Harrison	Richard D Windham	W. M.
"	247	Seddon	James D. Truss	W. M.
			Henry G Crump	S. W.
"	248	Lawrence	W. L. McGee	W. M.
"	250	Amand	Elliott E Eses	W. M.
"	254	Quitman	Henry Geers	W M.
"	257	Ervin	James W. Davis	W M.
"	261	Talladega	Lewis J Wright	W M.
			Wm J. Rhodes*	S. W.
"	264	Walnut Grove	Jesse E. Murphree	W. M.
"	265	Meridian	Wm. T. Green	W. M.
"	270	Forest Home	Rufus G. Shanks	W M.
"	271	Pea River	Andrew J Wise, Jr	W. M.
			Daniel W Clark	S. W.
			J T Stanton*	J. W.
"	272	Arlington	W. B Sheffield*	W. M.
"	277	Larkinsville	A J. Harper*	W. M.
"	278	Northern	Nathaniel Whitaker	S W.
"	280	Springville	Basil M. Hill	W M.
"	281	Chas. Baskerville	Terrel N. Reese	W. M.

*Proxies.

"	285	Georgiana	D. T. Sellers*	S. W.
"	287	Clinton	John F. Lewis	W. M.
"	290	Gillespie	Freeman S Jenkins	W. M.
"	291	Fort Deposit	J. F. Hattemer	W. M.
			B. H. Harbin*	S. W.
"	301	Norris	John B. O'Bannon	W. M.
			E. P. Lovelace	S. W.
"	305	Central City	Francis L. Pettus*	W. M.
"	329	Madison Station	Wm. T. Garner	S. W.
"	331	Charity	John C. Hicks	W. M.
"	351	Wilson Williams	James T. Freeman	J. W.
"	353	Rock Mills	Isaac Burden	W. M.
"	357	Rutledge	M. W. Rushton	W. M.
"	359	Scottsboro	Samuel W. Tate	W. M.
"	361	Town Creek	Reese B. Porter*	W. M.
"	364	Pleasant Site	James T. Bolding	W. M.
"	368	Piedmont Fraternal	Thomas P. Savage*	W. M.
"	369	Athelstan	Henry A. Lowe	S. W.
"	371	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	W. M.
"	373	Bell's Landing	W. M. Hestle	W. M.
"	378	Weogufka	Chas. M. Martin	W. M.
			James T. Nelson	S. W.
"	379	Robert E. Lee	David C. Sims	W. M.
"	380	Ohatchee	James A. C. Dickey	J. W.
"	381	E. H. Cook	James O. Dansby	W. M.
"	383	Attalla	James W. Penn*	W. M.
			Jasper H. Dobbins	J. W.
"	384	Birmingham Fratern'l	James A. Downey	W. M.
"	390	Weathers	Samuel W. Walker*	W. M.
			A. W. Walker*	S. W.
"	392	Hickory Flat	Nathan L. Littlefield	W. M.
			James L Gross	S. W.
"	397	Black Oak	Levy B. Lackey	W. M.
"	398	Hartselle	Robert Sabatka	W. M.
"	400	Hanceville	Felix A. Gillespie	W. M.
"	403	Childersburg	John A. Batts	J. W.
"	408	Hillsboro	M. G. Dalashaw*	W. M.
"	409	Pondtown	Elisha C. Childs	W. M.
"	410	Helena	John Bishop	S. W.
			L J. Braswell	J. W.
"	411	Jemison	Alexander Glasscock	W. M.
			T. J. Hubbard*	S. W.
			G. O. Freeman*	J. W.
"	412	Amberson	Wm. H. Burnett	W. M.
"	413	High Shoals	Newton L. Shellnut	W. M.
"	415	Oak Level	Daniel W. Gray	W. M.
"	417	George Smith	Ira G. Smith	W. M.
"	423	Clanton	B. H. Chestnut	W. M.
"	425	Temple	James O. Bailey	W. M.
			Belton Mickle*	S. W.
"	428	Bell Green	Wm. R. Petrie	S. W.
"	429	Milo Abercrombie	John S. Lightfoot	W. M.
			Louis A. Lyon	S. W.
			James L Boyd	J. W.
"	430	Albertville	Wm. T. Smith	W. M.
"	435	Ware	John T. Adcock	S. W.
"	437	Fort Payne	John L. White	W. M.
"	438	Headland	Drewry W. Smith	W. M.
			Mathew Kirkland	S. W.
			Dempsey Hodges	J. W.

*Proxies.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Seventy-fifth Annual Grand Communication at the Masonic Temple in the city of Montgomery, on the evening of Tuesday, at 7:30 o'clock, the third day of December, 1895, A. L. 5895.

PRESENT.

James A. Bilbro.....Deputy Grand Master, Presiding.
B. Dudley Williams.....Senior Grand Warden.
Russell M. Cunningham.....Junior Grand Warden.
William H. Dingley.....Grand Treasurer.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Grand Secretary.
David W. McIver.....Grand Marshal.
William C. Bledsoe.....Grand Chaplain.
Henry H. Matthews.....Senior Grand Deacon.
William A. Arnold.....Junior Grand Deacon.
Harry A. Lowe.....Senior Grand Steward.
J. Kahn.....Junior Grand Steward.
Charles A. Allen.....Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Palmer J Pillans.....Past Grand Master.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Past Grand Master.
H. C. Tompkins.....Past Grand Master.
Jno G. Harris.....Past Grand Master.
Henry H. Brown.....Past Grand Master.
George M Morrow.....Past Grand Master.
Francis L. Pettus.....Past Grand Master.
James M. Brundidge.....Past Junior Grand Warden.
Benjamin F. Pope.....Past Junior Grand Warden.

"	442	Bethlehem	John N. Simpson	W. M.
"	443	Anniston	Geo. T. Anderson	W. M.
"	444	Ailsborough	David B. Hall	W. M.
"	445	Calera	A. J Powers	W. M.
"	446	Leeds	J M Adkins*	W M.
"	447	Taylor	Isaac Hinson	W. M.
"	448	Coalburg	Wm. A kew	W. M.
"	450	Florida	Robert F. Loveladv	W. M.
			Pat Felton, Jr	S. W.
			Joseph H. Tidmore	J. W.
"	451	Scale	H T. Benton	J. W.
"	452	Dolomite	Samuel R Glasgow	W. M.
"	454	Lee	Jacob Kahn	W. M.
"	456	Sam Thompson	B. M. Sharitt	W. M.
"	457	Harris	Geo. W Herring	S W.
"	458	Bessemer	E. J. Ratcliff	J. W.
"	459	Hardy Howle	Thomas H. Howle	W. M.
			Albert R Stephens*	J. W.
"	460	King Solomon	Benjamin M Jacobs	W. M.
			Coleman Bloch	J. W.
"	461	Ben Sims	Dolphus L. Clayton	S. W.
"	465	Oakman	James M. Tubbs	W. M.
			W. T. Hutt*	S. W.
"	466	Dothan	Wm J. Baxley	W. M.
"	468	Bethany	M. W. Cravy*	W. M.
"	469	Enterprise	Wesley B. Kyle	W. M.
"	471	Mount Willing	James C. Wood.	W. M.
			A. A Coleman*	S. W.
"	473	Stanton	Wm. J Ruddick	W. M.
"	474	Blocton	Benj F. Jones	W M.
			James T. Reed	S W.
			Frank Hillman*	J. W.
"	475	Deatsville	Edward D Rogers	W. M.
			Midlard F Berry	S. W.
"	476	Avondale	Thomas G Cain*	W. M.
"	477	Renfroe	Archibald Hendricks	W. M.
"	478	Guin	Thomas J Springfield	W. M.
"	479	Rock Springs	George W. Newman	W. M.
"	480	East Lake	Henry H. Brown*	W. M.
			John H. Finch*	S W.
"	483	Davis Fraternal	Wm Drummonds	W. M.
"	484	Lebanon	Daniel M Kaylor	W. M.
"	485	Monroe	Wm. J. McCants	W. M.
"	488	Luverne	John A. Armstrong	W. M.
			J H Cowart*	S. W.
			Sam Rubenstein	J. W.
"	489	Burnt Corn	David H. Lee*	W. M.
			Thomas A. Nettles*	S W.
"	491	New Decatur	Wm. E Skeggs*	W. M.
"	492	Wylan	John M. Russell	W. M.
"	495	Mt. Pinson	M. T. Branham	W M.
"	497	Sunny South	Solomon L. Strickland	W. M.
"	499	Cleveland	Eli Foust	W. M.
"	502	Caldwell	Lutha L Herron*	W. M.
			Jabe W. Harris	J. W.
"	504	Midland City	John W Godwin	S. W.
"	505	Tennessee River	J C. Harris*	W. M.
"	506	Irondale	Fred Bucker	W. M.
			E Manning*	S. W.
"	508	Mt. Signal	Joseph C. Collins	S. W.

*Proxies.

"	509	Brookwood	Miles P. Mealer	S. W.
"	511	Johns	Wm B. Dowell	W. M.
"	512	Cunningham	David Alexander	W. M.
"	513	Morrow	M. A. Ponder	S W.
"	516	Magnolia	Thomas S. Crowder	W. M.
"	517	East Bend	G. Thomas Wallace	S W.
"	519	Hewitt	Jerry M. Fountain	W. M.
"	520	W. F. Aldrich	Thomas J. Hoskins	W. M.
			S S. Halbrook*	S. W.
"	521	Gurley	John W. Grayson*	W. M.
"	523	Almond	James H Clegg	S. W.
"	526	Hackleburg	W. W. Frederick	S. W.
"	527	Middleton	Wm. W Gulledge	W. M.
			W. H Nunnelly*	S W.
"	528	Charlton	Henry R. Jernigan	W. M.
"	529	Barnes' Cross Roads	Henry A Ethridge	W. M.
			Wm P. Causey	S. W.
"	530	Miles J. Green	Littleberry J. Haley	W. M.
"	531	Muscadine	J. N. Mitnick	W. M.
"	533	Whitfield	Bryan W. Whitfield	W. M.
"	534	Bozeman	J. N. Bowers*	W. M.
"	536	Spring Hill	Wm H Wilson	W. M.
			Richard L Gibson	S W.
"	537	Enon	Chas. R. McNeil	W. M.
"	538	Remlap	W. H Chappel	W M.
"	539	Wewoka	John W. Heacock*	W. M.
"	540	Searight	John O. McCreless	W M.
"	541	Mount Union	Chas. P. Davis	S W.
"	542	Mount Zion	John H. Kitchens	W. M.
"	543	Bridgeport	John M Barrier	W. M.
"	544	H Clay Armstrong	Chas. W. Davis	W. M.
"	545	H. C. Tompkins	Hugh M. Caffey	W. M
"	546	Boaz	David A. Morton	W M.

*Proxies.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form by the R.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master.

Prayer by R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The R.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master announced to the Grand Lodge that the M.·.W.·. Grand Master would be unable to reach the city before to-morrow morning, because of delayed railroad trains.

GRAND OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS.

The Grand Treasurer, R.·. W.·. Wm. H. Dingley, submitted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibit A.)

The Grand Secretary, R.·. W.·. H. Clay Armstrong, submitted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibits B. and C.)

The R.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master then announced the following

COMMITTEES:

ON DISPENSATIONS, NO. 1.

Louis Bloch, Wm. L. Thomason,
H. C. Dismukes, Saml. G. Woolf,
Louis J. Adler.

ON DISPENSATIONS, NO. 2.

Mason B. Shelton, W. J. Ruddick,
C. L. Hare, Clarence Grove,
Jas. M. Smith.

ON BY-LAWS.

H. A. Shields, Jas. D. Truss,
B. T. Cockrell, A. J. Thompson,
J. S. McBride.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

B. W. Whitfield, L. J. Wright,
J. W. Grayson, A. J. Armstrong,
G. W. Sorrell.

ON FINANCE.

Wm. S. Foster, Benj. M. Jacobs, Benj. F. Pope.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Jno. B. O'Bannon, J. M. Simpson, Isaac Hinson.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory, S. W. Tate, W. W. Whiteside.

ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins, A. D. Savre,
S. H. Dailey, J. F. Hattemer,
M. L. Long.

ON WORK.

A. M. Scott, R. J. Redden,
R. M. Cunningham, W. W. McCollum,
W. W. Daffin.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Brother P. J. Pillans, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted his Annual Report, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

(See Appendix.)

NEW ZEALAND.

M.·. W.·. Bro. P. J. Pillans, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Officers and Members of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Correspondence have from time to time deferred Report on the Application of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition, that it might be placed in possession of facts on which to base a sound opinion. From the last Report of its Annual Proceedings of April, 1895, we learn that having now been in existence five years, and with a roll of Lodges numbering 102, it is a source of strength to symbolic Masonry within the colony; your Committee thinks that the time has arrived, for recognition of our distant brethren by this Grand Lodge. It is clear that Masonry is growing stronger under the influence of independent rule and the condition of the benevolent fund, and its use demonstrate that the brethren are active in well doing. Wherefore, be it

Resolved, That the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama extends to the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of New Zealand her warmest greetings of brotherly love, and wishes her God-speed in the good work.

Resolved, also, That an exchange of Representatives be invited.

Fraternally submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
Chairman.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary made Report on the Proposed Amendments, which were as follows:

SECTION 1—ART. III.

That Sec. 1, Art. III. of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, relating to the eligibility of Grand Master, be amended so as to read, "*one year*" instead of "*two years*."

SECTION 14—ART. VI.

That Sec. 14 of Art. VI. be amended to read as follows: Sec. 14, "The fee for initiating a Candidate in the First Degree of Masonry shall not be less than Ten Dollars; for the Second Degree, Four Dollars; and for the Third Degree, Six Dollars. *Provided*, That any Lodge shall be authorized to confer any or all of those Degrees gratuitously upon Ministers of the Gospel who are actively engaged in the exercise of their ministerial functions

SECTION 21—ART. VI.

That the words "fifty cents," in Sec. 21 of Art. VI, be changed to read "one dollar." [Should this amendment be adopted, one-half the money collected will be appropriated to the founding and maintaining a Masonic Home.]

The number of Lodges voting in favor of the first amendment was 233. The number of Lodges voting against the first amendment was 98. Number of Lodges not voting was 43.

The number of Lodges voting in favor of the second amendment was 197. The number of Lodges voting against was 134.

The number of Lodges voting in favor of the third amendment was 104. The number of Lodges voting against was 228.

The number of chartered Lodges now working in obedience to this Grand Lodge is 374. Number necessary to carry proposed amendments 250.

It will thus be seen that neither amendment has secured the approval of two-thirds of the chartered Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, as required by the Constitution, and all have, therefore, failed of adoption.

Whereupon the R.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master declared all the amendments defeated.

REPORT ON THE E.·. A.·. DEGREE.

Bro. Scott, of the Committee on Work, made Report on the E.·. A.·. Degree, which Report was adopted.

REPORT ON THE F.·. C.·. DEGREE.

Bro. Scott, of the Committee on Work, also made Report on the F.·. C.·. Degree, which Report was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Reports, and they were severally adopted:

CASE OF ZODACK B. GAMBLE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals respectfully submit the following report in the matter of the appeal in

behalf of Zodack B. Gamble from the action of Hillabee Lodge, No. 197:

The proceedings as returned to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge are not in regular and constitutional form, and should be returned to Hillabee Lodge to be sent up to the next Annual Communication in proper shape. The transcript accompanying the appeal wholly omits to set out a copy of the charges and specifications, and of the evidence introduced by the defendant. In the package of papers is one which is presumably the original charge and specification, and a letter which is presumably that offered in evidence by the appellant, but there is nothing in the transcript which identifies either of them, and they can not, of course, be considered as parts of the record. We therefore recommend that the papers be returned to Hillabee Lodge, No. 197, with instructions to send the same up to the next Annual Communication of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge in regular and constitutional form. For the information of said subordinate Lodge we cite Article 7 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and the subject of Trials and Appeals appearing in the Masonic Code of Alabama, 1893, on pages 86-94.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY, Chairman.

CASE OF HINTON E. CARR.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals respectfully submit the following report:

This case was before this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at its last Annual Grand Communication, and a new trial was granted to the said Hinton E. Carr, and the case remanded to Washington Lodge, No. 36, for that purpose, it being considered that the evidence did not warrant the finding of said subordinate Lodge. Since then the new trial has been had, and said appellant found guilty on each specification of the charge against him and expelled from the Lodge, from which action this appeal is taken. It was apparent from the records sent up in the former appeal, that the evidence on behalf of the prosecution had not been fully brought out. On the trial, from which this appeal is taken, very much more evidence was introduced in support of the charge and in the defense. It appears that the appellant, Hinton E. Carr, was president of the Tuscumbia Banking Company, a partnership, composed of himself and his wife; that in June, 1893, the said bank failed and closed its doors; that about a week thereafter the said Hinton E. Carr called a meeting of the creditors of said bank It is at this meeting the first specification of the charge alleges that he used language as follows: "I

want it understood that although my bank has failed, it (the bank) has three dollars of assets to one dollar of liabilities, and not one of you shall lose a cent," and it is charged that this statement was false, and that the said Carr knew it to be false when uttered, and the said specification, which is numbered "One," charges him with falsehood. On or about the day that this creditors' meeting was held, three warrants of arrest were issued against the said Carr, one of which was issued upon the complaint of G. H. Craig, of Town Creek, Ala., charging the said Carr with embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, or receiving a deposit in the bank when the same was in failing condition. He gave bail, with D. G. Henderson and W. E. Abernathy as his sureties for his appearance before the magistrate on June the 25th following, to answer this criminal charge. He forfeited his bail and became a fugitive from justice, and was subsequently located at Cedar Rapids, in the State of Iowa, and on the 14th day of August, 1893, following his flight, a requisition was issued by the Governor of Alabama upon the authorities of the State of Iowa for his apprehension, under which, on or about the 17th of August, he was delivered to the agent of the State of Alabama and brought back to this State and lodged in jail. It does not appear from the evidence what was the result of the trial before the magistrate, and it is not deemed by your committee to be material in this case.

Specification number "Two" sets forth his arrest under the charge above stated, his giving the appearance bond, his failure to appear in court for trial and his flight, and charges him with being faithles and with fleeing from justice. As to the first specification, the evidence shows that the appellant did use, at said creditors' meeting, in a statement to them, substantially the language set out in the specification,—that is, that his bank had three dollars of assets to one dollar of liabilities, and that none of the creditors should lose a cent. One or more of the witnesses stated that the assertion was that he had two dollars of assets to one dollar of liabilities. It remains to be considered whether the statement was false, and if false, was it knowingly false to the defendant when uttered. It appears from the evidence of several witnesses, among them the assignee of the partnership, that at the time this statement was made, the said concern, of which appellant was a partner, owed to depositors in the bank about twenty-five thousand dollars, and that the nominal assets amounted to about fourteen thousand dollars. This indebtedness does not include a mortgage for about ten thousand dollars on the bank building and fixtures, nor was said bank building included in the statement of assets by said witnesses. These assets realized nothing to the depositors, and the bank building and fixtures

were sold for the payment of the mortgage on the same. It is therefore quite clear that the statement of the appellant was wholly untrue, for instead of having assets of two or three to one to the liabilities of the bank, which assets, if said statement had been true, would have amounted to between fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand dollars, the fact is that the concern had no assets of any substantial value. Did the appellant know that the statement was untrue at the time he made it? A brief history of the defendant's business career in Tuscumbia, taken from his own evidence on the trial of said cause, will be given.

He states that he came to Tuscumbia in 1887 for the purpose of organizing a national bank. It appears that he had no capital, and his plan was that the capital of the bank was to be borrowed from the Walker County Bank, with which he was connected, and from certain private individuals. Not succeeding in this plan, being frustrated, as he states, by the breaking out of yellow fever at Decatur, he and his brothers-in-law and another person, opened a bank, intending to get the people of Tuscumbia interested in effecting a permanent national bank. His efforts to do this failed, and the personnel of the bank was changed from time to time until he became the sole member. About this time he was sued as indorser upon a four-thousand dollar note, and judgment was rendered against him. He says, using his language, "Before this judgment was rendered, I was apprehensive that possibly I might have it to pay, and in consulting with my attorneys, I decided in the event, to put the matter in such a shape as to be able to dictate terms to Bamberger, Bloom & Co , (the parties suing him). The thing to do was to form a partnership with my wife and let the deposits represent the twenty-seven thousand dollars mentioned in the contract, subsequently mentioned. After I had decided to pay off this claim, I drew up a new article of agreement, stating and setting out that "we were both equally liable to our creditors." A copy of the articles of partnership between him and his wife is in the transcript sent up, the third article of which is in the following language: "The capital of said co-partnership shall consist of twenty-seven thousand dollars, of which amount Emma Carr furnishes the entire." This so-called capital was in fact a debt of the partnership due to its depositors. It thus appears that as far back as 1890, the date of this partnership agreement, the concern was without any capital of account, and were doing business mainly, if not entirely, upon the deposits of its patrons, and evidently its condition had not improved at the time the concern failed in 1893. The appellant claims that at the time he made the aforesaid statement he had assets as follows: Six thousand dollars paid by him for the Tuscumbia Ice Co.,

fifteen thousand dollars of bills receivable, invested in the bank building seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, in furniture and fixtures in the bank twenty-five hundred dollars, in overchecks three thousand dollars, in other assets two thousand dollars, the character of which is not stated, and the claim of four thousand dollars security debt paid by him to Bamberger, Bloom & Co., and fifteen thousand dollars invested in a water company's stock. The evidence shows that the bank building and fixtures were sold to pay the mortgage on them, and that all the other so-called assets were worthless and realized nothing to the creditors. The appellant claims that his assets were rendered worthless from the extraordinary commercial depression and panic of 1893, and from the fact that he was unable to make arrangements to continue the business, but it is evident to your committee, from all the circumstances and evidence in the case, that at the time Hinton E. Carr made the statement which is charged to have been knowingly false, his bank was hopelessly insolvent, that its alleged assets, however nominally large, were of no substantial value, and that these facts must have been known to him at the time, for he was the manager of the business and gave to it his personal attention. He was anxious to continue the business, and one of his plans was that the depositors, who were clamoring for their money, should become interested in the business to the extent of their claims, thus changing their relation from creditors to part owners of the business, and it is a fair inference from the evidence that this statement was made by him to induce these creditors to make some arrangement by which the business might be continued. Your committee are of the opinion that the said Hinton E. Carr was guilty of willful falsehood, and that specification number "One" is sustained by the evidence. Specification number "Two," as heretofore stated, charges him with being faithless and fleeing from justice, in that he forfeited his said bail and failed to appear in court to answer the charge against him, and fled from the State as hereinbefore set out. The evidence is uncontradicted that a warrant of arrest against him was issued on a complaint charging him with embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, or receiving money on deposit in the bank knowing the bank to be insolvent, that he gave bond for his appearance, and that before the day of his trial he fled from the State and was brought back and placed in jail in Colbert county, a requisition having been issued by the Governor of this State for his apprehension. The appellant states in extenuation of this condnct that his creditors were clamoring for their money, and that he feared that other warrants of arrest would be issued against him, and that some of his friends advised him to flee.

His, at best, is but a poor excuse for one who, if innocent and conscious of no wrong, could have called to his aid his brother Master Masons to shield him from injustice.

No explanation of his conduct consistent with common honesty and manhood can well be offered.

His flight from justice became a matter of common notoriety in that community, and of scandal to the Masonic fraternity.

We therefore have to report that the evidence sustains the charges against him, and that the action of Washington Lodge, No. 86, in finding him guilty, and both specifications and expelling him from the Lodge should be sustained.

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
Chairman.

GURLEY LODGE, NO. 521.

Bro. J. W. Grayson offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, When Gurley Lodge, No. 521, petitioned the Grand Lodge, at its last session, to consolidate Maysville Lodge, No. 158, with said Gurley Lodge, the said Gurley Lodge did not then know that the said Maysville Lodge was due the Grand Lodge the sum of nineteen dollars ($19.00); therefore,

Resolved, That one-half of said dues be remitted.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 4, 1895.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison, presiding, and other Grand Officers at their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes read and approved.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

I welcome you to another Annual Communication of the "Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction."

Since we last met, another year,with its changes and vicissitudes, its pleasures and its sorrows, has passed and gone. Depression and suffering have marked the industrial and commercial world. Yet Almighty God has been generously kind to us as an Order. No epidemic or plague has cast its shadow and pall over us, and the Grim Monster has thinned our ranks but slightly. Everything Masonic is peaceful and prosperous; we are growing both in numbers and in good works, and I feel assured that the moral standard of Masonry is being elevated.

In manifestation of our gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed, and in remembrance of one of the first lessons taught us in Masonry, let us with grateful hearts render thanks unto our Supreme Grand Master for his watchful care over the Craft, and ask him to give us that wisdom and strength so essentially necessary to ensure success in the labor in which we are about to engage.

The following synopsis of my doings as Grand Master, is respectfully submitted:

DECISIONS.

(1) That when a petition to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry is read in open Lodge at a regular Communication, the Worshipful Master should fix a day for action by the Lodge, which must be at some regular Communication, and order the Secretary to notify the entire membership; and, at the meeting, a majority of the membership of the Lodge must be present, and two-thirds of that number must vote affirmatively for the restoration of the applicant to the rights and privileges of Masonry. This being done, the Secretary should make a Certificate of the action of the Lodge, and give it to the Brother. Such Certificate has the form and effect of a Dimit, and with it a Brother may petition for membership in a Lodge. When such Certificate is presented to a Lodge, it is treated in all respects as a Dimit. You will bear in mind that restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry does not restore to Lodge membership; to obtain which the petitioner must proceed regularly by petition, which is referred to a Committee.

(2) That the Grand Master has no right to grant a Dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of Worshipful Master while either the Senior or Junior Warden's station is filled by a duly elected and installed officer.

(3) That to entitle a profane to the rights and privileges of Masonry in his State, he must have been a resident thereof for twelve months prior to the filing of his petition.

(4) That the Master of a Lodge may preside at a trial, though he preferred the charges. But, if he actively engages in or conducts the prosecution, he cannot preside, and must retire when the vote is being taken.

(5) That in all cases of the absence of the Worshipful Master from any regular or special Communication of any Lodge, the officer present highest in rank shall preside, unless, through courtesy, said officer shall decline in favor of a Past Superior Officer.

(6) That it is an established principle of Law, which, in my opinion, extends to Masonic jurisprudence as well, that it is wrong to do indirectly anything which the law directly prohibits. Our Constitution prohibits the granting of any credit for fees required for initiation, passing or raising. To immediately loan these fees to a candidate after having received them from him, if done for the purpose of extending him credit, or giving him time to pay the same, would, in my opinion, be a violation of Section 15, Article 6, of the Constitution.

(7) That when a dimitted Mason dies, pending his application for affiliation with a Lodge, his death abates the application.

(8) That it is not only the right, but the duty, of any Master Mason to prefer charges against a Brother Master Mason whom he knows to be guilty of unmasonic conduct.

(9) That it is not permissible, under Masonic Law, for a Masonic Lodge conducting Memorial Services as such to honor the graves of deceased Masons who at the time of their death were suspended for non-payment of dues, or who had voluntarily dimitted, unless the latter fall within the exceptions provided for on p. 78 of the Masonic Code of 1893, Section 4, which prescribes the conditions under which non-affiliates may receive Masonic burial.

(10) A Brother was initiated and passed, and duly elected to receive the Third Degree in Masonry, but failed to present himself to be raised until fifteen years afterwards. Held, that with the unanimous consent of the members of the Lodge present at a regular Communication, the Master's Degree might be conferred upon him.

(11) Held that the organization of County Conferences, under Resolutions of the Grand Lodge on that subject, is confined to the Lodges in the County.

(12) A profane applies for initiation; a ballot is taken, and he is rejected at a regular Communication. It was afterwards ascertained that six or eight of the members voted under the impression that he was another man by the same name. Held that the proper course for the applicant to pursue was to make another application.

(13) Held that the consolidation of two Lodges confers all the rights and powers that the two former Lodges had in the new Lodge, and preserves, intact, all the rights and privileges of the membership of the two Lodges; and that members of either of the old Lodges who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, may be reinstated by the payment thereof to the new Lodge.

(14) Held that the expression, "Actively engaged," when used in connection with conferring Degrees gratuitously upon Ministers of the Gospel, means one who pursues the calling as his chief vocation, such as the Pastor of a Church, Parish, District, etc., but one whose chief business is something else, or who only preaches occasionally, is not exempt from the payment of dues to the Grand Lodge.

(15) Held that the former edict of this Grand Lodge, found in Section 62, p. 50, of the Code, which declares the anniversaries of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist to be days of festivals, installations and celebrations, and Subordinate Lodges should not confer Degrees nor transact Lodge business on those days, refers to Communications held on those days other than Regular

Communications fixed by the By-Laws of the Lodge, and that when a Regular Communication of a Lodge falls on one of those days, said Communication could be held on that day, and that at such Communication the Lodge could transact any and all business that it would be proper for it to transact at any other Regular Communication.

(16) Held that a Subordinate Lodge has the right to elect any member thereof, who has filled the station of Warden, to the office of Worshipful Master; the fact of a Brother's being a Royal Arch Mason cuts no figure in the matter. If he has filled the station of Warden, he is eligible; otherwise, not.

(17) Held that a Fellow Craft with Certificate of dismissal, desiring to be advanced by another Lodge, should petition the same, and that such petition should be treated and acted upon by such Lodge in the same manner as if the petitioner was a dimitted Master Mason.

(18) Held that any number of Lodges in this Jurisdiction have the right to meet at the Hall of one of said Lodges, and have the officers of the several Lodges publicly installed; and in doing so, to form procession and have a general Fourth of July Celebration, without any Dispensation.

(19) A Brother was made a Mason by an army Lodge in Utah before the late war. That Lodge was disbanded. He never obtained a Dimit. He wished to affiliate with a Lodge in this Jurisdiction. Held that if the Grand Lodge which had Jurisdiction over said army Lodge has any record evidence of his status as a Mason when said army Lodge became defunct and incapable of granting a Dimit, then a Certificate from the said Grand Lodge that he was in good standing at that time, would authorize the Alabama Lodge to accept him as a member. In other words, to treat said Certificate as a Dimit. If there be no proof in the Records of said Grand Lodge, or if the same has also become defunct, upon application of the petitioner, setting forth the above facts, and upon proof of the truth of said statements, and that he was in good standing at the time said army Lodge became defunct, then such application should be received and acted upon as a Dimit.

(20) Held that the ruling of Past Grand Master Pettus, in which he held that it was not proper that Masonic burial ceremonies should be performed over the grave of a dead Mason after his interment, having been adopted by the Grand Lodge, is the Masonic law on this subject.

(21) A County Conference recommended a Brother as Lecturer thereof, and asked me to appoint him. Held that no authority has as yet been given the Grand Master to make such appointments.

(22) Held that the effect of indefinite suspension, like that of expulsion, is to sever the relations of the convicted Mason with his Lodge, and deprive him of membership therein, as well as to cut him off from the rights and privileges of Masonry. That a restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry in the case of one suspended, does not, of itself, restore the suspended Mason to membership. To do that requires the unanimous vote of the members of the Lodge at a Regular Communication; whereas restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry only requires a two-thirds vote. When a Lodge declines to reinstate a Brother to membership, or he does not apply to be so received, he should be furnished with a statement of the facts in his case under the seal of the Lodge, and the further fact that, at a certain time, he applied for and was restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, which Certificate will answer all the purposes of a Dimit, and furnish him proper credentials on which to base an application for membership in any other Lodge.

(23) A Lodge forfeited its Charter. Several years afterwards its Charter was restored, but during the time of the forfeiture of said Charter, a member of said Lodge removed within the Jurisdiction of another Lodge. After the restoration of the Charter of his Lodge, he desired to affiliate with the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction he then resided. Held, that if he was in good standing at the time of the forfeiture of the Charter of his Lodge, that on the restoration of its Charter he was still a member thereof, and could not affiliate with any other Lodge without having obtained a Dimit.

(24) Held that a Lodge within whose jurisdiction a non-affiliated Mason resides, can try him for any Masonic offence committed within its jurisdiction.

(25) Held that a Master Mason would violate his obligation in knowingly having illicit intercourse with a Master Mason's daughter, even if she was without chastity, and an attempt to do so would be a Masonic offence.

(26) Held that when the Master of a Lodge has been suspended and summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge for trial, under the provisions of Section 25, Article 6, of the Constitution, such order only suspends him from performing the duties of Worshipful Master of his Lodge; that his Masonic status is that of any other Mason against whom charges have been preferred.

(27) That no ballot on petition for initiation can be taken until the expiration of one month from the time of filing the petition.

(28) That a dimitted Mason residing in one Jurisdiction may apply to and affiliate with a Lodge in another, and is not required to

obtain the consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, before doing so.

(29) On the 5th day of December, 1894, the Grand Lodge of Alabama consolidated Maysville Lodge, No. 158, and Gurley Lodge, No. 521. The Report of the Committee recommending this action was adopted without condition, and no action required to be taken by either Lodge prior to the consolidation.

Held, that from the date of this action by the Grand Lodge the two Lodges became one, under the name of Gurley Lodge, No. 521, and was authorized to work as such. The membership of the two Lodges were thus merged into one, and the members of the old Maysville Lodge, No. 158, were as much members of the consolidated Lodge and authorized to participate in its proceedings as the members of the former Gurley Lodge, and that the property of both Lodges became the property of the consolidated Lodge, and the consolidated Lodge should assume and pay the debts of both old Lodges.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

On January 15, 1895, I granted special Dispensation to Orion Lodge No. 177, to remove from its location to Harmony Church, it being made to appear that the interests of Masonry would be promoted thereby, and the petition being signed by the entire membership of the Lodge.

On January 15, 1895, I granted special Dispensation to Searight Lodge, working under Dispensation, to elect officers; the Grand Lodge having at its last Annual Communication continued the Dispensation of the said Lodge for another year, and the petition being signed by every officer and member, it was thought that the best interest of the Lodge would be subserved by granting the Dispensation.

On February 8, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Hewitt Lodge No. 519, to remove from Mary Lee Mines to a point one mile north of former location. A majority of the Lodge joined in the petition and gave cause therein for such removal.

On February 11, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Fort Payne Lodge No. 437, to confer the Master's Degree on Juluil A. Jensen, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, J. A. Bilbro, being present, and assisting in conferring the same.

On March 23, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Hopewell Lodge No. 193, to remove its Lodge from Reynolds, a distance of about six miles, to Fitzpatrick, for good and sufficient reasons stated in the application of the Lodge.

On April 4, 1895, Dispensation was granted to Anniston Lodge

No. 443, to elect a Junior Warden to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of the Junior Warden-elect from the State.

On May 7, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Bessemer Lodge No. 458, and Jonesborough Lodge No. 315, to consolidate under the name of Bessemer Lodge No. 458, upon condition that said Bessemer Lodge assumes and pays all dues which said Jonesborough Lodge No. 315, owes to the Grand Lodge of Alabama, for good and sufficient reasons shown to me.

On May 10, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Oliver Lodge No. 334, to remove from its present site, at Choctaw Corner, to the city of Thomasville, Ala., for satisfactory reasons shown to me.

On May 13, 1895, I granted Dispensation to St. Stephens Lodge No. 81, and Johnson Lodge No. 337, to continue work; the said Lodges having paid all dues to the Grand Lodge.

On June 29, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Coosa Lodge No. 242, to elect Senior Warden in place of Bro. D. J. Smith, who informed me that he would be unable to attend the Lodge during the ensuing Masonic year.

On June 29, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Chandler Lodge No. 367, to elect its officers on first Friday in July, or as soon thereafter as practicable, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor

On July 1, 1895, I granted Dispensation to York Lodge No. 211, to elect officers at its next regular Communication, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

On July 4, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Livingston Lodge No. 41, to elect its officers at its next regular communication, good and sufficient cause having been shown therefor.

On July 13, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Charlton Lodge No. 528, to confer the Fellow-Craft and Master Degrees during the Masonic Conference of the Third District.

On July 25, 1895, Dispensation was granted to Royal White Heart Lodge No. 10, to confer Degrees out of time, good reasons having been shown therefor.

On July 31, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Scotsborough Lodge No. 359, to act upon the application of Bro. David Gold, a dimitted Mason, for affiliation with said Lodge at its next regular Communication, good and sufficient reasons therefor having been shown.

Before this application could be acted on Bro. Gold died. He had been in feeble health ever since his dimit was granted. His application for affiliation was pending at the time of his death. On petition of the Lodge and the request of his family, I granted Dispensation on August 3rd, to bury him with Masonic honors.

On 3rd September, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Cedar Bluff

Lodge No. 486, to elect officers for the ensuing Masonic year, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

On September 10, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Cedar Bluff Lodge No. 486, to elect officers, the said Lodge for good reasons shown, failed to elect at the time prescribed by law.

On September 19, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Auburn Lodge No. 76, to elect officers, good and sufficient reasons being given for the failure to elect at the time prescribed by law.

On October 5, 1895, I granted Dispensation to the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, J. A. Bilbro, to act in my place in laying the corner stone of the new Court House of Marshall county, at Guntersville, on the 14th of October, 1895.

On October 10, 1895, I granted Dispensation to the Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, R. M. Cunningham, to act as my representative in laying the corner stone of the new Lodge Hall at Pratt City on the 17th of October, 1895.

On October 23, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Rising Virtue Lodge No. 4, to act on the application of Bro. Charles Smallwood, a dimitted Master Mason, for affiliation, at its regular Communication to be held that night, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

On October 29, 1895, I granted Dispensation to Lozohatchie Lodge No. 97, to consolidate with Amberson Lodge No. 412, upon condition that the said Amberson Lodge assumes and pays all dues and debts of the said Lozohatchie Lodge No. 97, a majority of the members of both Lodges having petitioned for the same.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

Dispensations have been granted for the formation of the following new Lodges for the past Masonic year:

On January 29, 1895, to Bro John H. Kitchens and nine others to organize a Lodge at Crow, to be known as Mt. Zion Lodge No. 542.

On February 19, 1895, to Bro. John M. Barrier and six others, to organize a Lodge at Bridgeport, to be known as Bridgeport Lodge No. 543.

On April 6, 1895, to Bro. Charles W. Davis and ten others, to organize a Lodge at Salitpa, to be known as H. Clay Armstrong Lodge No. 544.

On May 27, 1895, to Bro. Hugh M. Caffey and six others, to organize a Lodge at Hayneville, to be known as H. C. Tompkins Lodge No. 545.

On September 10, 1895, to Bro. David A. Martin and eight others, to organize a Lodge at Boaz, to be known as Boaz Lodge No. 546.

CHARGES AGAINST WORSHIPFUL MASTERS.

On the 17th of January, 1895, I received from a constitutional number of the members of Frankfort Lodge No. 275, a communication under the seal of the Lodge, preferring charges against Bro. W. A. Agee, Worshipful Master of the said Lodge, whereupon I appointed Bro. Wesley M. Smith, Worshipful Master of Newburg Lodge No. 388; William J. Thorn, Worshipful Master of Burleson Lodge No. 143, and John H. Blackledge, Worshipful Master of Belgreen Lodge No. 425, to investigate into the nature of the charges, and report to me.

I furnished the committee a copy of the charges, and addressed to them the following letter, to-wit:

"*My Dear Brethren:*

"I enclose herewith a copy of the charges preferred against Bro. W. A. Agee, Worshipful Master of Frankfort Lodge No. 275, by five members of the said Lodge, as required by Section 25, Article VI, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. I direct that you investigate into the charges, and report the result of such investigation to me at the earliest practicable moment.

"The charges, as preferred, are of a very grave and serious character, and, if well founded, constitute a most outrageous offence against both moral and Masonic law. If untrue, it is due Bro. Agee that the fact should be made known at once.

"I am quite sure that your zeal for Masonry, and earnest desire to preserve its purity and good name, will incite you to diligent promptness in the investigation of this matter.

"Fraternally yours,

"GEO. P. HARRISON,
"Grand Master."

The brethren mentioned made full investigation, and reported to me that Bro. Agee was guilty as charged.

After duly examining this report, and considering the evidence therewith submitted, I issued the following order:

"OPELIKA, ALA., April 6, 1895.

"*Dr. W. A. Agee, Worshipful Master,*
Frankfort Lodge No. 275, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·.:

"DEAR SIR & BROTHER—On the coming in of the report of the three Masters heretofore appointed by me to investigate into the nature of the charges made against you by five members of your Lodge, it is made to appear to me that the charge of improper conduct on your part towards a Master Mason's daughter, is well founded, and of a character to justify your suspension and trial.

"This being my opinion, and acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred, and the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, I do hereby suspend you from all the rights and privileges, and from doing or performing any of the duties appertaining to the office of Worshipful Master of said Lodge, and do hereby summon you to appear at the ensuing Communication of the Grand Lodge for trial.

"Witness my hand and seal of office on the day above written.

"GEORGE P. HARRISON,
"Grand Master."

Copies of this order were served on Bro. Agee, upon the brethren who impeached him, and a copy sent to the Secretary of the Lodge, with instructions to lay the same before it at their next Communication.

The report of the Investigating Committee, and a copy of the charges and specifications, together with the evidence taken by the committee, and the correspondence relating thereto, are herewith attached, marked "Exhibit A."

On the 23d of August, 1895, I received from a constitutional number of members of Georgiana Lodge No. 285, a letter preferring charges against Bro. Robert S. Pilley, Worshipful Master of Georgiana Lodge No. 285, charging him with immoral and unmasonic conduct.

I addressed the following communication to Dozier B. Bennett, Worshipful Master of Sepulga Lodge No. 233; Henry Green, Worshipful Master of Quitman Lodge No. 254; Philo D. Rigsby, Past Worshipful Master of Quitman Lodge No. 254:

"BRETHREN—Bro. Robert S. Pilley, Worshipful Master of Georgiana Lodge No. 285, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·., having been impeached before me by five members of his Lodge, as shown by articles of impeachment hereto attached, you are hereby ordered to investigate into the nature of the charges, and report to me the result of your investigation, together with such evidence as you may take in the matter, and a return of the articles of impeachment. Your prompt attention will bear testimony of your zeal in the cause of Masonry.

"Fraternally yours,

"GEORGE P. HARRISON,
"Grand Master."

The brethren mentioned, after having made full investigation, reported to me that the charges were well founded.

After a careful examination of said report, and the testimony therewith submitted, I issued the following order, to-wit:

"OPELIKA, ALA., Sept. 13, 1895.

"*Robert S. Pilley, Worshipful Master,*
Georgiana Lodge No. 285, *A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·.*:

"SIR AND BROTHER—Having been impeached by five members of your Lodge for writing an insulting note to a Master Mason's daughter with intent to violate her chastity, which charges were duly referred to three Worshipful Masters, nearest your Lodge, with instructions to investigate into the nature of the charge made against you, and, on the coming in of their report, it being made to appear to me that said charge is well founded, and of a character to justify your suspension and trial; now, therefore, I, Geo. P. Harrison, as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred, and the duties imposed upon me as such, by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, do hereby suspend you, Robert S. Pilley, from all the rights and privileges, and prohibit you from doing or performing any of the duties appertaining to the Office of Worshipful Master of said Lodge, and do hereby summon and command you to be and appear at the ensuing Communication of the Grand Lodge for trial.

"Witness my hand and seal of office on the day and year above written.

"GEORGE P. HARRISON,
"Grand Master."

Copies of this order have been served upon Bro. Pilley, the brethren who impeached him, and one sent to the Secretary of the Lodge to be laid before the Lodge.

The report of the committee, articles of impeachment, and the correspondence connected therewith, are hereto attached, marked "Exhibit B."

On the 13th of September, 1895, I received a letter from the members who impeached Bro. W. A. Agee, asking instructions as to how to proceed with his impeachment before the Grand Lodge.

Upon this subject I could find no precedent, but, after due consideration, instructed them to prepare in proper form charges and specifications (if same had not already been done), and furnish a copy of same to Bro. Agee; then proceed to take testimony by depositions, as provided by Rule 7, Article VII., of the Constitution, stating that while this rule contemplates the examination of Masons who are witnesses in open Lodge, yet, unless they (the committee)

knew that they could and would attend the Grand Lodge and give their testimony, to proceed to take their depositions as in case of profanes,—charging them to be careful to give Bro. Agee the lawful notice, as prescribed by said Rule 7, on the taking of testimony; to allow him, or his attorney (if a Mason), to cross-examine all witnesses, then to have the officer taking the same attach it, with proper certificate, to the charges and specifications, and having sealed the same, transmit by some trustworthy person, or by mail, to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge at Montgomery, Ala.

I also wrote to Bro. Agee, advising him to take his testimony in the same manner as above indicated.

I gave similar instructions with reference to the taking of testimony in the case of Bro. Robert S. Pilley, Worshipful Master of Georgiana Lodge No. 285.

In August, 1895, I received from the constitutional number of members of Broomtown Lodge No. 420, a letter preferring charges against Bro. Elijah B. Elrod, Worshipful Master of said Lodge, charging him with unmasonic conduct in certain rulings made by him while presiding over said Lodge.

I addressed the following communication to John P. Farrell, Worshipful Master of Gaylesville Lodge No. 256; William A. Barker, Worshipful Master of Cedar Bluff Lodge No. 485; John S. Blair, Worshipful Master of Sam Dixon Lodge No. 218:

"*Brethren:*

"Bro. Elijah B. Elrod, Worshipful Master of Broomtown Lodge No. 420, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·., having been impeached before me by five members of his Lodge, as shown by articles of impeachment hereto attached, you are hereby ordered to investigate into the nature of the charges and report to me the result of your investigation, together with such evidence as you may take in the matter, and the return of these papers. Your prompt attention will be evidence of your zeal in the cause of Masonry.

"Witness my hand and seal of office this, the day and year above written.

"GEORGE P. HARRISON,
"Grand Master."

These brethren made investigation and reported to me the existence of certain facts, but failed to make any recommendation or finding, themselves. Whereupon, on the 29th of October I addressed these brethren the following communication, to-wit:

"*J. P. Farrell, W. A. Barker, John S. Blair, Committee:*

"Your report on the impeachment of Bro. Elijah B. Elrod has been received and carefully examined. I herewith return same,

with the request that you make further investigation and report to me the result of same.

"I desire to know whether or not Bro. Elrod was trying to prevent a trial of Bro. Stark, or was actuated by any improper motive in moving the ruling he did, or was it simply an error of judgment? Please give me your conclusions on this point, together with such evidence as you may be able to obtain on the subject.

"Your early attention is requested. Return all papers.

"Fraternally yours,

"GEORGE P. HARRISON,

"Grand Master."

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 8th of July, 1895, upon the recommendation of Bro. W. W. Daffin, of the Committee on Work, I appointed Bro. Robert N. Hearin Lecturer for the First Masonic District.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL OBSERVANCES.

I received a communication from a committee of the Grand Lodge of Colorado relative to a proposed memorial observance of the centennial of the death of Worshipful Bro. George Washington, which took place on the 14th day of December, 1799, which communication is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit C," and submitted for your consideration.

CONCLUSION.

Conflicting duties have prevented me from doing many things I should have been delighted to do. But dividing my time as best I could, I have, in that allotted to the Craft, labored with love to promote the interests of Masonry.

To the extent of my ability I have earnestly endeavored to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of Grand Master; with what measure of success, I submit to your Masonic judgment.

In conclusion, I appeal to you and all Masons in our Jurisdiction, to show forth in your lives and actions that you love one another.

Let us here and everywhere, while life lasts, continue to show to the world our belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

"Through knowledge we behold the world's creation;
How in his cradle first he fostered was;
And judge of nature's cunning operation,
How things she formed of a formless mass:
By knowledge do we learn ourselves to know,
And what to man, and what to God we owe."

GEO. P. HARRISON,
Grand Master.

ADDRESS REFERRED.

On motion of Bro. F. L. Jenkins, the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master was referred to a Special Committee of three Past Grand Masters, as follows:

Palmer J. Pillans, H. H. Brown and F. L. Pettus.

M.·. M.·. DEGREE.

Bro. R. M. Cunningham, from the Committee on Work, made Report on the M.·. M.·. Degree, and the Report was adopted.

After Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 4, 1895.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2:30 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison presiding; other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·.W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT ON ADDRESS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Address of the Grand Master, made their Report, which was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·. of Alabama, and its Masonic Jurisdiction:

Your Committee on the Grand Master's Address has read with much pleasure and profit the very able and instructive Address of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and cannot too highly commend his zeal and diligence in guarding the interests of the Craft. We recommend:

1. The decisions of the Grand Master on matters of Masonic Law be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

2. That the Dispensations for new Lodges be referred to the Committee on Dispensations.

3. That we recommend that as the matter of the consolidation of Lodges has given rise to much doubt and uncertainty, that the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence shall formulate and report to the next Annual Communication, a uniform method of procedure to be observed in future in such cases.

4. *We note that Dispensations* have been granted in several cases to confer Degrees out of time. While we do not intend in the

least to disapprove of, or reflect upon, the action of the Grand Master in these cases, as it is a matter entirely within his discretion, we think these Dispensations should be granted with extreme care, and in exceptional cases.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

P. J. PILLANS,
H. H. BROWN,
F. L. PETTUS,
Committee.

Past Grand Master Pettus, from Committee on Grand Master's Address, made additional Report, as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master:

Your Committee on the Address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master respectfully report as to that part of the Grand Master's Address in reference to the summoning of Bro. W. A. Agee, Worshipful Master of Frankfort Lodge No. 275, and R. S. Pilley, Worshipful Master of Georgiana Lodge No. 285 to this Grand Lodge for trial, as follows:

First. Section 25 of Article VI. of the Constitution, provides that a Subordinate Lodge has no power to try its Master, but, if after the investigation provided for, the Grand Master should think the charges well founded, "he shall suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the ensuing Communication of the Grand Lodge *for trial*." The Constitution is clear that the trial must be had before the Grand Lodge. The summons is directed to the Master and he is commanded to appear in person and stand his trial before the only tribunal authorized to pass finally upon his guilt or innocence, and upon the degree of his punishment. Both the Lodge and the Master are entitled to have a speedy investigation and a judgment of the tribunal having jurisdiction. No method of procedure is laid down for the conduct of such trial by the Grand Lodge in our Laws or Constitution, and as we deem it to the best interests of Masonry that these cases may be disposed of at this Communication of the Grand Lodge, your Committee have deemed it advisable to recommend the following as a proper method in these particular cases, expressly confining the recommendation to these cases and not intending it to be a precedent for the future.

1. The Grand Master shall appoint a Committee of five members of this Grand Lodge in each case, who shall investigate and report whether or not the evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, has been fully, fairly and impartially taken.

2. In the event said testimony has been so taken and forwarded, as provided by the order of the Grand Master, the Grand Master shall appoint three members of the Grand Lodge to conduct the case for the prosecution, and the defendant may appear in person and by counsel. The testimony shall be read at length, and after such argument as may be had, the Roll of Lodges and permanent members of the Grand Lodge, under the Constitution, shall be called, and each Lodge and member shall vote, and if a majority shall vote in favor of guilt, then the roll shall be again called and the punishment fixed in the same manner. In such call, each Lodge shall have one vote and no more.

3. In the event the Committee provided for shall report that the testimony has not been fully, fairly and impartially taken, the case shall be continued, and the Grand Master shall appoint a commission to take the testimony and report to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. During the conduct of the trial no one but members of the Grand Lodge, the accused and his counsel shall be allowed to be present. During the voting, no one but members of the Grand Lodge shall be permitted to be present.

4. In the event the defendant shall fail to appear, the Grand Lodge shall take such action as may be deemed expedient.

5. Your Committee recommend that the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence shall prepare and report to the next Annual Communication, a form of procedure to be used in future cases of the trial of the Masters of Lodges by this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

P. J. PILLANS,
H. H. BROWN,
F. L. PETTUS,
Committee.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Committee on the impeachment of W. A. Agee:

Past Grand Master H. H. Brown, Bros. T. H. Howle, C. B. Whitfield, Calvin McSwayne and W. T. Dukes.

On impeachment of R. S. Pilley: Past Grand Master F. L. Pettus, Bros. Geo. T. Anderson, Jerry M. Fountain, H. T. Benton and E. Mannering.

CASE OF W. A. AGEE.

Past Grand Master Pettus, from Committee on case of W. A. Agee, made the following report, and it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·. of Alabama:

Your Committee appointed to investigate as to whether or not the evidence against, and in favor of, Bro. W. A. Agee, W.·. M.·. Frankfort Lodge No. 275, has been fairly taken, respectfully report as follows:

That the testimony appears to have been fairly taken. That Bro. Agee appears to have been present and to have had the opportunity of examining and cross-examining the witnesses. That your Committee is informed that Bro. Agee is not in attendance on the Grand Lodge.

F. L. PETTUS,
H. T. BENTON,
E. MANNERING,
JERRY FOUNTAIN,
Committee.

The Grand Master appointed the following as the Committee to represent the Grand Lodge in the trial of W. A. Agee:

Past Grand Master Pettus, and Bros. Jerry M. Fountain and H. T. Benton.

CASE OF R. S. PILLEY.

M.·. W.·. H. H. Brown, from the Committee representing the Grand Lodge in the trial of R. S. Pilley, made the following report, and it was adopted, and the trial made special order for this evening's session:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

Your Committee to examine the testimony in the case of R. S. Pilley, W. M. Georgiana Lodge No. 285, beg leave to submit the following report: 1. We have carefully examined the testimony filed with the Grand Secretary in said case, and find it irregular and apparently incomplete. 2. A member of the Impeachment Committee came before us and stated that there could be no other testimony obtained against said R. S. Pilley, but that there were other witnesses whose evidence would be favorable to him. 3. The defendant, R. S. Pilley, also came before the Committee and stated that while the evidence was not full and complete, rather than have

the matter go over for a year he would consent to a trial now. 4. We recommend, therefore, that the trial be had at this Grand Communication.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

H. H. BROWN,
S. G. WOOLF,
C. B. WHITFIELD,
C. MCSWEAN,
T. H. HOWLE,
Committee.

CASE OF W. A. AGEE.

The charge and specifications being read:

CHARGE—GROSS UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Specification 1. That Dr. W. A. Agee did, on or about the 30th day of May, 1891, have illicit carnal intercourse with one Mrs. Alice Cook, at her home near Russellville, State of Alabama, knowing her to be the daughter of a Master Mason.

Specification 2. That he did, on that occasion, administer to the said Alice Cook some powerful narcotic drug by which he accomplished her ruin.

Specification 3. That on one or more occasions subsequently he did, through the influence of drugs, produce abortion on the said Alice Cook.

Specification 4. That by threats and intimidation he kept up, with the said Alice Cook, such illicit and unlawful relation for a period of more than two years.

All of which was in violation of his obligation as a Master Mason, and to the scandal and disgrace of the Masonic Fraternity.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the trial of W. A. Agee. Bro. Jerry M. Fountain read the testimony in the case, at the conclusion of which Past Grand Master Pettus offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That whereas, W. A. Agee, W.·. M.·. of Frankfort Lodge, No. 275, has been adjudged guilty by this Grand Lodge, of gross unmasonic conduct; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said W. A. Agee be, and he is, hereby expelled from the rights and privileges of Masonry.

REPORT ON DISPENSATIONS NO. 1.

Bro. Louis Bloch, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations No. 1, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Dispensations No. 1, to whom was referred the books and Dispensations of Enon No. 537, Searight No. 540, H. Clay Armstrong No. 544, H. C. Tompkins No. 545, having given them that careful consideration that the subject demanded, beg leave to report as follows:

Enon No. 537, its book is neatly kept, and, knowing no reason to the contrary, we recommend that a Charter be issued to them.

Searight No. 540 keeps its Records correctly, and no causes being shown why they should not have a Charter, we recommend that one be issued them.

H. Clay Armstrong No. 544, presents a very elegantly kept Book of Records, but the Worshipful Master of this Lodge has failed to sign the Minutes of each Communication. We suggest that he do so at once, and as the Representatives present request a Charter, we recommend that it issue.

H C. Tompkins No. 545, presents its Record in correct form, and we recommend that the Charter issue.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS BLOCH,
W. L. THOMASON,
S. G. WOOLF,
H. C. DISMUKES,
LOUIS J. ADLER.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

On motion of Bro. Jas. M. Brundidge, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of Grand Officers, with the following result:

GEORGE PAUL HARRISON.....Grand Master.
JAMES ANDREW BILBRO.....Deputy Grand Master.
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.....Senior Grand Warden.
RUSSELL M CUNNINGHAM.....Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM HENRY DINGLEY.....Grand Treasurer.
HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Secretary.
CHARLES ALEXANDER ALLEN.....Grand Tyler.

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

WILLIAM CAREY BLEDSOE.....Grand Chaplain.
DAVID WILLIAM McIVER.....Grand Marshal.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS.....Senior Grand Deacon.
WILLIAM A. ARNOLD.....Junior Grand Deacon.
HARRY A. LOWE.....Grand Steward.
J. KAHN.....Grand Steward.

LOZAHATCHEE LODGE NO. 547.

Bro Louis Bloch, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations No. 1, made the following additional report, which, on motion, was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Dispensations No. 1, to whom was referred the petition for a Dispensation for Lozahatchee Lodge No. 347, at Piedmont, Calhoun County, beg leave to report, that they have made exhaustive enquiry into the matter, and the petition being recommended by Piedmont Fraternal Lodge No. 368, and from representations made to your Committee, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Fraternally submitted,

LOUIS BLOCH,
W. L. THOMASON,
S. G. WOOLF,
H. C. DISMUKES,
LOUIS J. ADLER,
Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

Bro. H. A. Shields, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, made the following Report, which was received and adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on By-Laws have examined the following:

Searight.....No. 540
Spring Hill.....No. 536
H. C. Tompkins.....No. 545

Mt. Union.....No. 541
Bridgeport.....No. 543
Remlap.....No. 538
Enon.....No. 537

And beg leave to report as follows:

Searight No. 540, having amended their By Laws as recommended by the Committee on By-Laws in 1894, the same are hereby approved.

Spring Hill No. 536, having changed their By-Laws as recommended by the Committee on By-Laws of 1894, the same are hereby approved.

H. C. Tompkins No. 545, we recommend that wherever the term "chair" is used in connection with the office of W. M. that the official title be used.

Art. 11, Sec. 4, amend by striking out the word "infraction" and insert "order of the Lodge."

Art. 12, Sec. 2, amend to show that a ballot cannot be had for a candidate for initiation until the expiration of thirty days. See Chap. 4, No. 30 of the Code.

Union Lodge No. 541, Art. 10, Sec. 8, strike out all of this section.

Art. 10, Sec. 13, amend to read "any brother guilty of unmasonic conduct shall be dealt with as the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge require."

Art. 11, Sec. 1, amend to show that two Master Masons are necessary to recommend a petitioner for initiation.

Art. 11, Sec. 2, amend to show that thirty days must elapse from the time a petition for initiation is received before it can be balloted on.

Enon, No. 537. By-Laws approved as amended.

Bridgeport Lodge, No. 543. Chap. 4, Art. 7, amend to show that thirty days must elapse before a ballot can be had after a petition for initiation has been received.

Remlap No. 538. By-Laws approved.

Fraternally submitted,

H. A. SHIELDS,
J. D. TRUSS,
A. J. THOMPSON,
B. T. COCKRELL,
J. S. MCBRYDE.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Rev. Grand Chaplain, the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 4, 1895.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison, presiding, and the other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

H. C. TOMPKINS LODGE, NO. 545.

Bro. W. R. Hardy offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That a Charter be granted to H. C. Tompkins Lodge No. —, free of charge, they having paid for their Dispensation the amount required by the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

INDEX TO MASONIC CODE.

Bro. D. P. Christenberry offered the following Resolution, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, It would greatly facilitate a ready reference to the items and articles in the Masonic Code, therefore be it

Resolved, That there be printed in the next Grand Lodge Proceedings an index to the Code, arranged alphabetically, placing first the word in each item which would act as a key to each subject.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Bro. H. C. Tompkins, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, submitted the following Re-

port, which was adopted, except as to disapproval of Ruling 25 of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, in which the Grand Lodge refused to concur, thereby sustaining the said decision of the Grand Master:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master on questions of Masonic Law, begs leave to Report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and approve of all of the said decisions, except the 25th, in which it is held that having illicit intercourse with a Master Mason's daughter, who is without chastity, is a violation of the Masonic obligation.

This question was before this Grand Lodge some years ago, and after due consideration it was held that such an act, while it might be a Masonic offense, was not a violation of that particular portion of the obligation referred to.

We think that the former decision is correct, and therefore recommend that the decision of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master in this respect be disapproved.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

H. C. TOMPKINS,
F. L. PETTUS,
of Committee.

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 484.

Bro. D. M. Kaylor offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to notify Lebanon Lodge, No. 484, to send to the next Grand Lodge the papers in the appeal of Alonzo J. Harris.

CASE OF R. S. PILLEY.

M.·. W.·. Bro. H. H. Brown, Counsel appointed to represent the Grand Lodge in the trial of Robert S. Pilley, W. M. of Georgiana Lodge No. 285, reported that the Counsel for the Grand Lodge and R.·. W.·. Bro. Jas. A. Bilbro and Bro. N. Stallworth, Counsel for the defendant, had made the following agreement:

That R. S. Pilley would waive all informality in the testimony taken in the case against him, and that the trial would be proceeded with at once; the defendant, R. S. Pilley, to be allowed to appear and make an explanatory statement of the circumstances and conditions under which the note to the young lady was written.

It was further agreed that the character of the defendant, up to the writing of the note, was good.

On motion, the above agreement was adopted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the trial of the case of R. S. Pilley, the following charges and specification being read:

CHARGE: GROSS UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Specification 1. In that the said Robert S. Pilley, W. M. of Georgiana Lodge No. 285, did on the 14th day of August, 1895, in the town of Georgiana, County of Butler, State of Alabama, at or about 10 o'clock at night, address a note to a Master Mason's daughter, which note, or the language used in said note, was immoral, criminating, insulting, and with the intent to violate her chastity, and in violation of his duty, and to the scandal and disgrace of the Masonic fraternity.

The testimony was read at length by M.·. W.·. Bro. H. H. Brown, Counsel for the Grand Lodge. The defendant, R. S. Pilley, then appeared before the Grand Lodge and made an explanatory statement.

Whereupon the M.·. W.·. Grand Master ordered the roll of Lodges and the names of permanent members of the Grand Lodge to be called, and vote was then taken on the charges and specifications, with the result that the defendant was declared not guilty of the charge.

PROPERTY OF MACON LODGE NO. 12.

Bro. B. W. Whitfield, Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee on Propositions and Grievances, beg leave to make the following report:

Having considered the petition of Macon Lodge, No. 12, herewith attached, report favorably upon the same.

Fraternally submitted,

B. W. WHITFIELD, SR.,
L. J. WRIGHT,
G. W. SORRELL,
A. J. ARMSTRONG.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·. of Alabama:

The undersigned Masons and former members of Macon Lodge, No. 12, located at Suggsville, beg leave to make the following recommendation:

In view of the fact that it is impossible to reorganize Macon Lodge, No. 12; that the Lodge room is badly out of repair, so much so as to be useless and valueless; and in view of the further fact that the lot is small and of very little value in this small and non-growing village; and that the building and lot was bought and paid for almost entirely by Methodists, who constituted the larger part of the membership of the said Lodge, we, therefore, pray that in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, that the Grand Secretary be authorized and directed to convey to the M. E. Church, South, the Lodge room and lot in fee simple.

Fraternally and truly,

JAS. M. GREENE,
J. M. CHAMPION,
J. F. WHISENHUNT,
BENJ. S. BARNES.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR.

Bro. Wm. H. Dingley, Registrar, made the following Report, and, on motion, it was received and ordered printed with the Proceedings:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

In accordance with the requirement of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my Report upon Registration:

1st. All the pamphlets have been assorted and a catalogue made of the same, as also of the Masonic periodicals, many numbers of which are wanting to complete the files.

2nd. A record has been made of the printed Proceedings of the various Grand Lodges which we have in possession. Few of these are complete, but many duplicates are in the office, a record of which has been taken, and which perhaps may be exchanged for those wanted to complete our files.

3rd. The printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge have been arranged and a record made of all on hand. I find but one copy for each of sixteen Grand Communications, and for the years 1825-29-30-39-43-44-45-47-52-53-63 none whatever.

4th. The records of extinct Subordinate Lodges have been indexed and a record made of the jewels and other property, so far as can be ascertained. There has evidently been neglect in such Lodges sending their records to the Grand Secretary at the time of forfeiture. It is earnestly requested and urged upon the brethren to forward to the Grand Secretary any records of extinct Lodges that may come into their possession.

5th. All letters and documents have been assorted and filed. A memorandum has been made of the most important of these, and of which no other record is found, for the purpose of compiling a much-to-be-desired index and register of extinct and dormant Lodges. A few that contained money to the amount of $17.25 have been placed in the hands of the Finance Committee. The collections made some years ago by Bros. Penick and Dixon have been filed distinct from other papers. They contain a large amount of valuable historical and biographical information.

6th. An alphabetical register of all Masons whose names are contained in the returns of 1894, to which will be added 1895 as soon as the returns have been received.

7th. A register of all Masons, commencing with the organization of the Grand Lodge in June, 1821, has been completed up to 1847, inclusive.

Much still remains to be done; in addition to the completion of the Register from 1848 to 1893, it is desirable that an index of all the papers should be made and a complete Register of all Lodges that have been chartered by this Grand Lodge.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to our Worshipful Grand Secretary for the courtesies extended to me during the past

year and the readiness he has ever manifested in giving information or assistance in prosecuting my work.

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. DINGLEY,
Registrar.

DISPENSATIONS NO. 2.

Bro. M. B. Shelton, Chairman of Committee on Dispensations No. 2, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Committee No. 2 on Dispensations, beg leave to report that we have examined books kept by the following Lodges working under Dispensation, and find them correct and neatly kept, and know of no reason why a Charter should not be granted.

We therefore recommend that Charters be granted to—

Remlap Lodge.....No. 538.
Wewoka Lodge .....No. 539.
Bridgeport Lodge.....No. 543.
Spring Hill Lodge.....No. 536.
Mount Union Lodge.....No. 541.
Mount Zion Lodge.....No. 542.

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. SHELTON, Ch'n,
W. J. RUDDICK,
JAMES M. SMITH,
C. GROVE,
Committee.

GRAND SECRETARY'S NARRATIVE REPORT.

R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary made the following Report, and, on motion, it was received and ordered printed with the Proceedings:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

I beg to submit the following Report of some of the more important matters, which during the year have had attention at my hands:

LODGE RETURNS.

Up to this date, November 30th, Annual Returns have been received from 295 Lodges. Of this number 52 were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by the 1st of October, as required by an Edict of the Grand Lodge; and only 187 have paid dues by the 15th of November, as provided by law.

Returns from other Lodges have come in daily installments, five having been received to-day.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report an improvement in the quality of the work done in the preparation of these Reports, over those of last year; some of them are models of neatness and accuracy, complying fully with all the requirements. The one *par excellence* is that made by Bro. Charles F. White, Secretary of Troy Lodge, No. 56.

I have changed the style and Form for making returns, and, I think, made a great improvement on the Form heretofore in use in this Grand Jurisdiction. And this opinion is concurred in by the Secretaries from whom I have had expression on the matter.

Many, indeed most of our Secretaries, appreciating the importance and responsibility of the office they fill, do excellent work and are an honor to their Lodges. But while this is true, and it is pleasant to me to note the fact, many are still indifferent and fail to comply with the Edicts of the Grand Lodge fixing the time for making returns and paying dues to the Grand Lodge; and all who examine the returns will agree that in many instances there is still room for great improvement.

If in such cases the Secretaries would give a little more care and time to the important duty of preparing their returns, the result would be most gratifying to all concerned, and to no one would it be a source of greater gratification than to the Secretaries themselves.

May I not ask that my brother Secretaries will try this just one time?

THE WORK OF THE REGISTRAR.

The Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Grand Communication, employed Bro. Wm. H. Dingley, Registrar, "to assort, classify and arrange the property, books and records belonging to the Grand Lodge, and also to make from the Returns and records on file in this office a MASONIC REGISTER of each and every Mason who is now or at any time heretofore had been a member of a Subordinate Lodge now or heretofore working under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

The value and importance of this work to Masonry, and especially to the Masons of Alabama, is almost beyond estimation.

The work could not have been committed to any one more capable, faithful and painstaking than Bro. Dingley, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to his energy, zeal and devotion to this work during the past year.

It is a work of greater magnitude than was at first supposed, but the matter is too valuable and important to be neglected or delayed, and I trust the Grand Lodge will continue Bro. Dingley on this work until it is completed.

FIELD WORK.

By reason of having Bro. Dingley constantly in office of the Grand Secretary (and to whom I am indebted for many acts of kindness in looking after and attending to official matters during my absence), I have been enabled to devote more time to work of visiting Lodges during the present year than it was possible for me to do heretofore. I have visited during the past year the following Lodges:

On May 18th I visited Ramer Lodge, No. 243. The Lodge had work in the Third Degree.

This Lodge had just suffered a great loss in the death of Bro. Anthony H. Sellers, on April 21st, aged seventy-five years, and who had been W. M. of the said Lodge for more than twenty years, and a Mason for nearly fifty years. He fell while on duty.

An honest, upright man; a public-spirited, useful citizen; affectionate husband, kind father and zealous Mason has been called up higher.

On June 15th I visited Newton Lodge, No. 224. The officers of this Lodge I found well-informed in the esoteric work; the membership zealous and active.

On June 26th, I visited Anniston Lodge No. 443. This Lodge has suffered because of the great depression in the mineral section of our State for the two or three years past, but it is now rapidly recovering from the depression and will, under the administration of Bro. George T. Anderson, whose Masonic zeal and intelligence is proverbial soon become one of the most prosperous Lodges in our Jurisdiction. I installed the officers of this Lodge and delivered a public address on Masonry in the Opera House, after which we repaired to the banquet hall, where a feast awaited us, which was partaken of and greatly enjoyed. The pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by the presence of a large number of ladies who graced the festive board with their smiles

My visit to this Lodge and to the little city of Anniston will ever be pleasantly remembered by me, and I am especially indebted to Bro John M. Caldwell for his kindness and generous hospitality during my stay.

On June 28th, I organized H. C. Tompkins Lodge No. 543, at Hayneville, with Bro. Hugh M. Caffey, W. M.: Wm. M. Garrett, Jr., S. W., and W. Eaton Haynes, J. W. This Lodge starts out quite auspiciously. Its officers are well versed in the work and ritual of the Craft, the membership is cultured and refined, and the Lodge is located in one of the very best sections of our State. I therefore hope and predict for it a career of great prosperity and usefulness.

On the 4th, I visited Shiloh Lodge No. 105, installed the officers of the Lodge and delivered a Masonic address. Quite a number of brethren from the neighboring Lodges were present on the occasion, as well as a large number of the citizenship of the surrounding community, composed of both ladies and gentlemen. An elegant dinner was served on the grounds, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

This is one of the old Lodges of this Jurisdiction. On examining one of the old records of this Lodge I found that our venerable and greatly beloved Bro. James M. Brundidge, Grand Lecturer, visited the Lodge, Passed and Raised two candidates in 1849. I was deeply impressed with the value and importance of *making and preserving records*, and sincerely wish I could impress this fact strongly on the Secretaries of the Lodges of this State. My visit to this Lodge was exceedingly pleasant, and I am especially indebted to Bro. H. C. Dismukes, W. M. of the said Lodge, for courteous attentions and generous entertainment during my stay in the community.

On July 5th, I visited Arlington Lodge No. 272, met with the brethren in the Lodge Room and Installed the officers of said Lodge. I was pleasantly and generously entertained during my stay at the hospitable home of Bro. O. Dumas, to whom and his good wife I am deeply indebted for courteous attentions.

On July 13th I visited Coosa Lodge No. 242, Buyckville; delivered a public address on Masonry and Installed the officers of the said Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. A large number of brethren from the adjacent Lodges were present on the occasion, as well as a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding country. A splendid dinner was served on the grounds and every one seemed to enjoy it to the fullest extent, and it was the opinion of the brotherhood that it was a day well spent for the cause of Masonry. Our venerable brother, Isaac C. Hall, one of the old landmarks, having been a constant attendant on the Grand Lodge for more than forty years, and who for the past twenty-nine years has not failed to be at the Lodge Room on the second Saturday of every month, at 10 a. m., at which hour the Lodge is opened, is the worthy and efficient Secretary of this Lodge. I am indebted

to Mr. S. L. Johnson and his good wife for generous and hospitable entertainment during my visit to this Lodge.

On July 20th I visited Elba Lodge No. 170, at Elba. Installed the officers of the Lodge and delivered a public address on Masonry in the County Court House, every seat of which was occupied by Masons and other persons of the community, among whom were a large number of ladies. At the conclusion of the exercises the large crowd repaired to the lower story of the commodious building belonging to the Lodge and partook of an elegant dinner prepared by the ladies of the town.

This is a live, active Lodge; the officers are young, earnest and well skilled in the work of the Craft, and I predict for the Lodge a large measure of prosperity and usefulness.

On July 10th I attendeda Masonic Conference of the Fourth Masonic District, held with Temple Lodge No. 425, Marion. This was to me an occasion of especial interest, not only in the work of the Conference itself but in the pleasant memories that were recalled on returning to old Howard College, where I had been a student years ago, and meeting with classmates and friends of my college days.

I delivered a public address on Masonry in the Court House, at which the members of the Conference and a large number from the community were present.

The Conference was not as well attended as we had hoped for, but the occasion was profitable to those who came. Bro. A. M. Scott presided over the Conference and exemplified the Work in an impressive and instructive manner peculiarly his own.

Temple Lodge has had great prosperity under the administration of Bro. J. O. Bailey, W. M. It has risen in less than three years from a membership of twelve to thirty-nine, and is composed of the best men and material of the community.

During my stay I was entertained by my old friend and class-mate, Judge Jesse B. Shivers, to whom and to his family I am deeply indebted for kind attentions and courtesies extended me.

On July 25, I attended the Pike County Masonic Conference, held with Harrison Lodge No. 246, at Henderson. Bro. A. M. Scott presided over the Conference and exemplified in full the Work and Lectures of the first three Degrees. A Masonic address was delivered by Bro. Joel D. Murphree, of Troy, to a large crowd of the brethren of the Conference, and to the citizens of the community. The address was chaste, eloquent and filled with noble thoughts, portraying in a graphic and faithful manner our duty as Masons. It was also my privilege to deliver a Masonic address on this occasion.

The officers of Harrison Lodge No. 246, and other Lodges com-

posing the Conference, were publicly installed by Bro. Fletcher J. Cowart, Bro. Josiah Jernigan acting as Grand Marshal. An elegant dinner was spread upon a long line of tables and generously partaken of, and greatly enjoyed by the large crowd that was present.

On August 1st, I visited Milo Abercrombie Lodge No. 429, Cross Keys. Here I met our M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Bro. Geo. P. Harrison, who Installed the officers of this Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, with Bro. Jas. E. Cobb acting as Grand Marshal. I delivered a public address on Masonry in the forenoon to a large crowd which had assembled in the church, after which the crowd was invited to partake of an old-fashioned barbecue, which was elegantly prepared by an expert in the art. After partaking of refreshments the crowd re-assembled and listened with much interest, and the Craft with great profit, to an eloquent and earnest address from our M.·. W.·. Grand Master on Practical Masonry and our duties toward each other as brethren.

The day was beautiful, the occasion was delightful, and the impressions made for the good of Masonry will long be remembered.

I desire to return sincere and grateful thanks to Bro. Chas. A. Tuttle and his good wife for kindnesses extended and generous entertainment given during my stay.

This Lodge is one of the most prosperous and best informed on the Work and Lectures of the first three Degrees of almost any of which I have knowledge. Its membership is composed of the best men of the community and the moral standard is high.

On October 17th, I visited Mortimer Reeder, No. 126, at Roxanna. We had Work in the third Degree. A number of brethren from Camp Hill Lodge No. 120, Auburn Lodge No. 76, and Loachapoka Lodge No. 133, were present to witness and assist in the work. The evening was pleasantly and profitably spent, and at a late hour refreshments were served and greatly enjoyed.

I am indebted to Bro. H. H. Burns, W. M. of said Lodge, for kind and hospitable entertainment during my stay.

STATE OF THE CRAFT.

From my observations in visiting the various Lodges, I am impressed that at no time has there been greater zeal and enthusiasm among the Craft in this State than exists to-day. A larger number of Lodges are now at work than was ever heretofore the case. The moral standard in Masonry is being elevated, and wherever I have visited the earnest desire seems to be to see how we can best live and best agree as brethren.

Fraternally yours,

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Bro. Wm. S. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, read the following report, and it was adopted :

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama :

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, H. Clay Armstrong, and the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer, W. H. Dingley, and also the funds of this Grand Lodge in their hands; and from said examination, your Committee find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "General Fund," to-wit:

Grand Lodge dues for 1894, collected since last report	$1,729 35	
Grand Lodge dues for 1895 to Nov. 15, 1895	3,399 30	
" " " from various Lodges for previous years	41 00	
Amount received for Charter, 1	35 00	
" " " Dispensations, 5	175 00	
" " " Grand Lodge certificates	18 00	
" " " Widow's certificates	12 75	
" " " Masonic Codes (sold)	8 68	
Making total of		$5,419 08

All of which has been paid to Grand Treasurer, and for which he has proper vouchers, to-wit:

1895, July 2. Amount paid this day (voucher 1)	$1,729 35	
" Nov. 15. " " " " (vou. 2 to 6, inclusive)	3,689 73	
Making total of		$5,419 08

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "Contingent Fund," to-wit:

Balance on hand last Annual Communication	$ 12 89	
Amount received from Grand Treasurer	750 00	
Making total of		$762 89

Of which amount he is entitled to the following credits, as disbursements from said fund, to-wit:

For postage, express, telegrams, &c	$224 43	
" printing and stationery	429 65	
" gas	17 22	
" servant hire	31 55	
" fuel	11 00	
" post office box rent	8 00	
" various sundries, on proper vouchers	36 40	
Making total credits		$758 25
Leaving a balance in his hands of said funds		$ 4 64

Your Committee further find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer had on hand at our last Annual Communication a balance of	$3,781 68	
Since that time he has received from Grand Secretary	5,419 08	
Making a total of		$9,200 76
And has paid out on proper vouchers		5,511 73
Leaving as balance on hand of		$ 3,689 03
To which add balance of contingent fund in hands of Grand Secretary	4 64	
Estimated dues received by Grand Secretary since November 15, 1895	1,200 00	
Estimated receipts for Charters (6)	210 00	
" " " Dispensations (4)	140 00	
" " " Certificates	20 00	
" " from sale of Codes	10 00	—1,584 64
Making total of		$ 5,273 67

Of this amount your Committee recommend the following appropriations to defray current expenses, to-wit:

For salary of Grand Secretary (to be paid in monthly installments)	$1,800 00
For Assistant Grand Secretary	200 00
" salary of Grand Treasurer for last year	150 00
" " " " Tyler, this Communication	25 00
" " " " Chaplain	25 00
" " " " Lecturer, to be paid quart'ly	300 00
" Chairman Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals	50 00
For Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence	200 00

For rent of Grand Lodge Hall	800 00	
" contingent fund of Grand Secretary	750 00	
" expenses Grand Tyler, this Communication	20 45	
" amount due Permanent Trust Fund for Charters, Dispensations and Codes	208 60	
Making total appropriations, including Trust Fund		$ 4,429 05
Leaving a balance of		$ 744 62
From said balance of $744.62 deduct amount hereinafter recommended to be paid to Bro. Dingley for services as Registrar, &c		$ 450 00
There will remain a balance of		$ 294 62

Out of which we recommend that the necessary expenses of the Committees on Work and Finance at this Annual Communication be paid.

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Committee have also examined the Annual Report of the Trustees of your Permanent Trust Fund, and find that at the date of last report they had a balance of	$861 42	
Have received from general fund	701 78	
Have collected interest on Alabama bonds this year	1,088 00	
Making total of		$2,651 20
Of which amount they have paid for safety deposit box		10 00
Leaving balance on hand		$2,641 20

CONDITION OF PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Permanent Trust Fund consists of the following items, to-wit:

Twenty-seven Alabama Bonds, class "A," registered, of the denomination of $1,000.00 each	$27,000 00
Two Alabama Coupon Bonds, of $100.00 each	200 00
Interest due January 1, 1896, on $27,200.00	544 00
Cash on hand	2,641 20
Add appropriations for Charters, Dispensations and Codes	208 60
Amount cash found among old records by Bro. Dingley	17 25
Total amount	$30,611 05

Fraternally submitted,

WM. S. FOSTER,
BENJ. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

GURLEY LODGE NO. 521.

Bro. Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, made the following report as to consolidation of Maysville Lodge No. 158, with Gurley Lodge No. 521:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. J. W. Grayson, beg leave to report that the preamble to the resolution is quite indefinite, but from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication your Committee finds that the above-named Lodges were authorized to consolidate under the Charter of Gurley Lodge No. 521.

Your Committee also learns that the property formerly belonging to Maysville Lodge No. 158, but now in the hands of the consolidated Lodge, can be sold at this time for a sum that would more than pay the dues of the said Maysville Lodge.

We therefore recommend that the said resolution be not adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. S. FOSTER,
BENJ. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

In their last Annual Report your Committee called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the miscellaneous and unassorted collection of property then lying in utter confusion in the Library room attached to the Grand Secretary's office, and recommended that R.·. W.·. Wm. H. Dingley be authorized to assort, classify and arrange said property, and from the records make up a complete Masonic Register of this Grand Lodge.

At the time of making the above recommendation your Committee fully realized that the work thus assigned to Bro. Dingley was one that would require an outlay of much time and labor and the exercise of great care and skill on his part, but we felt assured that the work would be well and faithfully done. In this expectation your Committee has not been disappointed, but the undertaking has proved to be one of far greater magnitude than was at that time anticipated.

Much has been done and well done, but much more remains to be done, and in the opinion of your Committee it would be a very unwise policy on the part of the Grand Lodge to allow the matter to stop here. The work should be continued and carried on to completion. To do this will take at least another year's time and an

outlay of a few hundred dollars in money, but when the work is completed the good that will result therefrom will, in the opinion of your Committee, many times over compensate the Grand Lodge for the outlay.

We therefore offer the following resolution, aud recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That R.·. W.·. Bro. Wm. H. Dingley be authorized to continue the work of assorting and classifying the old records in the Grand Lodge Library room, and preparing a complete Masonic Register of this Grand Lodge, and that the sum of four hundred and fifty ($450.00) be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid to him as compensation for said services.

Your Committee further recommend that the Grand Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to keep on deposit in the Bank of Montgomery, of the general fund of this Grand Lodge a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars at any one time, for the payment by check of appropriations and expenses authorized by this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. S. FOSTER,
BENJ. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE AS TO H. C. TOMPKINS LODGE, NO. 545.

Bro. Wm. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, made Report, and the Report was adopted.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·. of Alabama:

In the matter of the Resolution offered by W. R. Hardy asking that a Charter be given H. C. Tompkins Lodge, No. 545, free of charge, your Committee, after careful consideration, find as follows: Section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"For every Dispensation granted for the formation of a new Lodge, there shall be paid to the Grand Secretary for the use of the Grand Lodge thirty-five dollars, and for every Charter there shall be paid in like manner thirty-five dollars; and no Dispensation or Charter shall be delivered until the foregoing fees are paid."

To adopt the Resolution would be to violate the Constitution of

the Grand Lodge, and your Committee reports adversly to its adoption.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. S. FOSTER,
BEN. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

INDEX MASONIC CODE.

Bro. Wm. S. Foster, Chairman of Committee on Finance, made Report, and the Report was adopted:

To M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Finance recommends that the Resolution offered by Bro. Christenberry, requiring that an alphabetical index to the Masonic Code of Alabama be printed with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, be so amended as to authorize the printing of such an index, on separate sheets of suitable size, to be pasted in the Code; and, in that form, we would recommend its adoption.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. S. FOSTER,
BEN. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

RESIGNATION OF R.·. W.·. BRO. R. M CUNNINGHAM.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced that R.·. W.·. Bro. R. M. Cunningham had tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Work.

PRESENTATION OF GAVELS BY STUDENTS OF THE A. & M. COLLEGE.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary read the following letter from Mr. J. J. Wilmore, Professor of Mechanic Arts of the A. & M. College:

AUBURN, ALA., Dec. 2, 1895.

Hon. H. Clay Armstrong, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·. of Alabama:

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of sending a number of Gavels, made by the students of the Mechanic Arts Department of the A. & M. College, class 1895, to be presented to the members of your Grand Lodge, with their compliments and best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

J. J. WILMORE,
Director of Laboratory of Mechanic Arts.

Whereupon R.·. W.·. Bro. Benj. F. Pope offered the following Resolution, and it was *unanimously adopted:*

Resolved, That the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge accepts with gratitude the beautiful Gavels made and presented by the students of the A. & M. College, and that the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary be requested to return the thanks of this Grand Lodge to the donors.

TESTIMONIAL TO P.·. G.·. M.·. FRANCIS L. PETTUS.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted at the Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1894, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison presented P.·. G.·. M.·. Francis L. Pettus a Testimonial in the form of a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed, accompanying said presentation with an appropriate address, which was happily and feelingly responded to by P.·. G.·. M.·. Pettus.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M.·. W.·. H. H. Brown, Past Grand Master, duly installed the Grand Officers-Elect, Bro. D. W. McIver acting as Grand Marshal.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Standing Committees:

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Palmer J. Pillans.....Belknap.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C Tompkins.....Montgomery.
F. L. Pettus.....Selma.
Pinckney B. Hickman.....Elba.
Samuel G. Woolf.....Linden.
B. Dixon Armstrong.....Troy.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory.....Selma.
H. T. Benton.....Scale.
H. C. Dismukes.....Shiloh.

ON FINANCE.

William S. Foster.....Mobile.
Benj. F. Pope.....Gadsden.
Ben. M. Jacobs.....Birmingham.

ON PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

George P. Harrison ..... Opelika.
James A. Bilbro ..... Gadsden.
H. Clay Armstrong ..... Montgomery.

ON WORK.

Robert J. Redden ..... Sulligent.
Angus M. Scott ..... Clopton.
William W. Daffin ..... Grove Hill.
William W. McCollum ..... Brierfield.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

W. W. Screws ..... Montgomery.
Abe Isaac ..... Montgomery
George F. Moore ..... Montgomery.

THANKS TO RAILROADS.

On motion of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, Bro. H. Clay Armstrong, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the railroads that so generously transported the members of this Grand Body at reduced rates.

MINUTES READ.

There being no further business to be brought before the Grand Lodge at this Annual Grand Communication, the Minutes were read and approved.

CLOSED.

And then, after solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, Bro. William C. Bledsoe, the Seventy-fifth Annual Grand Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, was closed in Ample Form, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master's Gavel fell at Low Twelve.

H. Clay Armstrong,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

GRAND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WM. H. DINGLEY, Grand Treasurer,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA,
A.·. F.·. & A.·. MASONS.

		DR.		
1894.				
Nov.	15.	To balance		$3781 68
1895.				
July	1.	Received from Grand Secretary	$1729 35	
Nov.	15.	" " " "	3399 38	
		" " " "	12 75	
			18 00	
			175 00	
			84 60	$5419 08
				$9200 76

		CR.		
1894.				
Nov.	30.	Rent of Hall and Offices	800 00	
Dec.	5.	Finance Committee—W. S. Foster	24 00	
		B. F. Pope	21 00	
		F. J. Cowart	6 05	
		Correspondence Committee—P. J. Pillans	200 00	
		Committee on Work—A. M. Scott	30 00	
		R. J. Redden	31 50	
		R. M. Cunningham	20 00	
		W. W. McCollum	28 50	
		Com. on Susp, Ex. & Aps.—H.S. D. Mallory	50 00	
		Grand Chaplain	25 00	
	8.	Grand Tyler	43 90	
	13.	Grand Secretary's Assistant	300 00	
		Grand Tressurer	150 00	
	19.	Brown Printing Co	70 00	
1895.				
Jan.	2.	Safe Deposit Co	10 00	
Sept.	16.	Grand Lecturer, J. M. Brundidge	300 00	
Feb.	20.	Insurance	100 00	
July	2.	Contingent Fund	750 00	
Nov.	15.	Grand Registrar	350 00	
		Permanent Fund	701 78	
		Grand Secretary's Salary	1500 00	5511 73
		Balance on hand		3689 03
				$9200 76

WM. H. DINGLEY,
Grand Treasurer.

Nov. 15, 1895.

[EXHIBIT "B."]

GRAND SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

To General Fund,

DR.

		Dues collected since last report	$1729 35	
1895.				
July	17.	Dues Collected—Vernon Lodge, No. 389....	14 00	
	30.	" " Bladon Spr. Lodge, No. 151	14 00	
Aug.	2.	" " Cluttsville Lodge.....	13 00	
		" " for 1895 to Nov. 15th.....	3399 38	
		Grand Lodge Certificates	18 00	
		Widows' Certificates	12 75	
		Masonic Codes sold	8 60	
		Charter Sulligent Lodge, No. 532	35 00	
		Dispensation Mount Zion Lodge, No. 542...	35 00	
		" Bridgeport Lodge, No. 543....	35 00	
		" H.Clav Armstr'g Ldg , No. 544	35 00	
		" H. C. Tompkins Ldg., No. 545	35 00	
		" Boaz Lodge, No. 546	35 00	$5419 08

CR.

By amount paid Grand Treasurer, as per Vouchers Nos. 1 to 6		$5419 08

[EXHIBIT "C."]

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

1895. To Contingent Fund,

DR.

To Balance on hand	$ 12 89	
Amount from Grand Treasurer	750 00	$762 89

CR.

By Postage, Express, Telegrams, etc	224 43	
Printing and Stationery	429 65	
Gas Bills	17 22	
Servant Hire	31 55	
Fuel	11 00	
P. O. Box Rent	8 00	
Sundries	36 40	
Balance on hand	4 64	$762 89

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

—BY—

M.·. W.·. Bro. P. J. PILLANS, P.·.G.·. M.·., Chairman.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama:

Once more are we, in the Providence of God, spared and permitted to lay before you the result of our labors in the review of such Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges as have come to our hands. Our effort has been to put you, dear brethren, in full possession of what those Grand Lodges are doing, and to some extent what their leading minds think on Masonic subjects, rather than to furnish you with disquisitions of our own, believing this to be the province of the reviewer mainly. Yet we have not hesitated to give our own views also, though always as curtly as possible.

The Proceedings reviewed are as follows:

Arizona	1894	Nevada	1895
Arkansas	1894	North Carolina	1895
British Columbia		New York	1895
California	1894	New Jersey	1895
Canada		New Hampshire	1895
Colorado	1894	New Brunswick	1894
Connecticut	1895	New Mexico	1894
Delaware	1894	Nova Scotia	1894
District of Columbia	1894	North Dakota	1895
England	1895	Ohio	1894
Florida	1895	Oklahoma	1895
Georgia	1894	Oregon	1895
Idaho	1894	Pennsylvania	1894
Indiana	1895	Prince Edward Island	1895
Iowa	1895	Quebec	1895
Indian Territory	1895	Rhode Island	1894
Kentucky	1894	South Carolina	1894
Kansas	1895	South Australia	1895
Louisiana	1895	South Dakota	1895
Maine	1895	Tennessee	1895
Maryland	1894	Texas	1894
Massachusetts	1894	Utah	1895

Michigan	1895	Virginia	1894
Minnesota	1895	Vermont	1894-95
Mississippi	1895	Wisconsin	1895
Manitoba	1894	West Virginia	1894
Montana	1894	Washington	1895
Nebraska	1895	Wyoming	1894

From their perusal we have derived no little pleasure and instruction, and we hope this review may prove both agreeable and elevating to you.

From them we learn that notwithstanding the depressed condition of the country during the past year, yet the Masonic Fraternity has steadily grown in numbers and, we most ardently hope, in morals and usefulness. There have been added to the Order, in the United States and Canada,as from reports reviewed, 18,108. Grieved are we to find that a few Grand Jurisdictions report a shrinkage, which we may hope will soon be cancelled, the loss being 843.

The question of how to diminish the number of non-affiliates still harasses the minds of a few, but it has not occupied by any means a prominent position.

There has, however, come to the front a question which we, with some others, deem of vital importance to the welfare of the Order. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, venerable though she be, after great labor in perfecting her rituals, for the preservation of "uniformity of work" within her Jurisdiction, has reduced the same to paper in cipher. The result was to have been anticipated. There are now very many copies of this authorized work, in and around Boston, the original having been unwarrantably used for gain. After investigation the two brethren implicated were expelled, and the use of any cipher made a Masonic offense. Would it not, however, have been infinitely better to have locked the stable before the horse was stolen? These copies of the ritual are still in existence, and they contain what had been declared by Grand Lodge to be the true and proper work. But whence does this or any other Grand Lodge derive its power to reduce the ritual to cipher? is a question which should recur to every Mason, even the youngest E. A., though still in the N. E. corner.

We indeed have always thought that we were bound under no circumstances to write out the work, lest by any accident in so doing we discover it to others. At least we were surely so taught at the very threshold of Masonry. This injunction was oftentimes re-iterated in the several Degrees we took, lest we should be guilty, even inadvertently, of this heinous offence. But now we see Grand Lodges authorizing this thing. Whence is this power of a Grand Lodge derived? Is it claimed for these bodies that they have the

consciences of the brethren within their keeping? Can they absolve the brethren? If so, whence their power? We are unfortunately, perhaps, of those who deny such powers to Grand Lodges. We think these bodies should themselves do nothing subversive of the ancient requirements of Masonry, while they at the same time demand this of their subordinates.

Secrecy and circumspection was our first and fundamental instruction, and frequently were we reminded of them, so that we became to esteem them; more particularly secrecy, as fundamental landmarks of the Order. Is secrecy not? Then who has the power to do anything that might by any possibility, and under any circumstances, enable others to know any portion of the esoteric work? "It is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations in Masonry." But is not this putting this arcana of Masonry within the reach of the profane an innovation in the body of Masonry?

We specially direct the attention of brethren who read this introduction to the review of Massachusetts, West Virginia, Oregon and Mississippi, that they may see for themselves the enormity of the act. We see it stated that the Grand Master of Kentucky recognizes the right of a Grand Lodge to enact any laws which it may deem proper, on the score of its supreme sovereignty. But if this is so, then France had the right to strike out the prerequisite of a belief in Deity, nor had she committed a very much graver Masonic offence than this. Indeed, no Grand Lodge is of such absolute independence as to alter or change the ancient fundamental requirements of the Order. Grand Lodges and authorized Lodges are but agents of the great fraternity, scattered, as it is, over the habitable globe, to enlarge the number of its members and extend its principles and usefulness. The Order itself rests upon immutable principles, not to be trifled with by either the one or the other.

We then, my brethren, as first in order, take up for examination the Proceedings of

ARIZONA—13TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 11; members, 513; gain, 2.

We are met at the opening of this pamphlet with the record of Proceedings of a Special Communication for the performance of the funeral obsequies of M.·. W.·. Bro. Dayton A. Reed, who died while clothed in the panoply of M.·. W.·. G.·. Master. So it is that death knows no distinction, but with equal step knocks at the palaces of the great and the hovels of the poor. Alabama extends to her brothers in Arizona her sincerest sympathy in this her loss.

Grand Master informs us that the Territory was in a "prosperous condition," and that "every Lodge is in a healthy financial condition," save one. He also gives, as the reason for this exception, that it had suffered great loss by fire, with no insurance, and reads a lecture, as many other Grand Masters have done on the advisability and necessity of each Lodge carrying a reasonable insurance. This will not be done so long as Grand Lodges, in such cases, remit dues and issue duplicate Charters free.

A brother was reasonably supposed to have committed suicide, and the question whether he could be buried with Masonic honors being submitted, the Grand Master decided that he could not, unless there was ground for supposing him to have been at the time insane. Is not this putting on trial one who cannot answer? Was the brother in good standing at the time of his death, and if so, shall he be degraded without opportunity of meeting his accusers? Is this Masonic?

The business was purely routine.

Reckmer N. Fredericks, Prescott, G. M.
George J. Roskruge, Tucson, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

ARKANSAS—55TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 442; members, 13,672; gain, 269.

Grand Master J. M. Harkey, after opening the Grand Lodge, delivered his address, characterized by modesty, directness and good sense. In it he says:

> I congratulate the Craft upon the happy and favorable auspices under which we have assembled to-day. The past year has been one of peace and prosperity, when we take into consideration the financial condition of the country. The time-honored principles of our noble order have stood us well in hand, and its wise and conservative spirit has been useful, and we need many times and in many places to temper and tone down the angry passions that heated political debate is ready to provoke.

He speaks of having received nine hundred letters, to many of which reference to pre-existing decrees were only necessary.

He issued Dispensations for four new Lodges, and these, together with one other, received Chariers at this Communication.

In speaking of the reports of the D.·. D.·. Grand Masters, he tells of many Lodges whose dues are no larger than the Grand Lodge requires of them, trusting to the work done to meet current expenses. This is unfortunate, and doubtless leads to the multiplica-

tion of appeals, &c., and as he says: "They are liable to make a Mason of a man that is not worthy." This is so, and the supreme object of the institution, the ability to aid when necessary, is entirely lost sight of.

He recommends an amendment to the Constitution, which would enable them to pay off the debt due on the Temple. This question of "how we shall do this," is the disturbing one. The amendment was lost. A diminution of the mileage was proposed and lost, but contrariwise, the per diem and mileage were made by edict the first claim on the Treasury. This Grand Lodge has required the fee for initiation of the first candidate initiated in each Lodge, after the passage of the resolution, to be paid towards this debt. It were wise to withhold building until the means are in hand, as it is unjust to tax posterity for our pleasure.

An effort to cheapen the Degrees was, we are pleased to state, lost.

Custodians for the work were provided; and we are informed that a resolution was adopted unanimously (the last word in capitals) to provide a hall in the Temple "for the accommodation of the Order of the Eastern Star."

N. P. Richmond, Malvern, G. M.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence—lack of funds, we suppose, as we notice that the salary of Grand Secretary was greatly diminished.

CALIFORNIA—45TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

There are, within this Jurisdiction, 358 Lodges, with membership of 17,040, and a loss during the year of 54. The withdrawals were less than the affiliations by seventy-three, deaths within seven of the withdrawals, while the suspension N. P. D. were within 127 of those raised.

What will our brethren of Alabama say when we tell them that the tabular statement shows that members of almost all these Lodges pay annual dues, ranging from six to twelve dollars, there being but six whose dues are less than six dollars.

Grand Master Henry Sayre Orme, after opening Grand Lodge in Ample Form, delivered his Address. In it he thus speaks of the institution of Masonry as being a potent factor in the betterment of our race:

I have alluded to the fact that this Grand Lodge is coeval with our State in organization. It is historical that Freemasonry was established in this country early in the Colonial period. Most of

the noted personages in the great events of our country's history, up to the present time, have been members of our Society. Let it not be forgotten that Masonry, while it is the most ancient of the social organizations of mankind and the most influential, is qualified by the distinctive word "Free," and stands for toleration in the great questions which divide the minds of men. It aims not to govern opinion, and it steadfastly resists coercion on all sides. On the other hand, it professes and enforces adherence to the moral law, which binds civilized mankind in a common brotherhood. We stand, therefore, on a platform broad enough to hold all good men, but let us remember that those who are to be of us must come of their own accord and not by our solicitation. Our precepts are not proclaimed from the rostrum, pulpit, housetops or streets, but should be exemplified in our daily life and conduct according to the words of Holy Writ: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

He expresses himself as adverse to an affiliation fee, and also to the general rule of this Grand Lodge that no Lodge funds can be used for refreshments or any other purpose not purely Masonic; and on this latter subject, which had been under consideration, the Committee on Jurisprudence made a full report in opposition to his views, and the Grand Lodge adhered to its heretofore often expressed opinion.

He thinks the amount charged for Dispensations and Charters too great, it being $125.

He entertains the liveliest hopes of an early completion of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, notwithstanding the great financial depression of the past year has somewhat diminished the contributions. The report of the Trustees shows that of the $58,000 subscribed, $39,000 had been collected, and that a site had been purchased. We doubt not the ultimate result, for our brethren of California are noway loth to aid the destitute of the fraternity, as witness the annual expenditures made in this behalf by the several boards of relief, to which we have so often alluded, and to which this Grand Lodge contributes this year over $6,000.

It was moved that 10,000 copies of the Proceedings be published and distributed pro rata among the several Lodges for the better information of the members, and it was referred to the Finance Committee, who reported adversely, "owing to the condition of the funds of the Grand Lodge," &c.

W.·. Bro. Niles Searles delivered to the Grand Lodge an elaborate address on the origin and spread of Masonry, its religious teachings and its future, thus closing it:

To drift with the current is easy. To meet and subdue error, to lead in the battle of progress, to sway men into paths of greater usefulness to themselves and the world, calls for the exercise of the

highest attributes, the sublimest courage, imparted by deity to mortal man, and nurtured by the ennobling lessons of Masonry.

If we perform well the duties devolving upon us, and leave to them bright examples for imitation, we may reasonably hope that, profiting thereby, Free and Accepted Masons, in the golden future as in the prosy past, will so live and conduct themselves and so illustrate the Masonic virtues that the very name will stand as a synonym for all that is pure and noble.

A Resolution having been referred to the Judiciary Committee, the purpose of which was to prevent any member of a Lodge who was either a principal of, or employee in a saloon from holding office, was reported upon adversely and concurred in.

Notwithstanding the effort at forced membership, we find our sister troubled as all other Jurisdictions are with the unaffiliated "army." Human nature is averse to being driven. Men are much easier led than driven.

James Baunty Stevens, San Francisco, G. M.
George Johnson, San Francisco, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Wm. Abram Davies, P.·. G.·. M.·., presented the Report on Correspondence, in which we find Alabama for 1893. He quotes approvingly from Grand Master Pettus' address, what he said touching the duty of the members as Representatives of their Lodges, and also applauds the style of his decisions.

We fully agree with what he says, as quoted below, but nevertheless think that it would be well if there could be adopted by the several Grand Lodges some rule that would be acted upon throughout them all. Our Grand Lodge holds to perpetual Jurisdiction though of comparatively recent origin, yet we ourself entertain grave doubts of its usefulness:

And we, of California, are with Kentucky on that question. Life is too short to entertain the proposition of perpetual jurisdiction. We believe in the supremacy of the Grand Lodge, and that its right to enact laws for its protection and for the advancement of its interests within its Jurisdiction must be unquestioned. Our Grand Lodge has exercised its authority in that regard and declared what the prerequisites for admission to Lodges of its obedience shall be; and while we would not give cause for offence by questioning the judgment of a sister Jurisdiction in its rejection of material presented for its use, we will always insist upon our right to review such cases as are presented to us, and exercise, under our Constitution, the right to correct possible errors.

COLORADO—34TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 88; members, 6,839; gain, 177.

Grand Master Jethro C. Sanford speaks in high terms of the condition of the Craft and its prosperity, "notwithstanding the

great financial depression and the serious prostration of our principal industry—and, I might add, the malicious attack of the Papal authorities." He then expresses the thought that the difference in sentiments between the East and the West on a political subject is a large factor in the depression, and speaks of the necessity in the former of more "bimetallic light." We leave to his brethren to say if this was Masonically proper.

In examining the roll of Grand Representatives he found many who were appointed to represent other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Colorado were non-attendants of its sessions, so he requested the cancelment of their commissions, and named others for their places. This he did because—

Justice demands that brethren receiving such commissions should show some slight interest in the work of this Jurisdiction, and by attending our annual sessions, be prepared to inform their respective Grand Lodges of our Masonic happenings.

He granted a Dispensation for a new Lodge, which received a charter at this Communication.

Life membership pertains in this Jurisdiction, though the Grand Master thinks it wrong in principle.

Among his rulings was one declaring St. John's Day a working day for Lodges, but the Grand Lodge differed with him, declaring it to be a feast day, on which no work should be done, unless it and a stated day for Lodge meeting, as provided for by the by-laws, should accidentally coincide.

He laid before the Grand Lodge the communication from Mississippi touching jurisdiction over applicants for the Degrees, which was approved.

We find this Grand Lodge struggling, as did that of Alabama many years since, with the notes for Grand Lodge funds loaned out on mortgage, &c.

It seems to us strange that a Lodge should be allowed to expend any portion of its funds in the burial of a suspended Mason, although only for N. P. D., for it were better that the dues should have been remitted, if poverty was the cause of suspension.

Wm. L. Bush, Idaho Springs, G. M.
Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver, G. Sec'y.

A P.·. G.·. M.·. jewel was presented to the late Grand Master.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, P.·. G.·. M.·., made the Report on Correspondence, in which he reviews the proceedings of Alabama for 1893.

That the brethren of Colorado may have all the light possible on the question of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, he lays the views of our Grand Master Pettus fully before them.

Our distinguished Brother writes always not only a readable but a deeply interesting report, and from the various proceedings culls all important decisions on mooted questions so methodically arranged, that after a few years these proceedings will be invaluable to the student of Masonic law. He also continues to show that *ancient* Masonry consisted as to-day of three "grades" or "degrees," call them as you will. In our last we gave his argument in full, so desist here.

We, however, below give you

CORNER STONE ODE.

Hail now the builders true,
Whose works have passed review—
Plumb, level, square.
We praise their master art,
Which once of ours was part;
And still doth claim our heart:
Its image there.

Art of all arts the crown,
On which the sun looks down;
As ages wane.
Time's wrecks we wander 'mid—
Empires 'neath sands are hid—
Still soars thy Pyramid,
O'er Egypt's plain.

When war with frenzied might,
From splendor's dazzling height,
The nations hurled;
'Mid ruin and decline,
Thy sister arts repine—
While glory, caught from thine,
O'erspreads the world.

When peace unfolds her wing,
And vine and blossom spring
Where hosts were massed.
The builder toils amain--
The hand shapes thought of brain,
And cities rise again,
And temples vast.

The shuttles, war and peace,
Weave history's web, nor cease,
Till freedom's hour—
When structures deck earth's face,
Upreared to bless our race:
Foundations such we place,
Love's priceless dower.

Strength, wisdom, beauty, blend,
And o'er this stone ascend,
'Neath nature's smile—
Till under arch of blue,
The perfect work we view—
The builder's dream come true—
The stately pile.

CONNECTICUT—107TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

Constituting this Jurisdiction are 111 Lodges, having an aggregate membership of 16,514, with a net gain of 457.

Grand Master Henry O. Warner speaks of the Craft as prosperous, and the absence of cases needing attention from the Committee on Grievances betokens the fact. Every Lodge was represented, and the Grand Secretary reports "last year one of harmony and prosperity among the Craft."

Many Dispensations were issued, and some of these were for conferring the Degrees out of time.

The brethren of Connecticut, we are informed by Grand Master, made manifest by liberal subscriptions towards providing a Home, &c., their "zeal and interest." Of it, Grand Master says:

The object we have had in view for more than twenty years has been accomplished and we now realize that Connecticut is not behind many other sister Jurisdictions in providing such a home. Let the good work upon which we are now engaged prosper and continue until our fond hopes are fully realized, and the Masonic Home made a monument to our generosity.

And in this connection, we give you a resolution of this Grand Body on this subject, remarking that if this brings the necessary funds, then truly is our sister to be congratulated and our brethren fully applauded:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge recommend to each Lodge to return to the Grand Treasurer, for the use of the Masonic Charity Foundation, a sum equal to seventy five cents per capita of its members, the same to be paid, one-half on or before the first day of May and the remainder on the first day of November, 1895.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the proposition from Grand Lodge of Wisconsin in regard to this bestowal of charity, reported adversely, on the ground that Connecticut had already made an edict on this subject and felt no disposition to alter it.

It was ordered that the balance of the year's salary of Bro. J. K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, then deceased, be paid to his widow. For the late Grand Secretary we mourn with our brethren there because he was bright, firm, honest in the expression of his convictions, adhering with tenacity to the truth, and withal, brilliant beyond most of us. With our brethren we sympathize, nor would we forget her, who, in this hour of sore bereavement, need so much sympathy and consolation.

Henry O. Warner, New Milford, G. M.
John H. Barlow, Hartford, G. Sec'y.

This latter Past Grand Master, with whom we have so often met in another field, made the Report on Correspondence, and in it included a review of the proceedings of Alabama for 1893.

And now, my dear Brother, whence got you our Grand Master? or who were the printers? They must use their specs, for Pettus doesn't look like Pillus.

He, however, quotes liberally from Grand Master Pettus' address, though not always with approval. Grand Master Pettus having given his reasons for not being an advocate for a Home, alludes to it as "a Masonic poor house," which drew from our brother the following:

> We take exception to the language used. A Masonic Home is in no sense a poor house, as the brother will ascertain if he will take the trouble to read their history in jurisdictions where they are in active work. We expect to have one in Connecticut in a few months, which we propose to maintain, to better care for the disabled, the widows and the orphans, by giving them the comforts of a home.

The report is such as we knew the writer would produce, and will bear the closest inspection. We could profitably dwell with it, but the fear of making our own too long deters us.

DELAWARE—88TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

This pamphlet comes adorned with the portrait of M.·. W.·. Grand Master Eldad L. Clarke, and brings the cheering intelligence that her 29 Lodges are prosperous and include 1975 M. Masons, the increase having been 73.

The Grand Master bewails the too-frequent indulgence in intemperance, gambling and profanity by the brethren, and properly says that "the principles of our Order do not tolerate" them He had visited every Lodge in the Jurisdiction, but was not pleased at finding so great diversity in the work; but hoped that the plan recently adopted would bear as good fruit in the other districts as it had in one where put in force, and recommends that the same be applied to the other districts. He thinks the habit of changing the Grand Master every year "just as he becomes competent to perform his duties faithfully" a bad one. The Constitution provides that no one shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master more than three years in every six.

He reported a case of continuancy by a Worshipful Master whom he suspended by arrest of Charter, and upon full investigation his action was sustained. Though the Charter was restored to the Lodge, the Worshipful Master being continued under suspension.

Notice of the invitation from Colorado for the Washington Celebration was given by him and a Delegate was appointed.

The Grand Lodges of New Zealand, Tasmania and Oklahoma were duly recognized.

We are pleased at seeing nest eggs prepared for a Grand Lodge Charity Fund and a Reserve Fund, the first being now over $1,500 and the latter over $1,400, and also at the provision that a hall once dedicated to Masonic uses can not be "used for other purposes or occupancy of any other Society."

Virginius V. Harrison, G. M.
Benj. F. Bartram, G. Sec'y.

The M.·. R.·. Lewis H. Jackson, G. Chaplain, Chairman Committee on Correspondence, made a most excellent and concise report, which might readily serve as a pattern. Indeed, it is only surprising that he can condense into so small a space so much matter. Of Masonic Homes he says:

Such happy homes of charity as this and many other Jurisdictions in our land are sustaining, must ever stand as pillars of witness to the beneficence of Masonic principles and practice, and a rebuke to those who captiously traduce the institution. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA--84TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER,'94.

Several Special Communications were held, and at one of them the several Degrees were illustrated, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Henry S. Merrill presiding over each.

At the Semi-Annual Communication various amendments to the Constitution were adopted and others submitted. A movement was also inaugurated for the building of a new Masonic Temple.

There are within this Jurisdiction 24 Lodges chartered, and a Dispensation for another was recommended. Membership, 4821; gain, 86. This gives an average membership to each Lodge of over 200. They hold a balance in treasuries of $10,328, or an average of more than $400. There was expended in charity by them near $200 apiece. They hold in securities and bonds an average of more than $600, and in stock of Masonic Hall and its bonds more than $500 each. The amount expended in charity during this year is 36 3-10 per cent. of the net amount in hands of Treasurer. What a noble example of what can be done by united effort and proper determination! We sincerely hope that this may be read by our brethren of Alabama, and that it may engender a determination to go and do likewise.

Of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association Grand Master says, "it has saved the Lodges of this Jurisdiction thousands of dollars,

and has caused joy and gladness to hundreds of widows and orphans," etc., and Bro. Singleton adds his estimate of the great advantages resulting from them.

There were no grievances to redress, nor would we expect any where Masonic admonition was so well heeded, as is indicated by the condition recounted above.

The Grand Lodge approved of the Santa Fe plan for a Home for consumptives, but declined to become a stockholder therein. It declined to approve of the Wisconsin plan for Masonic relief.

David G. Dixon, Washington, G. M.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence of our venerable Bro. Singleton, who is almost as old as ourself, is embellished with a likeness of the writer, which was authorized by Grand Lodge in token of their esteem and respect. In this report Alabama for 1893 receives notice, but we hear our Brother grumbling thus:

We are at a loss fully to understand his entire review of our Proceedings for 1892. On page 17 and a part of page 18 we get along very smoothly, but all at once we find mixed up with our part something about Florida, which was commenced on page 16. How did this occur, Bro. Pillans?

Why thus we are unable to explain, for most assured, we had not been indulging, and were not reviewing two volumes at once; nor do we see that the binder was at fault, so we are forced to place the blame on that much-abused scape-goat, the printer.

He thinks every visitor should demand and be shown the Charter of the Lodge, and on this subject, under California, says:

We would like to know from our brother where a clandestine Lodge could get a Charter. When there are two Grand Lodges in a particular Masonic District, as in Ontario and now in Ohio, those Lodges are *irregular* and have Charters, and if the present writer were to be in either one of those Jurisdictions, and visited a Lodge not known prior to his visit, he should certainly not enter the Lodge until he had inspected the Charter, notwithstanding "*the most potent, grave and reverend seigniors*" assembled in Congress at Chicago last August decided otherwise. Had there been among them one *old fogy* we think he would certainly have entered his protest as to that *dictum*.

We are pleased at finding so distinguished a brother and ourself in full accord as to the status of Symbolic Masonry in Mexico. He says:

We have occasionally received publications, printed in Mexico in the Spanish Language, containing general Masonic matter, but have no official knowledge as to the present status of Masonry, and

we think that we should dissolve the official relations with each of these State Grand Bodies. If official relations are to be continued, it should be with the one governing body in Mexico only.

We await further official information as to the real situation of Masonry in Mexico, and have continued, in our table, the Grand Representatives.

He rather approves of the continuation of the system of Representatives, for although he has seen no great good result, neither has any "harm" grown out of it as yet.

The difficulties which have arisen in every instance grew out of the *personal* dignity which it was thought had been trenched upon; where the representative was *mine*. In Pennsylvania *ab origine*. In Iowa *adopted* very recently.

ENGLAND.

We have only received the print of the Quarterly Communication held on the 5th day of June, 1895, R.·. W.·. Bro. William Wither Bramston Beach as Grand Master, V.·. W.·. Bro. Edward Letchworth being Grand Secretary.

The Report of the Board of Benevolence shows that during the preceding three months there had been expended by them the sum of twelve thousand dollars on behalf of needy brethren or widows of such.

There was a very animated and interesting discussion relative to certain amendments to their rules which pertain to Colonial Lodges, and after which the further consideration was postponed until the December Communication.

Elections were held for members of the Board of General Purposes, the Colonial Board and other offices.

There was received from the Lodges for the Benevolent Fund over $21,000, and for register fees and certificates near $14,000.

The Fund of Benevolence holds interest-bearing consols for over $200,000, and the Fund of General Purposes holds a balance of more than $11,000.

FLORIDA—66TH ANNUAL, 1895.

Lodges, 145; members, 4,622; gain, 112.

Dispensations were granted for eight new Lodges, and Charters issued to six, while five were continued U. D.

Grand Master Wm. Forsyth Bynum granted very many Dispensations, and among them were a goodly number for authorizing Lodges to confer Degrees "out of time."

His decisions were no tnumerous, and seem, in most cases, to have been made by reference to the Constitution or to the Code.

He mentioned the receipt of the application from the New Mexican Lodge for permission to address a circular to the subordinates, asking aid in the establishing of a home for consumptives at Santa Fe, and his reply thereto. In this he declined the permission, because Florida is the home for consumptives, so recognized, and because he knew that the brethren had nothing to spare.

What constitutes the "true Mason," is so well given by him that we reproduce it here:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, in closing my duties as Grand Master, permit me to say it is well to be skilled in our ritual work, but he only is the true Mason, who feels within his bosom the deep fountain of humanity, ever gushing and thrilling with divine emotion, as in one universal view he embraces mankind and human necessities. It is well to feel the mystic bond which binds us to each other as Brothers of the same Order, but he only is the true Mason, who feels within his heart the golden mystic tie, drawing ever in love, sympathy and holy fraternity toward all his fellow creatures. It is the great purpose of Masonry to give shape to and regulate our life and action; how to be good and true men and Masons is the great lesson taught; to be true, is the important duty enjoined, and ever to be faithful is the sum of our obligations.

From the Report of the Grand Secretary we copy what follows, because the advice is as good for us as for our brethren of Florida:

One other point I wish to warn the Craft upon. Every fall and winter our Jurisdiction is filled with a set of frauds who undertake to work the brotherhood for all they can make; they are, for the most part, plausible men, many of them *specially* up in examinations, and are therefore apt to deceive, as a rule they are members of the great army of the unaffiliates, suspended and expelled, Masons. I would advise in every case, demand first some documentary evidence of recent date, a recent receipt for dues, or certificate of membership of recent date; if they have neither of these, say to them you will telegraph to the Lodge of which they claim to be members; better expend a few cents wiring than dollars to an unworthy fraud and swindle.

The following Resolution was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which "reported adversely thereto, and the report was not adopted." So we suppose that the Resolution will have some action thereon at the next Annual Communication.

James W. Boyd, Bartow, G. M.
Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville, G. Sec'y.

Bro A. J. Russell, Past Grand Master, submitted a brief Report on Correspondence. His method is his own. In it he very properly objects to the use of irony or sarcasm in these reports as being of no benefit to the institution. Nor does he like the title Foreign

Correspondence, but prefers much that it should be called either "Masonic" or "Fraternal Correspondence." Yet, "what's in a name?"

He objects to following in the suit of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Wyoming, in the destruction of the system of Grand Representatives, though he evidently is not in love with it.

GEORGIA—108TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 398; members, 16,235; loss, 429.

This loss seems to be very great and much to be deplored, the more particularly when from the address of the Grand Master we learn that Dispensations for eleven new Lodges were issued and the Proceedings show 11 chartered and 4 continued U. D. Why, then, this loss in membership?

The D.·. G.·. Master, John P. Shannon, presided, because of the incalculable loss to this Grand Lodge of the M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. John S. Davidson. Of him, the Grand Master said: "He was the Moses who led the Masons, of this Jurisdiction, for ten years through the wilderness and confusion of debt and doubt, and when helpless and in want, he provided them the manna of sustenance." Truly he deserved the love and affection of the Masons of Georgia so lavishly bestowed upon him.

Grand Master laid before Grand Lodge the resolutions of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, touching perpetual Jurisdiction, but evidently was himself averse to them, and the Committee on Jurisprudence give a part of their report, as follows:

Your committee are favorably impressed with the proposition emanating from the Sister Grand Jurisdiction of Mississippi, and would recommend the adoption of the same by this Grand Lodge, but for one clause occuring in Rule I. This clause requires that the rejecting Lodge shall furnish to the Lodge petitioned by the applicant, "*the grounds upon which such rejection was made.*"

To your committee, this clause in the "*Rule*" would seem to institute an inquiry *leading into the secret ballot*. Such *seeming* to be the case, your committee would respectfully and fraternally refer the matter back to our Sister Grand Jurisdiction, with the expression of the hope that the light that may be shed on it there, will enable us to adopt the same regulation for the guidance and government of the Craft within the Jurisdiction of Georgia; and your Committee on Jurisprudence do so recommend.

Also the proposition from New Mexico for the establishment of a home for consumptives. With this we do not find that anything was done.

And also the suggestion from Colorado for memorial services at the tomb of Washington. To this end a committee was appointed.

The establishment of a Masonic Home would seem to be within reach of the Grand Lodge, as they may readily get possession of the "Confederate Veterans' Home" and go right along. This will be done.

He called attention, in the following language, to what may sometimes happen, but which we think better than violate the secrecy of the ballot:

Under our By-Laws, there is required a separate ballot for each Degree, and unanimous election before the Degrees can be conferred. There has arisen over the State, in, perhaps, a score of instances, a rather confused and embarrassing state of affairs. A candidate is elected to, and receives the first and sometimes the second Degree. There is no complaint at his lack of proficiency, but when a ballot is ordered for advancement, he stands rejected. He is allowed to apply again at each succeeding meeting, and it has happened that for successive meetings the same results follow. No charges are preferred, no reason is given why the candidate cannot be advanced, and in some instances, he is not allowed to visit Lodges even of the degrees that have been preferred. Now, what should be done in such a contingency? There is no power to compel the brother or brethren who cast the black ball to also prefer charges, and it is not right that a half-made Mason should be halted and kept in this condition indefinitely. It is an injustice to him and a wrong to the Order, and in some way should be remedied.

Grand Lodge seems to have maintained silence on the subject.

Grand Lodge donated to the family of their deceased and greatly beloved Grand Master the jewel, collar and apron he had so long and worthily worn. The speech delivered by Bro. Jno. W. Akin, when presenting, is unique and peculiar. It is poetry, not prose, but is too long for reproduction here.

John P. Shannon, Elberton, G. M.
Andrew M. Wollihin, Macon, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is the joint work of the committee, Bros. W. S. Ramsey, W. E. Mumford and A. Q. Moody. As the roll is called, Alabama for 1893 is found in the van and meets with kind treatment, notwithstanding our Brother seems nettled that "Georgia is not mentioned" in ours, and we are left "to explain" why. Only, my dear Brother, because the Grand Secretary did not furnish it. Will this do?

IDAHO—27TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

There was an emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge held on the 23rd of May for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Idaho Soldiers' Home. At this a most excellent, instructive and

exceedingly valuable address was delivered by Hon. Joseph W. Huston, Chief Justice of Idaho, which it is hoped that all who heard, pondered well, and that good fruit will result.

Idaho has 27 Lodges, and we would be pleased to give some idea of the strength of the Craft and its growth, but that the columns are not footed in the statement and the figures are so small that our old eyes fail to grasp them.

Grand Master James A. Pinney, however, seems well satisfied with the growth and condition of the Craft, and thus speaks of it:

From all the information I have been able to gather I am satisfied that the moral tone of Masonry in Idaho was never better than now. There has been less comparative increase in membership than at some former periods of its history, which of itself is an auspicious omen. Lodges have given more attention to the exclusion of unworthy material. The portals have been more closely guarded, and the moral qualifications of candidates more strictly inquired into. Gambling, intemperance and kindred vices have been warred against, discipline enforced and the laws and regulations of this Grand Lodge generally observed and respected. When every Mason in this Jurisdiction comes to understand that Masonry means something more than lectures, attendance upon Lodge meetings and the payment of Lodge dues, that it is something higher, nobler and better than a mere mutual aid association, a brighter future will take the place of the already bright present.

Among his decisions we find that "none are eligible to the office of Master but present and Past Masters, and present and Past Wardens, of this Jurisdiction;" but the Committee on Jurisprudence, we think correctly, said:

Your Committee are of the opinion that Past Masters and Past Wardens, whether of this or any other Jurisdiction, may be elected Master of a Lodge in this Jurisdiction. We think the only restriction with reference to Past Masters is this: "That only Past Masters of Lodges under this Jurisdiction are members of the Grand Lodge."

This, we presume, was the opinion of the Grand Lodge, though we fail to find any action on the Report

An effort was made to repeal the Resolution prohibiting the making of a woman a Mason, but the Resolution was ordered printed and sent to Subordinates, that Delegates to the next Communication may come up properly instructed.

Adelbert B. Clark, Mountain Home, G. M.
Jonas W. Brown, Boise City, G. Sec'y.

W.·. Bro. Charles C. Stephenson again presented a sprightly gathering of the cream of the Proceedings reviewed. Alabama is fortunately found in her accustomed place showing her face for 1893.

The report is concise, yet very complete and interesting.

INDIANA—74TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1895.

Lodges, 475. Members, 27,507. Gain, 510.

Dispensations authorizing the formation of four new Lodges were issued, and Charters were granted to these and five others at this Communication.

Grand Master Frank E. Gavin, when speaking of the By-Laws of some of the Lodges, we think enunciates what should be held as correct doctrine:

By-Laws, however, may properly go further and require the fee to accompany the petition, but it is no part of the plan of Masonry to take something for nothing. The candidate must enter Masonry of his own free will and accord, and has a right to withdraw and proceed no further up to the time of his initiation, and this right can not properly be fettered by a condition of forfeiture of the fee.

He enunciates the right doctrine in a comment on one of his decisions, and it is a complete reply to the proposition from Wisconsin as to Masonic relief. He says:

The duty to extend Masonic relief pertains primarily, I apprehend, to the Mason individually and personally, rather than to the members of a Lodge collectively. When the Lodges undertake the dispensation of Masonic charity, they do so, doubtless, as a matter of convenience to the members. I know of no limitation upon the obligation to render assistance which limits the duty to give it or the right to ask it to members of one's own Lodge.

Some eighteen or twenty years since this Grand Lodge was so burthened with debt that its members were greatly discouraged, its membership diminishing, and it held its Grand Communications only once in two years for economy, yet, with the experience of the past as a teacher, she now has a balance in treasury of some $15,000 and funds invested amounting to $25,000 more, as reported by Grand Treasurer. Truly, experience is a good teacher, if sometimes ungentle and harsh.

The necessary provision was made to co-operate with other Grand Lodges in the memorial celebration at the grave of Washington, as proposed by Grand Lodge of Colorado.

Grand Lodge coincided with the sentiment of the Grand Master as to Masonic charity, and adopted the expressions of the Committee on the proposition from Wisconsin, contained in the following extract. These or similar are to be learned in the Proceedings of every Grand Lodge which has expressed an opinion on the subject:

Masonic charity is not measured by the amount a brother has contributed to a Lodge. Ancient charges emphatically declare:

"If *you* discover a true and genuine *brother* in want, you must relieve him if *you* can, or else direct him how he may be relieved."

Substituting the Lodge for the individual brother would destroy one of the ancient landmarks of Masonry. We therefore recommend that the Wisconsin plan for general Masonic relief be not concurred in.

Grand Lodge is equally emphatic in the expression of its position on perpetual Jurisdiction.

Edward O'Rourke, Fort Wayne, G. M.
Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, G. Sec'y.

Bro. William Commons, Chairman, presented the Report on Correspondence, covering 270 pages. It is indeed an admirable exposition of what other Jurisdictions are doing and thinking on Masonic subjects, and he may well say if the brethren "will do us the honor to read our production, it will do them good." We coincide in his estimate of the duty of the reviewer, as by him stated, "Our effort has been to review the Proceedings of Grand Lodges, and not the reviews of reviewers." Alabama for 1894 receives fraternal notice, and we infer that he does not applaud the Report of our Committee on Jurisprudence in relation to the keeper of a saloon.

INDIAN TERRITORY—22D ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1895

Lodges, 72; members, 2,568; gain, 232.

Very flattering to the pride of the Order were the Address of Welcome and the Response, in their view of its rapid growth during the twenty-one years of its existence. The Grand Master, John Coyle, also in his Address, uses this language:

I may say we have attained the years of manhood. Although we have prospered in the past, it is to be sincerely hoped that we may continue to improve and become better men and Masons, and let us see to it that these happy expectations are realized.

Eight Dispensations authorizing new Lodges were issued, and of these seven received Charters, also one whose Dispensation had been continued, and one was continued U. D.

His decisions are in accordance with our conception of Masonic law and usage.

He reported an unfortunate difference between himself and the Grand Master of Missouri as to jurisdiction, or what constitutes residence as contemplated in their Constitutions, but we hope and believe that further reflection will completely settle this matter, more particularly as the facts become better known.

He laid before Grand Lodge the proposition from Wisconsin about Masonic relief, but Grand Lodge could not see it in the same light. Neither was it more pleased with the Mississippi plan of dealing with rejected candidates; and in dread of the expense it declined the invitation to participate in Memorial services at the grave of Washington, as proposed by Colorado.

A brother who had been made "under an assumed name" petitioned for permission to have it changed on the records, and as the circumstances which induced the change "did not seem to be very criminal," this was allowed. This is the second instance of the kind that we have noticed since we have been writing these reports, but we cannot now name the other Jurisdiction. It is here mentioned that the change was allowed as the conduct which induced the alias "did not seem to be *very* criminal." If criminal at all what ought to have been done?

We are indeed pleased at the following action of the Grand Lodge, and think that others "may profit by their example:"

Your Committee on Secretary and Treasurer's Accounts, to whom was referred the petitions of Mount Moriah Lodge and others, praying for a remission of dues to Grand Lodge because of the burning of their halls, beg leave to report that we do not recommend the granting of such request because (first), we believe it a bad precedent that may be greatly abused, and (second), we believe it is much better for the Lodges and brethren as individuals to relieve and aid such cases as are worthy of Masonic charity than to have them frequently calling upon the Grand Lodge for funds.

Honorary membership is giving them some trouble.

The following shows what is to be expected from voluntary contributions to a Home. It is from the Committee on Education:

We had blanks printed and sent to fifty-nine Lodges, soliciting funds for the Orphans' Home, and but eight responded, viz: Dixie, Sunset, Lehigh, Blue Grove, Claremore, Burneyville, and of which four have contributed liberally—Claremore, No. 53, $10; Oklahoma, No. 4, $40; Blue Grove, No. 63, $8, and Burneyville, No. 18, $5.50. The other four reported as per letters accompanying this report.

There have been thirty-two orphan children reported in this Grand Jurisdiction, and Doaksville Lodge, No. 2, is the only Lodge which reports having expended anything for their education.

We recommend that all the Subordinate Lodges give this important question of Education and Orphans' Home a more serious consideration, for the time is not far distant when we will probably attempt the erection of this much needed institution, and funds accumulated now will be on hand.

John Coyle, Bailey, G. M.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka, G. Sec'y.

This latter produces as usual a most excellent Report on Correspondence, reviewing all the American Grand Lodges save one—Alabama for 1894 being therein.

He would like to see the custom introduced into his Jurisdiction, which prevails in some of the Grand Jurisdictions of the British Provinces, of Grand Lodge, during its session, attending in a body and as a Grand Lodge, divine service.

He does not like our position (*i. e.*, Alabama's) on the whiskey selling question.

Under Missouri he gives a very elaborate and extended statement of the question of Jurisdiction, to which we have alluded, and we think the facts place the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory in the vantage ground.

He is not in favor of ciphers as a means of transmitting the Ritual, as may be seen from the following, taken from West Virginia:

No favor was shown to printing or writing in cipher or otherwise any portion of the esoteric work. We give the usual Methodist salute most heartily.

IOWA—52D ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 465; members, 26,103; increase, 1,051.

Grand Master L. E. Fellows commends to the favorable consideration of Grand Lodge the suggestion from Colorado for a proper observance of the centennial of the death of George Washington, to take place on 14th December, 1899. It is believed that every Grand Lodge within these United States will join on this occasion.

He granted Dispensations for five new Lodges, and the presentation of their work proving entirely satisfactory, Charters were authorized for them.

We commend what he says in relation to "inadequate dues" to the thoughtful consideration of all Lodge members. They were elicited because of the plan for dispensing charity by Grand Lodge adopted at last Communication, and will apply generally. It is as follows:

I desire to call your especial attention to what is said under the head of "Inadequate Lodge Dues." Lodges that will fix their annual dues so as to barely cover incidental expenses, leaving nothing for charitable purposes, fail entirely to comprehend the objects and aims of Masonry. They lose sight of the fact that the duty of furnishing relief to their own members rests primarily upon the subordinate Lodge; and that it is only when the necessities of their own members or their families are so great as to become burdensome that aid from the Grand Lodge Charity Fund can be properly applied for. Many Lodges may be able, with dues fixed at $2.50 per

annum, to pay their Grand Lodge dues, contingent expenses, and, with a reasonable amount of work, accumulate something for charitable purposes. No Lodge ought to charge less than that amount.

You can with difficulty imagine the pleasure it gave us to see in the Report of Grand Secretary T. S. Parvin the caption of "Mexican Masonry," and to learn that so reflective, erudite and distinguished a Mason as our Bro. Parvin is acknowledged to be, would be able to enlighten us, from personal observation, about it. Nor can you well imagine our chargin at this closing paragraph:

The "Gran Dieta Symbolica" being the Grand Lodge of Masons of Mexico, which is a national organization like that of our own General Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, has been recognized by some three or more of the American Grand Lodges, notably Texas and New York, and is seeking recognition from others. The members of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, as also of other American Grand Lodges, are, we are well convinced, quite ignorant of the whole subject of Mexican Masonry, and the brother who shall enlighten them upon this subject from actual observation and knowledge will do a good work and confer a blessing upon Masonry. There were many things that we saw much to be commended, others very censurable and cannot meet the approval of American Masons, but we are not disposed, at this time, to enter upon the discussion of this subject.

From the report of the Committee on Chartered Lodges we extract what follows, in the hope that if there be any such Lodges with us, they will reflect on the duties they owe to the Order and raise their dues:

We find a large number of Lodges in the State whose dues are entirely inadequate to meet the ordinary contingent expenses of the Lodge, to say nothing of "enabling them to contribute to the relief of distressed brother Master Masons, their widows and orphans." There are nearly fifty Lodges whose net dues are $1 or less, and in a number of instances only twenty-five cents above the Grand Lodge dues. We are unable to see how any Lodge can expect to maintain an existence on such a revenue, and the records bear us out in the statement that those Lodges are the first to apply to the Grand Lodge for assistance when called upon for charitable work.

The singing of "our patriotic ode to America" on the opening of the second day's session seems a little Frenchy, eh?

Iowa has adopted a plan for forcing the lodges to insure their property, for she has a law prohibiting Grand Lodge from remitting dues, &c., in case of loss by fire, if there has been no insurance.

Bro. J. C. W. Coxe submitted the Report on Correspondence, covering 135 pages, and giving to Alabama, 1894, very full notice.

He differs from Grand Master Pettus when he ordered certain records expunged from the minutes of a Lodge, and thinks that the

record being correct, an additional record embodying the decision would have been the correct thing.

We copy what follows, that the attention of the Jurisprudence Committee may be drawn to his remarks, and then, perhaps, we may be able to answer his inquiry:

A Dispensation was issued for the election of a Worshipful Master, the brother who had been regularly elected being ineligible; and this remark follows: "While I am aware that a Dispensation should not be granted to elect a Master while the Senior or Junior Warden remains, yet I do not think that the rule was ever intended to apply to a case of this sort"—but we are left in doubt as to the peculiarity which so marked the case as to constitute it an exception. Four months later a Dispensation was issued "to elect a Worshipful Master, the vacancy having been occasioned by the death of the former Worshipful Master." But what fate, in this instance, befell the Wardens? And again we note a Special Dispensation "to elect a Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, said officers having moved from this Grand Jurisdiction." Had the Junior Warden also removed, died, or been expelled? We confess to perplexity in attempting to reconcile the last two instances with the clear statement of law laid down by the Most Worshipful in the first case; and, to some embarrassment in finding a justification for any of the Dispensations. Inasmuch as all these Dispensations were approved, we presume that some warrant therefor is found in the Alabama Code. Will Bro. Pillans kindly come to our relief?

Yet we are aware that the rule established by Grand Lodge as early as 1868 prohibits the Grand Master from using his dispensing power as to filling vacancy in the office of Worshipful Master, while there are Wardens. It, however, authorizes its use to fill the vacant position in the office of Senior Warden, and declares the Junior Warden ineligible. "The Junior Warden does not succeed to the office of Senior Warden in case of vacancy." The reason assigned by Grand Master Pettus for granting a Dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master while the Wardens were still there, was that the Worshipful Master elect was ineligible, and therefore the election must have been void. We hope to hear from the Committee, however.

KANSAS—39TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 357; members, 19,839; loss, 361. This gives a fraction over 55 to each Lodge.

Seven Dispensations for new Lodges were issued, eight received Charters and are enumerated above. The Committee on Chartered Lodges says: "For the first time in the history of this Grand Lodge every report is correct, and the necessity of calling attention to a long list of errors is entirely avoided."

Rapidly is our Sister of Kansas preparing for a Masonic Home, and doubtless before this shall be read by you, my brethren, a building will be in progress of erection. There is already provided a good fund, although there appears to be some hitch in the manner of increasing it.

At this session the per capita tax was reduced from $1.50 to 50 cents. This does not look well for the Home, and we find a few pages further, what had been overlooked by us, but what is material to the welfare of the Home, that Grand Lodge recalled the sum of over $13,000 appropriated to the Home at last Communication, and ordered it paid into the General Charity Fund. So the prospects for a Home have vanished.

Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly recognized and greeted.

James H. McCall, Wichita, G. M.
Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. M. M. Miller made the Report on Correspondence, including in it Alabama for 1893.

We give what he says touching the decision of Grand Master Pettus, wherein in a trial of one suspended for non-payment of dues, and the witness occupies a similar position, is not allowed to be present at the trial in the Lodge room :

The committee approves the decision in the main, but disagrees with the Grand Master as to the right of the defendant to be present, and cite their Code for a mode of procedure for the trial of suspended Masons.

What the Code of Alabama provides we do not know, nor for the purposes of this reference is it material. There is a question in this matter of greater importance than the language or requirement of a Code, and that is, whether or not a Masonic body should not be as ready and willing to deal justly with a brother upon trial for a Masonic offense, even if then under sentence of suspension for delinquency in paying dues, as a court would to the same person if charged with a criminal offense, *i. e.*, grant him the right to be present, offer his plea, and permit him to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution, and submit testimony in his own behalf. Surely the ends of justice would have been attained in the Lodge as well by continuing the latter case (that of non-payment of dues) against the defendant until the first and graver charge had been disposed of. A Masonic body is showing scant courtesy, to say the least, to one it has called brother, when by any procedure, without opportunity for being present and defending, it takes steps to deprive him of his Masonic life. It reminds one significantly of the "How art thou, my brother?" of Joab, as he thrust his sword under the fifth rib of Abner.

The entire report betokens great industry, care and reflection, and is an admirable specimen of work—it being "good, square and true."

KENTUCKY—95TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

Lodges, 456; members, 18,077; gain, 125.

Our distinguished M.·. W.·. Bro. James W. Staton, Grand Master, called attention of the Grand Lodge to the invitation from that of Colorado in relation to centennial memorial services at the grave of Washington, which was referred to a committee, but from it we find no report. Also the communication from Grand Lodge of Wisconsin relative to Masonic relief. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows:

Your Committee are of the opinion that the obligation to afford relief is only limited by the Masonic standing of the brother applying for aid, and is not a matter of Lodge membership. It is obligatory upon all Masons everywhere to supply the wants of a needy brother without regard to the Lodge to which he may be specially allied as a member.

And, also:

Your Committee coincide with the opinion expressed by the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago, "that the brethren of Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which the beneficiaries hold membership, but that when a member of one Lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his Lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members.

This, we think, the correct position.

Grand Master approves of public installations at which not only the families of Masons but others may be present.

He is no stickler for the "perfect man," but his sentiments coincide with the rule governing in such matters in Alabama.

Of the Home, he says:

When the Home was in its infancy it was necessary to keep its wants and necessities constantly before the Craft, but the Home has become a permanent fixture in Kentucky, and its permanency is sure, because it is so strongly imbedded in the affections of the Craft that like the mighty oak, with its roots sunk deep into the earth, it will take an earthquake of prejudice and passion, or a hurricane of indifference and cowardice, upon the part of the Craft of Kentucky, to shake or uproot the magnificent structure which has withstood all manner of passion and prejudice only to shine forth brighter and brighter each returning year.

It was unanimously determined to celebrate the centennial of this Grand Lodge, and a committee was provided to formulate a plan, &c.

A proposition was made to badge the members of the Grand Lodge to distinguish them from visitors, but it was indefinitely postponed.

We coincide with the Jurisprudence Committee when it enunciated what we think the true doctrine in the following:

Any member of the Lodge visited may object to the presence of the visiting brother, and upon such objection being made he should not be admitted. But the objection, if made without any cause being assigned, does not extend to any other meeting of the Lodge except that at which it is made.

So they come! and the Grand Representative system seems melting and fading as "mist before the sun." The following is from the Committee on Correspondence, and was endorsed by the votes of Grand Lodge:

This Committee is impressed with the statements of the Grand Master in regard to the system of Grand Representatives. This system finds its origin, as this Committee believes, neither in the ancient customs of the Order, nor in the necessities of the Craft, but in a vain attempt to follow the practices of civil governments. It further believes that the intercourse between Grand Lodges can best be conducted through their Grand Secretaries. The adoption of the following Resolutions are, therefore, recommended:

Resolved, That Regulations Nos. 454, 455, 456 and 457 be repealed.

Resolved, That all commissions to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or its Grand Master, to Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges, be and the same are hereby revoked.

Resolved, That the Grand Master be directed to request the revocation of all commissions to Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

Henry H. Holeman, Madisonville, G. M.
H. B. Grant, Louisville, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. W. W. Clarke again brought forward his excellent Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1893 is found. From it we quote his views on some of Grand Master Pettus' decisions and the Committee on Jurisprudence report. We do this without comment:

Aside from the question of the right of a suspended Mason to be present in open Lodge, we are impelled to ask how could these men be suspended pending a trial on charges of unmasonic conduct, undergoing a criminal prosecution? We are a little surprised that the Committee on Jurisprudence, while questioning the right of these parties to be present, do not question the suspension itself. We hardly believe that a court of justice, engaged in the trial of a man for murder, would suspend that important investigation to investigate his guilt or innocence under an indictment for some trifling

misdemeanor. The Lodge having obtained jurisdiction on a charge preferred by the Junior Warden, it was not permissible to put the brother on trial for a lesser offense until acquitted of the greater. Again, being suspended having no Masonic status—how could the Lodge continue to exercise jurisdiction, and, possibly by a verdict of guilty, deprive him of rights which he did not possess?

(5). To secure re-instatement, a Mason who has been suspended for the non-payment of dues must pay all the dues which he owed the Lodge at the time of his suspension; and also all the dues accruing from the time of his suspension until his application for re-instatement is made to the Subordinate Lodge, but the Lodge, in its discretion, has the right to remit all or such part of such dues as it may seem just and right.

Decision No. 5 is, we think, directly contradictory of decision No. 2, which, as we think, is a clear statement of Masonic law, and would be still true if extended by the elimination of the letters "N. P. D." It is as follows:

(2). A member of a Lodge suspended N. P. D. is in the same condition as a profane, and can not prefer charges against a member of the Lodge.

The objection to decision 5 is, therefore, most strongly urged by the question: Has a Lodge the right to charge a *profane* with dues?

Except to ask if he is in any respect such as a profane so long as he may put himself in good standing and a full member, by his own act, without the vote of the Lodge?

We are so much pleased, however, with his argument against Perpetual Jurisdiction that we give it to you entire:

The question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction" is still an unsettled *title* in Masonic jurisprudence and, we sincerely regret, a disturbing element in Masonic circles. Except the Grand Representative question, it is the only important subject of disagreement among Masonic jurists. Of the latter we will at this time say nothing, as there is little probability of serious results growing out of either the conflicting views or different practices of different Grand Lodges. Those, however, who have at heart the good and prosperity of the Craft can not with complacency view the progress of the discussion of the first, accentuated as it frequently is with acrimony, without apprehension for the future peace and harmony of the Order.

Without, therefore, indulging in dogmatic statement of opinion, and disclaiming any purpose other than the promotion of harmony among those "among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can but work and best agree," we ask consideration of the following calm and dispassionate consideration of this subject:

First, then, for unless we are agreed upon that, discussion will be useless and futile. What is the question at issue? It matters not whether it be denominated *perpetual jurisdiction of a particular Lodge over a candidate arising from the rejection by that Lodge of that candidate;* or whether it be called *perpetual disqualification of a candidate resulting from his rejection by a Lodge.* The first expresses the assumed relation of a Lodge to a candidate which it has rejected; the second expresses the assumed relation of the candidate to the Lodge which rejected

him. Both propositions assume that by such rejection an effectual bar is raised to any other Lodge, at any place, in any manner, or at any time, however remote, ever acquiring jurisdiction of a rejected candidate, except alone by permission of the rejecting Lodge, in which event the jurisdiction would be acquired not by right, but by grace. Whatever name, therefore, we give to the assumed result of the rejection by a Lodge, the question to be decided is: Can any Lodge other than the Lodge which rejected a candidate, under any circumstances or conditions, legally confer the Degrees on such rejected candidate without the permission of the Lodge which rejected him?

We hold, and in the conclusion to our report last year endeavored to show, that within its territorial bounds every Grand Lodge is supreme; that the authority of none other could be recognized therein, and that the law promulgated thereby prescribing the qualifications of, and governing the conferring of degrees on candidates, and the restrictions laid on Lodges in the exercise of this function, was *ex necessitate rei*, all the law that existed or could exist within such territory on that subject, and, as a corollary thereto, every Mason legally made, where made, is a Mason everywhere.

The statements of these propositions at once put the adherents of the doctrines of perpetual jurisdiction on the defensive, as well as answers effectually the arguments on which they have relied, as will appear from the further examination of those arguments. The truth is, there must be a denial of these axiomatic truths before there can be a discussion of this question at all; and it is further true that every argument in support of this doctrine is virtually such a denial, and, therefore, each of such arguments is its own best refutation, for it would be quite as easy to prove that things which are equal to the same thing are *not* equal to each other, or that the whole is *not* the sum of its parts, as to prove that a thing legally done when done is *not* legal everywhere.

The solution of a proposition inexorably requires that every condition of the propositions shall be met. Let us then apply this proposition to each of the arguments in support of this doctrine, and, incidentally, it will be observed that its friends are by no means agreed among themselves as to the grounds of its support.

It has with some ingenuity been urged that the Jurisdiction does not attach to the rejecting Lodge, but to the brother who cast the negative ball, while the Lodge of which he is a member only supports the Jurisdiction thus acquired by the dissenting member, and, therefore, no other Lodge can, without his consent, confer the Degrees upon that candidate. In opposition to this it is properly urged that even the rejecting Lodge could not confer the Degree upon the candidate, if this be true, without the consent of the member who cast the black ball, and, as the ballot is secret, it would be impossible to determine with certainty who this member was, therefore the rejected candidate could never be made a Mason. But suppose that rejected candidate should, subsequent to his rejection, remove to another Jurisdiction and there be made a Mason in strict conformity to the laws of that Jurisdiction, the thing being legally done where done, will necessarily be legal everywhere. If so, it is fallacious to contend that by the act of casting a black ball the member casting it acquired a perpetual jurisdiction over the candidate who thereby was rejected.

Again: By some friends of this doctrine it is inconsiderately urged that the rejection of a candidate by a Lodge gives to such candidate a *status*. We hardly think it will be seriously contended that one not a Mason can have a Masonic status—a Masonic standing (from *sto*, to stand). On the contrary, the rejection by the Lodge of a candidate is the denial by that Lodge of a Masonic status to that candidate. By his application he sought a Masonic status, and by its rejection the Lodge refused him a Masonic status. But admit the converse of the proposition to be true, by what authority is it contended that the *status* conferred by rejection is a fixed status? The candidate might, by the law of that Jurisdiction, apply after the lapse of a certain period, for a change of his status; then, having removed to another Jurisdiction, and having resided there the time required by its laws, why may he not apply to one of its Lodges for a chance in his status, and if he does do so, and is initiated in strict conformity to the laws of that Jurisdiction, will he not be legally made a Mason therein, and is any one prepared to argue that a thing legally done, where done, is not legal everywhere?

Further: It is argued that the fact of citizenship enters in no manner into this question; that the Masonic Order is an *Institution*, and those who seek affiliation with it are subject to its laws. This is true, but it is also true that it is an institution governed in different places by different Grand Lodges, each supreme in its jurisdiction, and each having laws differing widely in many respects. If, therefore, a thing be done under the laws of this institution as administered in one place, being legally done there, will it not be legal wherever this institution exists?

An effort has been made to show that a candidate exercises the right of selection when he petitions a Masonic Lodge, and, therefore, is bound by his choice. Says one learned writer: "If the applicant selects the Lodge to which he applies for the rights and privileges of Masonry, and voluntarily makes his application, and the Lodge takes jurisdiction of his application, it also takes jurisdiction of the applicant," etc., but it is well known to all Masons, and ought to be known to the "youngest Entered Apprentice," that the candidate has no choice in this matter. He must either petition the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he lives, or he must secure a waiver of jurisdiction from that Lodge. But if it were true that he may select the Lodge to which he wishes to make application, and is by that Lodge rejected, if he is afterward made a Mason by another Lodge in another Jurisdiction and the thing was legally done where done, it will be legal everywhere.

It appears to us that it is hardly necessary to further exemplify the application of this principle. It will be readily seen that it fully answers every proposition advanced in behalf of Perpetual Jurisdiction. The friends of this doctrine, failing to sustain it by argument, have resorted to that argument known among logicians as *petitio principii*, and have insisted that it should be recognized on the principle of *comity*, which is equivalent to saying, that while the doctrine can not be sustained on principle, yet our Grand Lodges having declared in favor thereof, other Grand Lodges ought in courtesy to recognize it; but *comity*, as well as exact justice, requires that because a thing legally done where done is legal everywhere, a Mason legally made where made should be recognized as a Mason everywhere, and

therefore it is impossible that jurisdiction over a rejected candidate can result in favor of a rejecting Lodge for one moment after the candidate has become subject to the laws of a jurisdiction which authorizes him to petition any Lodge within whose jurisdiction he lives.

To evade the force of this conclusion the second definition *supra* was invented, viz , that the rejection by a Lodge resulted in the perpetual disqualification of such rejected candidate. Not only does the principle with which we have so effectually answered all other arguments in favor of this doctrine conclusively prove the fallacy of this proposition, but the laws of those Grand Lodges which hold to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction most tenaciously, deny its truth. If a candidate were perpetually disqualified by being once rejected, *ex ri termini*, he could never be initiated, not even by the Lodge which rejected him.

The contention is made that the rejection of a candidate renders him unworthy; that he can not be initiated so long as that unworthiness remains; and that no other than the Lodge which rejected him can take cognizance of an application for the removal of this objection or disqualification. We believe that no argument on this subject which has come to our attention has more in it of sophistry or less of merit. It is objectionable because *the rejection of a candidate does not render him unworthy*. A black ball cannot change right into wrong, good into bad, or worthiness into unworthiness. If a candidate is an upright, moral man, and is worthy the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, every black ball in the Lodge to which he may apply can not change the facts. The rejection of a candidate implies nothing more than that at least one member of that Lodge objects to his being made a Mason. Then why should not another Lodge in another Jurisdiction iniatiate that same candidate, if under the law of that Jurisdiction he be eligible, and after an investigation he is found to the satisfaction of that Lodge that he is worthy? Confidently we answer, no reason can be found. His making, then, being legal where made, it is legal everywhere.

We will pursue this inquiry but one step further. Is it held by any one that the rejection of an application for affiliation or membership gives to the member who cast the negative ballot perpetual jurisdiction over the applicant? We think not. Then, does it give him a status that inhibits his, under any circumstances, applying elsewhere for membership? It will not, we think, be so urged. Then does it follow from the fact of the Masonic Order being an *institution* that he can gain lodge membership only in the Lodge which rejected him, or by its consent in some other Lodge? We undertake to say none will so contend. Then, when a non-affiliated Mason voluntarily applies to a particular Lodge for membership, "and the Lodge takes jurisdiction of his application," does "it also take jurisdiction of the applicant," thereby making it impossible for him to gain membership in any other Lodge without its consent in case it rejects him? None, we think, would seriously so contend. Then is he perpetually disqualified by such rejection? None, we presume, would say so. Then, would such rejection render him *unworthy*, and thereby make it impossible for him to become a member of any Lodge while that unworthiness remains, and which no other Lodge can remove except the Lodge which fixed it on him? We believe that none will be found to support such a proposition. What, then, is the differ-

ence, and why is it that a Lodge rejecting a candidate for initiation secures perpetual jurisdiction over him, but a Lodge rejecting the application of a non-affiliate for membership does not obtain perpetual jurisdiction over him? We leave to the ingenuity of others the answer. We are fully persuaded that inter-Grand Lodge harmony can be maintained upon no other ground than the recognition by every Grand Lodge of this principle, viz.: *That which is legally done when done, is legal everywhere.*

LOUISIANA—83D ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 125; members, 5,260; gain, 396, being somewhat more than an average of 40 to the Lodge.

Five Dispensations for new Lodges were granted, and of these three received Charters and two were continued U. D., and at this Communication the Committee on Lodges U. D. recommended a Dispensation for another.

Grand Master George H. Packwood congratulated the brethren upon the growth and prosperity of the Craft amid the financial distress and other elements of discord surrounding it. Having visited very many of the Lodges, he stated that "only in one Lodge did I find apathy to exist."

He applauds the wisdom and zeal of their relief Lodges, and we find they report the distribution of $828 in deserved charity, the applicants being from very many of the States, England, Scotland, Peru, Quebec, Canada, and the West Indies. Surely the flattering mention is well deserved.

He recommended by a circular letter the proper observance of St. John's Day, and was well pleased at the result, as having "a tendency to promote that social feeling among the members and their families that would be of much benefit to the Craft."

He thinks the Representative system of benefit, as representing the great body of the family united, and as tending to keep alive the feeling that wherever scattered we are still one family having one purpose.

He is of the opinion that the circumstances surrounding the Grand Lodge of Louisiana indicate that the time is not yet for the establishment and maintenance of a Masonic Home, and "that it would be unwise, suicidal at this time, to start projects, however worthy and commendable, which would tax the membership of the Grand Lodge directly and indirectly, without a certainty of successful results."

The debt of the Grand Lodge is being gradually annually diminished.

The Grand Lecturer was industrious and visited one-half of the Lodges in the State, and all the country Lodges, save three or four, are so included.

George H. Packwood, Clinton, G. M.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is by Past Grand Master J. Q. A. Fellows, and is in his usual style, unique and instructive. We regret that sickness should have assailed him, as we learn from the Proceedings.

He acknowledges the receipt of our Proceedings for 1893.

In a table at the conclusion of his Report is found a table showing a net loss by the Craft in Alabama during the year of 129.

He might have added Alabama to his list of Grand Lodges that "never knew of a written or printed key being used in any manner, authoritatively or otherwise," to disseminate the work. As in Louisiana, our Committee on Work (near forty years old) are the custodians, meet four days in advance of Grand Lodge, to compare and refresh memories, illustrate the work and teach to those desiring to learn during the Communication.

MAINE—76TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1895.

Lodges, 191; members, 21,809; gain, 187.

There were two Lodges authorized by Dispensation, which, however, were continued U. D. by order of Grand Lodge.

This was the anniversary of the continuation of this Grand Lodge for seventy-five years, and historical addresses were delivered. They should prove of deep interest to the brethren of the present day, as showing the difficulties by which the Craft were surrounded in times that are past, and the sturdy character of many of the brethren at that time and their firm adherence to what they believed to be right, and their faith in the purity of the principles of Freemasonry.

The Oration of our very estimable Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, on the objects and aims of Masonry, is a masterpiece of thought and utility. We give you in part what he saysof Lodge charity, and the enlargement of Lodge funds for that purpose:

But one evil has resulted from the creation of these funds. The sense of individual obligation to relieve distress has been weakened. There has grown up in these later years a tendency to depend upon these Lodge funds for relief, and a corresponding disposition to shirk individual responsibility. This is natural, but not Masonic.

To turn an applicant over to the Lodge or the Relief Committee, as a matter of course, is no compliance with our Masonic obligations.

But this evil is not the only one, and by no means the most dangerous. Since this Grand Lodge was organized, societies, patterned in part after Masonry, have substituted a system of "benefits and dues" for our system of charity; by the payment of a fixed sum as dues, every member is entitled, when sick or disabled, to a certain amount of relief, whether he needs it or not, and to other assistance, whether he is able to provide it for himself or not. By the payment of dues, he is absolutely entitled to the benefits and the assistance. It is true, that relief of distress is also within the purview of these organizations; but experience has already shown that their dues are so proportioned to the benefits agreed to be paid, that most of them have no surplus, over their actual liabilities, to devote to this purpose. Some of them cannot even remit the dues of a poor brother to save his membership to him, no matter how long he has regularly paid his dues. Do not misunderstand me; I am not objecting to these societies; they are doing immense good in their way: but none of them are a substitute for Masonry, and *their* ways are not *our* ways.

But the principle, upon which they are founded, has become very popular: mutual insurance, in almost every conceivable form, has become the rage: the influence from these other societies has reached Masonry, and very many worthy brethren are unable to perceive why this feature should not be introduced into our system. The creation of charity funds, and this pressure from without, have perceptibly weakened our sense of individual obligation to relieve distressed brethren, and have caused us to approach dangerously near the "benefits and dues" system. It is already the law of several Grand Lodges that only the Mason, *who pays dues*, is entitled to relief from Lodge funds or from individual Masons. A few Grand Lodges have gone to the astonishing extent of prohibiting Lodges and their members from contributing to the relief of Masons, who do not themselves pay dues. Whence a Grand Lodge obtains authority to absolve men from their solemn obligations, voluntarily entered into, does not appear: it certainly finds no warrant in the law of Masonry or the usages of the Craft. Still less has a Grand Lodge the power to compel men to violate such obligations. But I will not enlarge upon this: I mention it, not so much for the purpose of reprehension, as to call attention to the extent of the departure already made from the old fashioned doctrine of Masonic charity. If carried out, it simply means that a Mason, by the payment of dues, and *by that means only*, becomes entitled to relief to the full extent of his wants, without regard to the inability of those by whom the relief is granted. Indeed, one Grand Lodge has gravely proposed to the others to adopt a regulation that "It is the duty of each Lodge of Masons to take care of its own members, as well as of their widows and orphans in distress, wherever they may be, and that in case of its inability to do so, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its Charter; provided that the Lodge furnishing relief shall, in no case, go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the Lodge to be charged." Whether it is a part of the plan to change our ritual so that the regulation will not conflict with it, is not stated. There is no serious danger of the general adoption of the proposed regulation. The author of it says,

that he presented the Resolution to the Masonic Congress, but "it was emphatically sat down on, with a mass of sentimental gush about the duty of Masonic charity, which had no definite or practical meaning." To Masonry, that act alone was worth holding the Congress.

He concludes the oration with this earnest exhortation, which we pray you to heed :

Some of us have clasped hands in this Grand Lodge for almost a generation: this is the second anniversary in which we have participated; when the next shall come, we shall be but memories; *you* will have taken *our* places, and another generation will fill *yours;* may you be able to say to them *then*, as we say to you *now*, "As you love Masonry, whatever betide, come prosperity or come adversity, adhere with unflinching tenacity to the ancient usages of the Craft!"

We commend the following part of the Report of the Committee on Grievances, which explains itself:

These are all claims for re-imbursement of moneys claimed to have been paid for assistance in sickness and funeral expenses, by the one Lodge to members of the others. We understand that these claims were sent up to be enforced by the Grand Lodge, but your Committee do not find any law by which this may be done.

We think it would be very unwise to say that one Lodge can act as the agent of another to expend its funds, with its knowledge and consent.

Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, G. M.
Stephen Berry, Portland, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Drummond, of course, made the Report on Correspondence, in which we find Alabama for 1894.

He does not agree with Grand Master Pettus that "it would be well for Grand Lodge by its edict to pass decisively upon this matter," *i. e.*, the dispensing power of a Grand Master in suspending provisions of law. The prerogative of Grand Master were settled by Grand Lodge in 1885, and an edict of Grand Lodge could not limit a power conferred on Grand Master by the Constitution.

He thinks our Grand Master was right in granting Dispensation for election of a Master when he who was elected was ineligible; he does not like a Grand Masters' seal, but thinks all papers requiring a seal should be attested by Grand Secretary and seal of the Grand Lodge; he thinks, also, that in the case mentioned of applicant to King Solomon's Lodge the petition might have been withdrawn, as the applicant was as ineligible to receive the Degree as though he were dead.

Under Arkansas we find him wording our thoughts in the following:

A brother was restored, who had been expelled for an offence against morality *committed before he was initiated.* How he was found guilty of *unmasonic* conduct for an act committed before he was a Mason, we cannot tell.

The following receives our hearty endorsement:

An election gives the candidate the *status* of *fitness* to be made a Mason; a rejection gives him the status of *unfitness* to be made a Mason, and under the general law of Masonry, superior to the enactment of any Grand Lodge, that decision is binding upon Masons everywhere.

We believe, however, that Maine puts a limit of five years only to this disability.

The Committee on Correspondence of North Carolina, used the following language about the right of a Lodge to use its funds as it pleases, and with it we give Bro. Drummond's reply, which, we think, the true doctrine:

"We can see no reason why a Lodge should not have the right to appropriate its funds for other purposes than Masonic. It seems to us that a Lodge can do what it wishes with its own, especially if by unanimous vote."

While a Lodge is the same body from its organization to its dissolution, the members are continually changing, and we do not believe the members of a Lodge should be allowed to spend at will, moneys which their predecessors have paid in to be devoted to charitable purposes. Such money is not the "money of the Lodge," in the full sense of that term: it is money held by the Lodge *in trust* for charitable purposes, which the courts, if appealed to, would not allow it to use as "its own." Lodge funds are exempted from taxation in many States on the ground that they are trust funds held for charitable uses.

With this, however, we must abandon this Report, yet we give you an incident which looks the other way, as given by him:

A little incident has led us to think that perhaps the failure to preserve more fully the social feature of Masonry, may have been more injurious to the institution than the reasonable use of current Lodge funds for refreshments would have been. Some one said (sarcastically, perhaps) "Oh, yes, we see many members here, when we 'have a feed,' that we see at no other time." A brother of advanced years, who heard the remark, said to us, "That means *me;* and it is true; I am too old to assist in the work, even if I were needed, as I am not: I am familiar with the work, and I confess that I have not enough interest in it now, to attend the Lodge for the sole purpose of seeing that, and going home; but when we spend half an hour to an hour at refreshment, I have a chance for a chat with the brethren that does me good enough to last till the next time; and I enjoy the *whole meeting.*"

MANITOBA—19TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

In our last Report we expressed regret at not having these Proceedings, and now, when received, upon opening them the first thing to strike the eye is an apology for their tardiness. In it the Grand Secretary informs us of the loss, together with all Grand Lodge property, by fire on the second day after receipt from the printer. "Better late than never," however.

Lodges, 51; members, 2,278; increase, 129.

Dispensations were issued for three new Lodges, and these received Charters at this Communication.

Grand Master sets a most admirable example to others in like position, for in order to visit a part of his Lodges he "traveled over three thousand miles."

Grand Master submitted rules for the jurisdiction of candidates from Mississippi, and thought "Rule 1 especially worthy of consideration." We, however, find nothing more upon the subject.

The financial condition is good.

Bro. Thomas Tweed, Medicine Hat, G. M.
Wm. George Scott, Winnipeg, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence, nor do we find our Representative present.

MARYLAND—108TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 95; Master Masons, 6,621; average membership, near 70, and the annual gain, 225.

This Grand Lodge was convened in Special Communication within less than a week of its Annual Communication to celebrate the last sad rites over the remains of its R.·. W.·. D.·. G.·. Master, Robt. K Martin. At these the R.·. W.·. G.·. Chaplain delivered an Address, from which we extract the following, in the hope that the lesson therein inculcated may find root in the minds of our brethren and bring forth fruit abundantly:

This word "Brother" so glibly mounts our lips and we so easily change the word *brothers* to *brethren*, that we lose its significance. Brothers are members of the same family, while Brethren are members of the same society. We may join one or more of the best societies in the world and much benefit may be derived from such fellowship, but when you take the hand of a Brother Mason there is more than friendship, there is fraternity. The quickening pulse of the Masonic hand depends not on the symbolism of the grip, but on the sympathy of the life. We are members not of a "Mutual Bene-

fit Association," where certain rights are secured in return for certain contributions, or certain emoluments in return for certain assessments, but of a fraternity where mutual interests are secured by reciprocal duties, which enjoin us to the highest service. Indeed it is most often the case that the benefits derived are inversely proportioned to the contributions to its fund. The brother who gives least receives most from this fraternity.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held in May, at which, as well as at the Annual, Grand Master Thomas J. Shryock presided. To this the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Colorado for a memorial service at the grave of Washington was submitted, and a Committee for consultation was authorized, and the Report of the Committee on Correspondence was submitted and accepted. Notice of this will be taken in the usual place.

At the Annual Bro. E. T. Schultz, as Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, to whom the matters had been referred, submitted a lengthy and able Report on both the proposition from Mississippi in relation to jurisdiction over rejected material, &c., and from Wisconsin relative to the distribution of charity to sojourners, adverse to both.

Because the question of what are public grand honors has been asked in our Grand Lodge without any definite answer, we copy the Report of the minority of the committee to whom this question was submitted, which was substituted for that of the majority and adopted. This accords with what has been our conception. We give the Report entire, for information:

THOS. J. SHRYOCK, ESQ.,
GRAND MASTER OF MASONS OF MARYLAND;

Most Worshipful Sir:—The undersigned, a member of the Committee to whom you referred the inquiry, "What is the correct mode of giving the Public and Private Grand Honors of Masonry?" being unable to concur in the conclusions reached by the other members of the Committee, respectfully submits the following as his conclusions upon the subject:

I feel assured, from my own recollections, as well as those of a number of old brethren with whom I have conversed, that prior to about 18 to 20 years ago, the Grand Honors practiced in this Jurisdiction upon all public occasions, were as follows:

"Raise the hands above the head, bringing the hands together, then cross the arms over the breast, the left uppermost, striking the shoulders. Bring the arms full length and let them fall upon the thighs."

But Grand Master Latrobe towards the close of his administration, became possessed of the idea, that these were funeral Grand Honors and were only to be used at the burial of a deceased brother, and that upon all other public occasions the battery 3x3 should be used.

Since which time there has been a great lack of uniformity in giving the Honors in our Jurisdiction. Sometimes upon occasions of laying of corner stones and other public ceremonies (except funerals), the Honors described have been used, at others the 3x3 battery.

I understand that the majority of the Committee concede the correctness of the above statement of facts, and the only real difference between them and myself is: they recommend a continuance of a practice, which they virtually acknowledge is of modern origin in this Jurisdiction, while I recommend a return to the usage and custom, which there is every reason to believe, was followed by our Grand Lodge for at least a half century previously.

The Honors described are those which Mackey, in his Encyclopædia, and Mitchell, in his Common Law of Masonry, give as the *Grand Honors of Masonry to be used upon all public occasions.* The only difference between them being, one commences with the arms crossed over the breast, the other with the raised arms.

Upon the authority of Past Grand Master Brother Frank Sleeper, of Maine, who, a few years ago, devoted considerable time to the investigation of this question, 18 of the 30 jurisdictions, from whom he received replies to his inquiries sent to them, use on all public occasions what he terms the Mackey System, while the remaining 12 use the 3x3 battery, called the Macoy System, upon all public occasions, except funerals. Five other jurisdictions from whom he received replies "have Public Grand Honors peculiar to themselves."

Furthermore, I have ascertained from an undoubtedly reliable source, that the Honors described are the same that was agreed upon as the "Public Grand Honors of Masonry" by the celebrated National Masonic Convention which assembled in our city of Baltimore in 1843.

The result of my somewhat extended investigation has convinced me, that there is, and there should be, but one kind of Public Grand Honors, as there is but one kind of Private Grand Honors at least in each Jurisdiction, and that there is no such thing as *funeral* Grand Honors. We bury a deceased brother with THE Honors of Masonry as we lay the corner stone of a building or unveil a statue with THE Honors of Masonry.

As our Grand Lodge has ever prided itself upon having and practicing the work adopted by the Convention of 1843, as well as in its adherence to the usages and customs of the Fathers in Masonry, I respectfully recommend that the Honors first described be declared the Grand Honors of Masonry to be used by the Craft in Maryland in the performance of all Masonic labor in public.

When used at the funeral of a deceased brother, they are to be accompanied by the words: "*The Will of God is accomplished, so mote it be,*" *Amen*. I concur in that portion of the majority report referring to the Private Grand Honors. I would add, however, that in my opinion, the Private Grand Honors should be given only at the installation of the Gaand Master, at his official visitations, those of the Deputy Grand Master in the absence of the Grand Master, and at the installation of the Worshiptul Master.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

E. T. SCHULTZ.

There is a Report on the Grand Master's Address, very flattering in its phrases, but we have not the Address.

Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, G. M.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, G. Sec'y.

R.·. W.·. Bro. E. T. Schultz again made the Report on Correspondence, including in it Alabama for 1893.

Regarding the California rule which deprives all non-affiliates "of any of the *rights, privileges or charities of the Order*," he says:

Suppose a Grand Lodge should adopt a regulation something like this: "Any brother who shall commit murder, arson or felony shall (without trial), be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and, shall not be *entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order*." Would not every correspondent in the land at once exclaim, "Why, you can't do that; no Master Mason can be deprived of his Masonic rights, without the preferment of charges and after due trial and conviction," and yet, by the operation of this regulation, without the semblance of trial, a Master Mason is deprived of every *right* in the *fraternity* if he but sees proper to divest himself, which he has a perfect right to do, of Lodge membership privileges.

He properly thinks, and we agree, that in the trial of a brother the technicalities of rules of evidence are not to govern, but that anything which may tend to show the truth should be admitted.

He is no advocate for a G. G. Lodge now, and thinks the time for such is past, yet regrets that this was not accomplished by the army Lodges in 1780.

Already have occupied more than the allotted space with this Grand Lodge, and must forego the pleasant task of following our entertaining brother farther.

MASSACHUSETTS—167TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1894.

At the Quarterly Communication held in March, 1894, under the supervision of Grand Master Otis E. Weld, an amendment to the Constitution allowing of dual membership was adopted. This was a provision, however, for those only who, being members within the Jurisdiction and making a lengthy residence in a foreign country, desire either "for their own advantage, and for the service they may render Freemasonry in those countries," to become active members of the local Lodges.

The following, among other matters, was also introduced, but consideration deferred until a subsequent Communication:

SEC. 7. If the physical deformity of any applicant for the Degrees does not amount to an inability to meet the requirements of the ritual, and honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, it shall constitute no hindrance to his initiation.

This corresponds with the provision of our own Constitution. It was subsequently adopted at the Communication held in September, after full and careful consideration.

At the Quarterly Communication in June the Grand Secretary, Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson, gave notice that there had come to his knowledge that "a new key or cipher purporting to contain the ritual of this Grand Lodge had been put in circulation in Boston and vicinity." He said that only two brethren could have had access to "*our Grand Ritual*," and called for a vigorous investigation of the matter. It was referred to a Committee with extraordinary powers, and at the September Communication that Committee reported. They found that one of the delinquents was the Grand Lecturer, at the time a salaried officer of the Grand Lodge, and the other a W.·. M.·. of a Lodge who was supplied with it by the Grand Lecturer. This last published it after electrotyping it and printing 1,000 copies, some of which he sold. The Grand Lecturer was H. G. McGrew, and the other, George H. Earl. These were expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, but the elephant remains on hand. Thus we, in chasing that ignis fatuus absolute uniformity in work, become entangled in meshes not readily avoided, or from which escape is impossible.

And at the Quarterly Communication held in December the following was unanimously adopted. This looks very much like "locking the stable after the horse has been stolen":

The Committee on the Ritual beg leave to report on the subject referred to them at the September Communication of the Grand Lodge, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and vote:

Whereas, Certain unauthorized practices tend to corrupt the work and lectures of this Grand Lodge, and deceive the Craft; *and Whereas*, certain printed books, purporting to be cipher keys to the ritual, or parts thereof, of this Grand Lodge, have been found in circulation in this Jurisdiction; it is *Voted*, That hereafter any Mason, under the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who shall print, or cause to be printed, any such book or sheets, or buy or sell the same, or cause the same to be bought or sold, or who shall use or circulate the same, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, or to be otherwise punished, by vote of the Grand Lodge at any Quarterly Communication thereof.

There are of obedience to the Grand Lodge 234 Lodges, including one U. D., 4 in Chili and 1 in Shanghai. The membership numbers 34,703, showing a net gain of 767.

The Grand Charity Fund amounts now to more than $91,000, and at this Communication to this was added $10,000, and the following was adopted:

Whereas, The ten years have expired during which the income of the Grand Charity Fund, created by the Grand Lodge, was ordered to be added to, and become a part of, the principal of said Fund:

Voted, That the income of the Grand Charity Fund, during the next ten years, shall, from year to year, be added to, and become a part of, the principal of that Fund.

We are verv much inclined to regard this as a far more economical and better plan for the accomplishment of the same end as a Home, although it is by no means so captivating to the eye of the profane, nor does it speak so loudly of the charities of the Order, even though some of the fund necessary for the latter methods be wrong by edicts from unwilling brothers.

At this Communication were elected:

Edwin B. Holmes, Boston, G. M.

Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, G. Sec'y.

Grand Lodge was then closed until the period for their Special Communication, the Feast of St. John, when a "high old time" is usually had with pleasant converse and fine speeches and innocent jollification.

MICHIGAN—51ST ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 378; members, 36,713; gain, 847; with average to Lodge of somewhat more than 97.

Grand Master W. H. Phillips informed Grand Lodge that his Masonic correspondence required his writing 1,029 letters, and he gave one received from Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Cuba tendering the sympathies of our brethren of that Island toward those suffering from the forest fires that had prevailed, and enquiring if aid were needed.

He submitted the request of Montezuma Lodge of New Mexico for permission to ask the aid of the Lodges (which application he declined) to Grand Lodge. Also the "Proposed uniform Rules, as to Jurisdiction over candidates;" also the communication from Wisconsin touching Masonic relief. The Grand Lodge approved the act of the Grand Master as to the first, and declined the others.

He recommended the revision of Webb's Monitor in relation to public ceremonials; he thought that there should be a well-established and properly authenticated ritual for opening and closing Grand Lodge, and recommended the reference of these matters to a Committee.

An exceedingly interesting Report from Bro. J. S.Conover, Grand Secretary and P.·. G.·. M.·., reviewing the work of Masonry since its inception in Michigan. This also contains valuable information for all Grand Lodges desiring to establish a Home. It demonstrates that but little confidence is to be placed in voluntary contributions, for in answer to a circular urging donations 73 Lodges only responded, but these furnished $1,288, while 303 Lodges took no notice of the appeal, thus demonstrating that as this is a business movement, it must be governed by and conducted on business principles.

The Grand Master having suggested an amendment to Grand Lodge regulations, so as to permit Lodges to meet and attend church in a body on Easter Sunday, the Grand Lodge replied:

Church service upon Easter Sunday is not a Masonic occasion. There is no legal impediment to the attendance by members of the fraternity upon any church service or to the observance by them of Easter Sunday, provided they do not do so as Masons. Why draw the line at Easter Sunday? Why not include all church days? We certainly have no right to distinguish between the days.

We must ever keep in mind the right of each individual Mason to determine for himself what religious rites he shall observe and what church and what church service he shall attend.

The recommendation of the Grand Master is therefore not approved.

A Committee had been appointed to consider the advisability of the Grand Lodge accepting a transfer of the Home from the Home Association, and assuming entire control over the same, and at this session reported favorably upon it. After much and full discussion upon a call of the roll, 144 votes were for and 600 against approval of the report. The Grand Lodge, however, adopted the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Grand Master, who shall be known as the Masonic Home Committee, who shall serve without fee or reward, mileage or per diem, whose duty it shall be to have presented to the Lodges and members of the fraternity in this Jurisdiction, the needs and necessities of said Home.

This demonstrates that our brethren in Michigan will have a Home, and that they desire to "look well before they leap."

Edwin L. Bowring, Grand Rapids, G. M.
J. S. Conover, Coldwater, G. Sec'y.

This being the golden jubilee of the Grand Lodge, a very large part of this truly large volume is devoted to it. The portraits of many of their P.·. G.·. Masters, with a brief sketch of the life of each one, to be found therein.

The Grand Secretary, as is usual in this Jurisdiction, prepared the Report on Correspondence, reviewing the Proceedings of Alabama

for 1893. He thinks that if we had a penalty for delinquency on the part of Lodges, the Grand Secretary's report would make a far better showing, and our active Lodges would number more than at present.

MINNESOTA—42ND ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 199; Members, 14,543; loss, 80. and three new Lodges had been authorized by Dispensation and chartered at this Communication, to be added.

A Lodge was opened on the Third Degree of Masonry by M.·.W.·. Grand Master Calvin L. Brown, and finding a constitutional number represented, afterwards the Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form. The Grand Master claims that the 14,000 Masons in the Jurisdiction "are numbered among the best citizens of the State."

There are a number of decisions that by the Grand Lodge are pronounced to be in accordance with Masonic law and those of this Grand Lodge.

Grand Master submitted to the consideration and judgment of the Grand Lodge a resolution from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin relative to uniformity of method in extending Masonic aid, and the Committee to which this was referred voiced the sentiment of the Grand Lodge in the following words:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to a communication from a Committee of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, approved by Grand Master W. H Sawyer, concerning reimbursements for relief extended to needy brethren, having duly considered the same, fraternally report, that the rule adopted and which prevails in this Grand Lodge Jurisdiction is, that the wayfaring brother in distress is entitled to relief from any Masonic brother to whom he applies, so far as his ability will permit, without injury to himself, and that this relief should be extended without hope of fee or expectation of reward. This Grand Lodge has, by affirmative regulation, enacted that no brother or Subordinate Lodge extending relief to a wayfaring brother in distress, shall apply for or ask, directly or indirectly, reimbursement or reward for such relief, and we deem such rule as reflecting the true and correct principle and basis for Masonic relief. Your Committee recommend that this Grand Lodge fraternally decline to acquiesce in the proposition made.

And also in reference to the resolutions from Mississippi touching jurisdiction on candidates, the same Committee says:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to two rules adopted by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi concerning jurisdiction

over persons rejected for initiation, and over Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts petitioning for advancement, where they have removed their place of abode within the Jurisdiction of another Lodge, which rules were submitted for the consideration and action of this Grand Lodge, having considered the same, fraternally recommend a non-concurrence in the rules suggested. In the opinion of your Committee, such rules are in conflict with the rule governing this Grand Lodge relating to exclusive Jurisdiction, and rule No. 1 leads to or invites a violation of the secrecy of the ballot.

From the Address it is apparent that cyclones and fires most destructive worked dire distress on our brethren. Why do not some of them come to us, where cyclones and blizzards and prairie fires come not, but where under a mild and benignant sky the earth yields plentifully when only tickled by the laborer, and where the climate allows of labor at all times of the year?

The treasury has of General Fund a balance of more than $4,000, while the Widows and Orphans' Fund was more than $15,000, and to it Grand Lodge passed $2,000 of the General Fund.

Grand Secretary tells in his Report that "the largest Lodge has 746 members, two others 503 each, four between 300 and 400, and three between 200 and 300."

A most original Oration in its conception, yet most instructive in its reasonings and deductions, as well as most interesting in its style, was delivered by Bro. A. S. Crossfield on "The Origin of Masonic Principles, the Foundation of Masonic Society, and What is Masonry?"

Calvin L. Brown, Morris, G. M.
Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence, in which we find Alabama for 1893, is from the fluent pen of our Brother Irving Todd. He quotes decisions of Grand Master Pettus, numbered 5, 12, 15 and 23, with others, and thus comments:

The second clause of decision 5 is a palpable error. Arrearages can not lawfully accrue when membership is held in abeyance, therefore their payment should not be demanded as a prerequisite to restoration. In other words—no member, no dues.

Decision 12 is at variance with established usage. The status of an applicant elected to membership upon such a document would be somewhat anomalous.

If the question of Jurisdiction was purely a monetary one, then decision 15 might pass muster, but it is not. The mere giving up of funds not belonging to a Lodge should not debar it from wholesome discipline.

While the last decision quoted is technically correct, yet an officer would manifest good taste in vacating his station until formally acquitted by a vote of the Lodge.

Which we leave, only observing that decision 5 was only reminding the enquirer that this had been ruled lo! many years back when Alabama determined that a suspension for N. P. D. should not be used by the delinquent as a means of avoiding his aid in the support of the Order, to return and resume his place at his own option and pleasure.

MISSISSIPPI—77TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 209; members, 8,795; gain, 94.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master J. L. Spinks, in his Address, says that "Freemasonry is prospering and on the upward tendency."

The D.·. D.·. Grand Masters not having visited the Lodges of their Districts, as required by the law, in his judgment, brought upon themselves a good scolding from him, and he says that "those Deputies who do not comply with it (the law) should be removed from office," and that a Lodge too poor to pay them should surrender its Charter.

We are somewhat surprised at this late day to find a Grand Master exercising his prerogative of making a Mason at sight, though we entertain no doubt of it. But in many years now we know of but a single other instance when it was exercised. As it is rather novel to the mass of our readers, we give the reasons assigned by Grand Master for it:

That any one can or will question the right, or rather the prerogative, of a Grand Master to do this, I do not for a moment suppose. That many do question the propriety, I am fully aware, as I have had requests from many brethren for full particulars, and from the tone of some of their letters one would infer that I had committed the "unpardonable sin " Believing my first report of this matter should be made to the Grand Lodge, I have replied to none of their enquiries, though some of them were from brethren for whom I entertain the highest regard, who are older and perhaps much wiser than myself, and who have presided in the Grand East with distinguished ability and to the entire satisfaction of the Craft.

Although the ' right" is as old as the office of Grand Master and has been practiced by Grand Masters in other Jurisdictions, yet this is the first instance in the history of this Grand Lodge where the Grand Master has exercised this high prerogative—not as I take it because they doubted the right to do so, but because they did not happen to have the same opportunity that I did. It is an old but true saying, "That it is much easier to criticise than to execute." I wish to say right here that I neither acted through ignorance nor upon impulse. I was fully aware of all this at the time, and said to the brethren who assisted me: "We are making Masonic history to-day." And I say to you, my brethren, in all seriousness, that I have never repented of this, in this Grand Jurisdiction, unprecedented act. I would do the same thing again under the same cir-

cumstances, and I believe that any of the distinguished brethren who have preceded me in the high and honorable office of Grand Master would, under the same conditions, have done just as I did. And if not, why not? The right, as I have said, is unquestionable, and the "subject" a meritorious, worthy gentleman, who, on account of his avocation, could not seek admission in "the usual way."

The history of this case is as follows: While on a visit to Biloxi, myself and five other brethren, at the request of Past Grand Master John F. McCormick, who is Inspector of Customs for the Port of Biloxi, accompanied him to Ship Island. On board of the tug which conveyed us to the Island, we met Capt. Maddrell, who had been on shore, and with whom Bro. McCormick was well acquainted. We found the Captain to be a most pleasant, courteous and agreeable gentleman. On arriving at Ship Island, the sea was so rough that the tug could not land, and as we had to remain all day (the tug not returning to Biloxi until night), the Captain kindly invited us to spend the day on board his ship. We accepted the invitation, and on boarding the vessel were introduced to the first mate, G. J. Lewin, whom Capt. Maddrell informed us was a Mason, at the same time expressing regret that he was not; that he entertained a very high regard for the Institution of Freemasonry, but his business was such that he did not stop long enough in any place to make application.

On entering the Captain's cabin I was forcibly impressed with the neat and homelike appearance it presented. Adorning the walls were portraits of friends, and the wife and babies across the sea; while here and there, neatly framed, were many beautiful mottoes and scriptural quotations, indicating that the Captain placed his trust in the Great I Am, and realized that "God lived upon the water just the same as on the land;" and when I observed to him that this was something "out of the usual," pointing to these mottoes, he said: "These, gentlemen, are my coat of arms."

We spent a pleasant forenoon looking over the ship; dined with the Captain, after the menu was excellent, and so was the cognac and wine; at least, so said the brethren. The Captain neither drank nor smoked, and I drew the line at cigars. After dinner we retired to the cabin of the first mate to satisfy ourselves that he was a Mason, and the examination proving satisfactory, he informed us that Capt. Maddrell was very anxious to become a Mason, but owing to the business he was engaged in did not have an opportunity; and knowing that I was Grand Master of Masons in Mississippi, urged me to exercise my highest prerogative and make him a "Mason at sight." I replied that though I had the power, I would not think of doing this, unless special reasons should exist; that though the Captain seemed to be a Christian gentleman, I knew nothing of him or his character. His reply was, "I have followed the high seas for many years, and Capt. Maddrell is the best and most pious man I have ever known in the business; there is not a sailor on board this ship but that respects him too highly to utter an oath in his presence, and the second mate and myself would not say anything 'smutty' or indecent in his hearing." I then consulted with my brethren, and they all consenting, at the request of Capt. Maddrell, we made him a Mason in "due form," and the Craft thereby gained a worthy brother, who will live up to the teachings of Freemasonry, and be a worthy representative of our noble and time-honored Institution wherever he may go.

For a few years now we have called attention to what we considered unmasonic, the reduction of the ritual to writing, and are pleased to find that it is obtaining notice from higher sources. West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c., and now comes Mississippi, who makes her notes unmistakable, as follows:

A perusal of the able report of our Committee on Correspondence reveals the fact, that in several Grand Jurisdictions "ciphers" and "keys" to the Ritual are printed, in order to secure "uniformity" in the work. In one instance this "key" appears to have been abstracted from the Grand Secretary's safe, and the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to investigate A Grand Lodge that would recognize such a palpable violation of the O. B., should itself be investigated; though it be venerable with age and illustrious by the array of great names that abound in its annals. It is high time that a vigorous protest was being entered against this modern method of communicating the secrets of Freemasonry.

The law in relation to saloon keeping is being rigidly enforced.

Past Grand Master A. H. Barkley made an earnest appeal in behalf of the Home, urging individual contributions and individual effort.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, to whom most questions are referred during recess, made a very voluminous report on various subjects. Among others, we find that one who has lost his left arm below the elbow after having been passed, is elegible for the Third Degree.

The funds in the keeping of the Trustees of the Home amount now to near $12,000.

James T. Harrison, Columbus, G. M.
J. L. Power, Jackson, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. Andrew H. Barkley made the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1893 finds its usual place.

He denies that Masonry is an Order, yet we find it so spoken of and called in very early authentic writings, but he would have it styled an institution. Alabama is kindly treated. It is here that he speaks of the Home, thus:

Speaking of our efforts in this direction, Bro. Pillans says, "We trust that the brethren will find this to be a labor of love." This work had its inception in love, and every stone thus far has been laid in and cemented by love, and when the building which we purpose to erect for the widows and orphans is completed, the capstone will be laid with rejoicings of love.

MONTANA—30TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

The number of Lodges remains as last year, 37; members, 2,354; gain, 80.

There were no Dispensations for new Lodges because "our Lodges have felt the effect of the general depression." "Yet, (says Grand Master F. C. Webster) the times of stagnation and cessation of work are not necessarily times of retrogression, but they are oftentimes the best to try the mettle and worth of men, and slow growth often proves the best to secure harmony and real success."

Having been asked by a Lodge for permission to bury an unaffiliated Mason. he promptly granted it, leaving this to the discretion of the Lodge.

The following, it is hoped by our brethren, will tend to diminish the applications for dimits, and shrink the ranks of the "grand army" of non-affiliates:

But any member, whose dues are paid, may, upon his request therefor, be granted a dimit for the purpose of becoming a non-affiliate. subject to the disabilities of such, and thereafter shall be deprived of all Masonic rights, except that of petition for restoration of membership. And in case of such dimits, the Secretaries of the Lodges shall make the same entries and give the same notices to sister Lodges as in cases of suspension.

This is a new provision for the standard by-laws for the government of subordinate Lodges, adopted.

Provision is also made for officers "permanently removed from the Jurisdiction" to obtain dimits and for the filling their places "by election." This, we think, both right and reasonable.

A resolution was passed providing for examination in open Lodge of all brethren raised, within six months of this event, on the work of that Degree.

James H. Monteath, Butte, G. M.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Hedges, P.·. G.·. M.·., produced a very instructive and indeed attractive Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1893 is found in her accustomed place.

We are forced to state that the picture alluded to only represents the temporary abiding place of our Grand Lodge, but we hope for better things in the near future.

We find him preferring to wait for more light upon the Masonic condition of the Grand Dieta of Mexico before committing himself,

and this has been our exact condition and still is. With the following admirable quotation we leave him and Montana:

There is more to Masonry than its few secrets and its ritual. It is the great conservative and cohesive element of society, holding fast to all that is good and reinforcing every agency contributing to human elevation and progress.

NEBRASKA—38TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 72; members, 11,770; gain, 284.

Dispensations for opening seven new Lodges were issued, and to all of these, save one, Charters were granted, the others being continued U. D.

Grand Master John A. Ehrhardt laid before Grand Lodge the proposition from Wisconsin relative to some uniform methods for Masonic aid, and on the subject remarked:

I submit the proposition for your consideration with the suggestion that this plan is diametrically opposed to the conclusions of the Fraternal Masonic Congress held in 1893.

But this Grand Lodge ought to adopt one plan or the other, as our experience in the past few years would seem to indicate that we are trying in part to carry out both plans. We order our Lodges to make reimbursements, as was the case with our Jordan Lodge in 1893, and Garfield Lodge in 1894. Let us have a definite expression on the subject from this Grand Jurisdiction.

The great drought which prevailed over so large a portion of Nebraska brought distress upon a very great number of our brethren in that Jurisdiction. To assist this Grand Lodge in the work of relieving the consequent distress, offers were made from outside Jurisdictions, but Grand Master said:

Tenders of assistance were made from many of the other Jurisdictions. While thanking all for their active Masonic benevolence, all offers were fraternally declined; it was our ambition to care for our own membership.

And efficient relief was indeed rendered.

There is a balance in the Treasury of near $12,000 of the General Fund, $7,000 belonging to the Masonic Home Fund, having been transferred to it.

An excellent Oration was delivered by Bro. B. F. Thomas, giving some speculation as to its origin, some thoughts on its duration and speculations as to its future. It is somewhat philosophical in its method and often eloquent in expression.

The Committee to whom was referred the Wisconsin proposition recommended that it be modified as follows, and this was adopted:

It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be; it being understood that in no case is the Lodge furnishing relief and asking reimbursement to go beyond actual necessities without express authority from the reimbursing body.

The Grand Lodge loaned to one of its Subordinates near $200, to enable it to pay to a Missouri Lodge the amount expended by it in caring for a member of this Nebraska Lodge.

Henry H. Wilson, Lincoln, G. M.
William R. Bowen, Omaha, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Bowen produces the Report on Correspondence when there is one, and we are pleased to find one now. He reviews Alabama for 1894 in it, and expresses great pleasure at learning that our Lodges suffered no detriment because of the heated political campaign of the preceding year; speaks highly of his gratification at making the personal acquaintance of our Grand Secretary at Topeka; thinks our rule, that one re-instated from suspension, is not restored to membership in the Lodge, both "unjust and impolitic."

These Proceedings are most beautifully gotten up, print clear, paper excellent, binding durable, arrangement unobjectionable, but yet with type so small in some parts as to be almost beyond our sight. Yet we have labored through them and derived no little pleasure from them, for we herein see how strong the bond which unites our brethren there. Notwithstanding the wide-spread distress consequent upon "a few days of kilndried electric winds, during a prolonged drouth," we find our brethren taking care of their own without outside aid.

NEVADA—31ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 19; members, 847; loss, 109.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master P. A. Doyle opened this Communication in Ample Form, and gave an account of his stewardship. He was fortunate in having been called on for but one decision, yet when differences are found among brethren as to Masonic law or usages they betoken at least that there is life among them. We are somewhat surprised at the following from his conclusion, not that we think the Pope deserves our friendship, but that he should think he merited so much attention:

Brethren, I have been taught as a Mason that my first duty is to God, the second to my country. In performance of that duty I call your attention to the fact that the Roman Pontiff, who, as well as his predecessor, have for centuries tried to crush our be-

loved Fraternity, has now placed under the Papal ban three distinctly American benevolent orders, which would indicate that the Pope feels assured that he has sufficient control of the Government of this country to dictate the conduct of its people. As Masons it becomes our duty to the country to carefully watch and do all in our power to prevent this semi-barbarous Potentate from obtaining control of our country's government and thereby setting civilization back to the days of the inquisition.

He recommended the reduction of the salary of Grand Secretary from $600 to $300 per annum, which was adopted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the Resolution from Mississippi relative to uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates, made an adverse report and this was concurred in by the Grand Lodge.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the coming year show a probable excess of the latter over the former, but which will most probably be paid by the Grand Secretary by the loss of one-half of his salary.

John C. Hazlett, Dayton, G. M.
C. N. Noteware, Carson City, G. Sec'y.

There is no Report on Correspondence printed.

NEW BRUNSWICK—27TH ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1894.

Lodges, 31; members, 1,738; decrease, 41.

Yet Grand Master Thomas Walker, in his Address, announced, as a source of congratulation, "that a fair share of prosperity has been vouchsafed to the Craft." Grand Master was active in his visitations, from which, doubtless, much good will result. He had received a petition for authority to establish one new Lodge, but because of some irregularities this was refused. Without doubt these will be removed, and its organization is but postponed.

He laid before Grand Lodge the Communication of Grand Lodge of Mississippi, relating to jurisdiction over candidates, and this was referred to a committee to report at next Annual, and also the conclusions of Masonic Congress at Chicago.

As in the case of Arkansas, this Grand Lodge is struggling with the debt on the Masonic Hall.

The business of the Grand Lodge was of local character only, and met with prompt dispatch.

Thomas Walker, St. John, G. M.
Freeman W. Wisdom, St. John, G. Sec'y.

No Report on Correspondence appears.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—106TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1895.

Lodges, 78; members, 8,838; gain, 94.

The Semi-Annual Communication was held in December, 1894, at which the work of the several Degrees was fully exemplified, and jewels presented to the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary as tokens of the very high esteem in which they were deservedly held by the brethren of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Master Charles C. Hayes congratulated Grand Lodge, "that Masonry had been so prosperous," "notwithstanding the great financial depression which has swept over this entire country."

He ruled "that the Grand hailing sign of distress, should be given with the other signs, whenever a Lodge of Master Masons is opened or closed in full form." This was formerly so practiced in the southern part of our State, nor do we now know when or why it was dropped.

He is urgent upon the brethren to come forward and contribute freely and liberally towards the Home, which is about to be established there, as an object "that should appeal to every Mason, who has faith in the future of the Order."

He calls upon Grand Lodge to make a declaration as to what should be recognized by the brethren as the legitimate Masonic organizations of higher Degrees, and Grand Lodge so did, enumerating such as are held in Alabama, to belong legitimately to the Masonic Order, and to be recognized as such.

Yet we are somewhat surprised to find adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge grants permission for any Lodge under its Jurisdiction to permit the Chapters of the Eastern Star to meet in their rooms, should such Lodge deem it for the best good of Masonry.

It was determined that "no action be taken upon the communication from the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Colorado, concerning Washington memorial observances."

There is a good balance in the treasury.

Charles C. Hayes, Manchester, G. M.
Geo. P. Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec'y.

Bro. A. S. Wait, who has now for many years prepared the able Report on Correspondence, again furnishes a most excellent one, in which Alabama for 1894 appears. He heartily applauds the position of Grand Master Pettus in refusing Dispensations to confer the Degrees out of time, and thinks the reasons given for his action "sound and proper."

Commenting on the ruling numbered (4) touching the burial of non-affiliates, we think he lays down the correct Masonic doctrine in the following, although our Grand Lodge has thought proper to adopt a different rule. He says: "If we have rightly observed, the doctrine lately more generally held is, that although a non-affiliating Mason is not entitled as a matter of right to Masonic burial, a Lodge may, in its discretion, extend it to him, in a case by it thought proper under the circumstances."

We give his comments on ruling (13) entire, for there is much strength in his argument:

In announcing decision (13) the Grand Master expressed regret that the petition could not be withdrawn, but must go to a ballot, and recommended that legislation be had providing for exceptions in cases of the kind. We dissent entirely from the whole doctrine of the decision. We see no reason in it from any point of view, Masonic or otherwise, from which it can be regarded. We are aware that there have been decisions in several Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, that a petition once presented and referred cannot be allowed by the Lodge to be withdrawn, but must go to a ballot; but on what ground, either of law or reason, we have never been informed and are not able to comprehend. In this case in Alabama, moreover, we would suggest the query, whether the circumstances were not such as to deprive the Lodge of its Jurisdiction. The candidate had become so physically imperfect as to render it impossible to confer the Degrees upon him. Suppose on the ballot he had been elected (for the duty to ballot implies the right either to elect or reject) the Lodge would have neither the right nor the power to confer the Degrees. We may be in very great error, but it does seem to us that in such a case the Lodge ought to have been held not only not obliged, but that it had no right to send the petition to a ballot, but should have dismissed it without further action than to make a record of the reason for so treating it.

Several interesting trials were reported by the appropriate Committee, in which the cases were treated with much ability, from clear views of justice and recognized principles of Masonic jurisprudence.

NEW JERSEY—108TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

The Jurisdiction embraces 164 Lodges, with a membership of 15,245, the gain having been 307; the average per Lodge being somewhat more than 92.

Grand Lodge was opened and closed with a well-sung Ode, thus adding much to the solemnity and beauty of these ceremonies.

G.·. M.·. James H. Durand paid a well deserved tribute to the memory of our loved and reverend Bro. Henry Vehslage, P.·. G.·. M.·., and for a long period the able and courteous Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. For years have we pleasantly in-

terchanged thoughts, but no more shall we know him here forever, for he has been called to rest from his labors and is now doubtless in the enjoyment of that bliss prepared for all who shall merit it. With the brethren of New Jersey do we also mourn – for is not their loss ours also?

In submitting the circular from Wisconsin, Grand Master says:

I submit this proposition, with the circular, to this Grand Lodge That it has merit as laying down a certain and definite course of action for the government of a troublesome question is clear, but whether the proposition meets the approval of this Grand Lodge so fully as to be formally adopted by it as a fixed and permanent rule of action, and whether, especially, this Grand Lodge desires to enter into a compact or joint arrangement with all the Grand Lodges which shall choose to adopt this proposition and form with them an organization or union to practically carry out in form the ideas expressed in this proposition, and to that extent surrender or abandon the subsequent independent action of this Grand Lodge upon the subject referred to, except so far as the other Grand Lodges which may be parties to the compact or arrangement may consent to change or modify the compact or adopt some substitute therefor, are, as it seems to me, most important questions which this Grand Lodge should most thoroughly consider and determine, only after a clear understanding not merely of the proposition itself, but also of the effect of its adoption, in the manner proposed as respects the sovereign power of this Grand Lodge. In my judgment, however, hasty or illy-considered action on such important matters as those covered by this subject as now presented would be worse than no action at all.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which it was referred, reported adversely, and the report was concurred in. In addition, when Grand Master submitted the proposition from Mississippi in relation to jurisdiction over candidates, he expressed the fear that if both these were adopted, it would be difficult to find the remnant of independence and sovereignty left to the Grand Lodge.

New Lodges continue to be called for, and two were added to the previously existing list.

This Grand Lodge hold to the old doctrine taught in every Lodge that the actual presence of certain things, together with the Charter, are necessary to constitute any assembly of Masons a lawful body. We are delighted at this, for of late it has become too much the habit to say that the warrant is only evidence of the regularity and legality of the Lodge, but having been issued, is operative, although it may not be present.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales received fraternal recognition.

Charles Belcher, Newark, G. M.
Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton, G. Sec'y.

Bro Henry S. Haines modestly presented the Report on Correspondence, which needed no such introduction, for the mantle of Bro. Vehslage seems to have fallen on worthy shoulders. Alabama for 1892 and 1893 are pressed into shape. He gives us words of cheer and bids us Godspeed in our efforts for the building of a Home.

Speaking of Grand Master Pettus' decisions, he says:

Of those approved, several are somewhat at variance with the established laws of New Jersey. Noteworthy for its difference is one which enumerates the doctrine that a Mason suspended N. P. D. must, in order to be reinstated, pay all the dues accruing from the time of his suspension until his application for reinstatement is made. This provision seems to us neither wise nor just. It surely does not, by its liberality, encourage the effort for reinstatement, so much to be desired on the part of the Lodge.

With this we bid our good Brother *au revoir*, hoping to see him again.

NEW MEXICO—16TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

Lodges, 20; members, 842; gain, 88.

Considering the continued and serious financial depression, well may Grand Master Chas. H. Sporleder speak of the growth as healthy, the more particularly, as there has been "a more careful and searching inquiry into the character of petitioners." This extreme caution is probably in consequence of the great number of Masonic dead-beats that abound there, as we infer from the following, from the Address:

During my term of office, my attention has been drawn to the many abuses thrust upon the subordinate Lodges in our jurisdiction by the incursions into our midst of non-affiliates, whose status rests alone on their assertions, which in many cases have, after inquiry from other sources, been found to lack truth. From these facts, cases of calling for an immediate relief (when even justly entitled to our aid) become open to suspicion; even those of very good standing may from this cause—suspicion—be barred from their just dues.

And he urges Grand Lodge to provide some remedy.

The corner stone of a Normal School was placed by the Grand Lodge.

A Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued, and this, with one other that had been continued, received Charters at this Communication.

The Home for Consumptives received attention and a permanent annual appropriation of a certain per centage of Grand Lodge receipts made.

The business was of the usual routine nature.

J. J. Kelly, Silver City, G. M.

A. A. Keen, Albuquerque, G. Sec'y.

Max Frost, P.·. G.·. M.·., again brought forward the Report on Correspondence in his usual easy style, in which "matters only of live interest to the Craft" are noticed. Alabama for 1893 receives due notice, and we are pleased to learn that New Mexico has not adopted a key, nor will it for all time to come, from appearances and indications.

NEW YORK—114TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 734; membership, 88,573; gain, 2,927.

What an army of the faithful marching onward to the betterment of their kind! Yet we find Dispensations for the formation of four new Lodges were issued, notwithstanding Grand Master John Hodge believes "that no new Lodge should be erected if the prosperity and wellfare of any old Lodge would, in the slightest degree, be affected thereby." These four, however, proved themselves worthy of warrants, which were accordingly granted them.

It is well said by the Grand Master that

Controversies have arisen between Grand Masters as to the method of the appointment of Grand Representatives, but these controversies were the outcome of a difference of opinion, and in no way affected the harmony of the general Craft. Because a Grand Master expresses his "contempt" for the whole system, it does not follow that it should be at once abolished by all Grand Lodges, as it is just possible that some personal reason or controversy may have given birth to that contempt. Measured by the standard of authority, it can be claimed that the system is of doubtful utility, because the Representative is simply the guarantor of friendship of the Grand Lodge appointing him. Without power, without authority, he nevertheless is the visible evidence of friendship entertained by the Grand Lodge he represents for the Grand Lodge by which he is accredited. I am in full accord with the sentiment that underlies the system.

The fact that at this moment I am in the presence of brethren who, with a very few exceptions, represent the Grand Lodges of the world, brings me in touch at once with all Free and Accepted Masons on the face of the earth.

Grand Master laid before Grand Lodge the application of the Grand Lodge of Norway for recognition as an independent body and an exchange of Representatives, to which the following response was made:

Your Committee have carefully examined the papers and documents accompanying the application of this Lodge for recognition, and find that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norway has become an Independant Grand Lodge for the government of Symbolic Lodges in Norway, with Major-General OTTO RICHARD KIERULF as its Grand Master, and His Royal Highness, OSCAR GUSTAVE ADOLPH, Crown Prince of Norway and Sweden, as Provincial Grand Master of all the Symbolic Lodges in its Jurisdiction, and acknowledging its government. Their Proceedings seem to have been regular, and have been acknowledged as such by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and we cherfully welcome them as an Independent Grand Lodge, and recommend full recognition and exchange of Representatives as requested by them.

A similar application was also made by the Grand Orient of Italy, but this Grand Lodge has avowed its determination never to hold close Masonic intercourse with any body representing Symbolic Masonry not independent of any Council or other controlling body, declined the invitation until more complete knowledge could be obtained.

The correspondence of the Grand Master is spoken of as being "drastic in character" and the official as being "inundated."

The Hall and Asylum, with the Reports of the several officers connected therewith, occupy a large part of the volume, and indeed deservedly so, for to what better use can the contributions of brethren be put? We learn from these Reports that the Hall is now yielding a larger revenue than ever before, and that the Asylum is in such demand as to necessitate an addition already.

The Home shelters 67 males, the average of whose ages is 71.54 years; 31 females, whose ages range from 56 to 82; 10 boys from 2½ to 14, and 7 girls from 2½ to 13. The average number of inmates during the year was 101.4, at a per capita expense of $271.32.

A very large number of cases is recorded in the Report of the Board of Relief, some of which proved worthy and were assisted, but most were dead-beats. Yet there is one which we copy below, because we think the enquiry or surmise is a most legitimate and proper one:

Case No. 1,042. A girl of eighteen years, who had been in a Masonic Home in one of our States, and had letters from the Superintendent of the Home giving her an excellent character. Came here on invitation of a relative, who abused her. We telegraphed the Home referred to, and received the following reply: "She is nothing to us; we can not help her." We sent her to her home in the West, and are yet pondering the question whether the minor children of deceased worthy brethren ever cease to be objects of Masonic concern.

There were 271 applications and 166 relieved, at an expenditure of $1,017.75, or say $6.13 apiece.

John Stewart, New York, G. M.
Ed M. L. Ehlers, New York, G. Sec'y.

We have again one of those thorough, finished Reports on Correspondence from the pen of M.·. W.·. Jesse B. Anthony, P.·. G.·. M.·., and which proves always so interesting and filled with instruction. Alabama for 1894—thanks to the mails—finds both appropriate place and mention. We thank him for his kind mention of ourself, and for his gentleness towards us for our hasty use of perhaps a too forcible expression as to Masonic Homes. We quote, however, what he admirably expresses as to the necessity of great caution in their establishment, and as to the necessity of due reflection as to the best methods of distributing Masonic charity:

There are, it is true, many things to be considered before any Jurisdiction takes up that method of doing good, and while we have a very decided opinion thereon, gained by experience, we are willing each Grand Jurisdiction should weigh the matter thoroughly, consider all its financial responsibilities, and decide accordingly. The *best* method of helping those who are needy is a problem not to be solved by the efforts of any one Jurisdiction. Nor is the plan of any Jurisdiction, however meritorious it may appear, to be accepted as a model for others.

His position on the question of relief presented by Wisconsin appears to us sound and proper, and is in part as follows:

We believe it to be a duty resting upon a Lodge to care for its own members, their widows and orphans. It may also, with equal force, be said that the Lodge is the party to decide to what extent relief shall be granted. There are no fixed benefits in Masonry, and hence no claim for a specific sum can be made. The appropriation is wholly discretionary with the Lodge, controlled by its financial ability and the nature of other claims of a similar character bearing upon them. They can not be compelled to go beyond their ability.

We have ever regarded the disbursements for charity and the response to calls of that nature as a subject belonging directly to the Lodge, and not to be controlled by the Grand Lodge, except to the extent of regulating any injustice or a wilful disregard of legitimate calls, where there is an ability to respond While a Lodge should be allowed to manage its own internal affairs, they certainly must do so agreeably to the spirit of our Institution and the laws of the Grand Lodge. Certainly when a Lodge neglects or refuses to relieve the necessities of those having claims upon them, when absolutely able to do so, it has outlived its usefulness, and its Charter should be called in.

When a member of a Lodge is without the Jurisdiction of his own Lodge, and in necessitous circumstances, temporary relief is extended by another Lodge upon due application, it does not appear to us as assuming a character warranting a call for reimbursement. It is but the fulfillment of an obligation resting upon the entire Craft.

There has come before us no Report more full of interest or more instructive, or from which we could have made more valuable extracts; but having already tarried with it longer than our space warrants, we copy the statistics of membership to illustrate the growth and strength of our Order, and with this bid a fraternal adeu to the writer:

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subordinates	Membership	Raised	Affiliated	Restored	Died	Dimitted	Suspended N. P. of Dues	Suspended & Exp'led	Net Gain	Net Loss
Alabama	391	11,634	449	405	179	221	500	557	53	261	..
Arizona	11	513	26	18	3	6	17	21	1	2	....
Arkansas	442	13,672	755	440	128	237	510	448	49	79	...
California	258	17,040	575	442	88	332	369	448	10	.....	54
Colorado	97	6,839	330	192	35	86	175	126	10	177	...
Connecticut	111	16,514	588	94	54	263	125	106	8	467	....
Delaware	21	1,975	106	8	6	24	17	5	1	73	....
Dist of Columbia	23	4,711	285	87	35	74	53	89	..	191	....
Florida	131	4,561	359	....	...	..	.....	....	...	314	...
Georgia	398	16,235	.....	....	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	429
Idaho	27	1,080	36	34	1	13	21	24	1	50	...
Illinois	715	49,236	2,608	952	247	696	1,103	725	29	1,266	...
Indiana	473	26,897	1,494	554	237	404	704	495	64	631	....
Indian Territory	67	2,193	256	194	17	29	239	50	2	232	..
Iowa	468	24,942	1,599	702	179	327	746	447	22	938	...
Kansas	349	19,814	1,125	579	114	229	990	665	18	....	84
Kentucky	459	18,077	1,169	488	283	284	618	920	22	135	....
Louisiana	127	5,260	461	255	42	100	123	138	1	396	....
Maine	192	21,564	795	108	66	397	240	211	5	77	....
Maryland	95	6,621	392	61	21	78	79	88	4	225	...
Masssachusetts	232*	33,936*	..	....	..	..	.....	.....	...	.....	....
Michigan	378	36,713	1,807	533	97	447	724	403	16	847	.....
Minnesota	198	14,543	888	395	40	168	427	202	6	520	.....
Mississippi	266	8,811	547	267	194	167	392	328	21	78	....
Missouri	559	30,122	1,393	912	240	449	862	656	79	499	....
Montana	37	2,354	126	70	37	22	67	59	1	80	....
Nebraska	215	11,486	762	449	76	118	376	331	12	529	....
Nevada	19	913	17	11	4	22	19	29	....	.....	38
N. Hampshire	78	8,744	300	51	7	150	84	107	2	15	....
New Jersey	163	15,245	768	171	66	256	186	254	2	307	...
New York	730	86,214	5,741	1,028	1,188	1,452	1,335	2,223	20	2,927	...
New Mexico	19*	754*	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...
N. Carolina	275	11,170	515	180	41	154	240	173	8	161	....
North Dakota	44	2,1[illegible]2	240	59	2	15	87	38	2	160	...
Oklahoma Ter	16	638	67	98	.....	3	.....	22	...	213	....
Ohio	494	38,851	1,870	670	736	585	725	1,225	49	728	....
Oregon	99	4,695	270	169	31	52	126	102	16	266	...
Pennsylvania	418	47,395	2,588	581	.....	772	378	560	...	1,459	...
Rhode Island	36	4,557	200	18	2	70	16	22	1	88	....
S. Carolina	184	5,797	293	.....	.....	140	169	283	...	.....	302
South Dakota	85	4,099	303	111	13	42	201	68	2	114	....
Tennessee	424	18,046	673	453	103	309	525	249	43	105	...
Texas	577	27,336	1,725	1,363	202	526	1,270	641	53	2,864	...
Utah	8	677	41	42	8	14	30	33	3	11	....
Vermont	101	9,466	386	82	27	130	126	40	4	95	...
Virginia	276	12,479	900	100	109	186	427	248	24	479	....
Washington	94	4,861	263	221	9	47	141	106	20	211	....
West Virginia	102	5,180	368	109	39	68	124	94	14	177	....
Wisconsin	229	15,505	920	331	70	205	352	152	40	527	....
Wyoming	16	914	51	14	3	6	19	8	1	32	....
	11,227	733,051	37,450	14,101	5,079	10,374	16,057	14,219	789	19,006	907
B. Columbia	17	1,076	93	55	1	17	43	40	1	108	...
Canada	349	22,530	1,262	362	143	212	56	503	5	991	...
Manitoba	51	2,278	190	111	18	14	111	61	3	138	...
N. Brunswick	31	1,788	75	21	17	31	56	52	...	.....	26
Nova Scotia	63	3,223	239	58	27	37	85	94	2	110	...
P. Edward Island	12	497	21	7	3	7	9	8	...	4	...
Quebec	57	3,318	194	49	28	34	72	75	4	86	...
	580	34,710	2,074	663	237	352	432	833	15	1,437	26
Total	11,807	767,761	39,524	14,764	5,316	10,726	16,489	15,052	754	20,443	933

NORTH CAROLINA—108TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 280; members, as from such returns as were made, 8,573, with 1,235 unaffiliated, the gain having been 49.

This volume contains an interesting narrative of the formation of this Grand Lodge in 1787. In its inception it was evidently supposed that a G.G. Lodge or "Continental G. Lodge" would probably be organized, and provision made for such a body for the government of the Craft should such be organized.

Grand Master John W. Cotten announced that he had issued Dispensations for eight new Lodges, of which seven received Charters and one was continued U. D. He also thought that "Masonry has moved upward and onward in this Jurisdiction," and that it was being recognized "as a great moral force" and was now receiving the support of the best citizens.

He deplores the meagre representation of the Subordinate Lodges and hopes for better things in the future.

Much was said by him of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford, under the control of this Grand Lodge, and the Report of Directors and Superintendent show that it is fast, under the yearly improvement, being made an institution of which not only this Grand Lodge but the State also may be proud. The State appropriates annually $10,000 to its maintenance.

The following was introduced and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but we find no Report from it:

Whereas, In a great many Subordinate Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction it is a rule or practice not to cause a Mason in the Third Degree to become proficient in said Degree; and

Whereas, Such a practice is detrimental to the best interests of Masonry;

It is Hereby Ordered by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, That no one raised to the Degree of a Master Mason shall be admitted to the full privileges of a Master Mason until he shall have first proven himself to be proficient in the Third Degree of Masonry, which question of said proficiency shall be passed upon by the Lodge raising said candidate to said Degree of a Master Mason.

It was

Resolved, That Section 5 of the funeral services of the Code be amended to read as follows: The pall-bearers shall be selected by the officiating Master from among the Masons, but others than Masons may be appointed honorary pall-bearers, but in no case clothed as Masons.

Bro. Walter Clark delivered the Annual Address upon the "Fundamental Principles of Masonry—the Cause of its Duration," and in it at times rising to eloquence.

Some member of the Grand Lodge seems to have been struck with the desire for office, and thought rapid rotation the best way to achieve it, so introduced the following, which was postponed to the next Communication:

Resolved, That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden and Grand Junior Warden shall not be eligible for election for a second term, but that either may be eligible to election for any other position.

The same disposition was made of this also:

Resolved, That it shall be unlawful for an elective officer of a Subordinate Lodge to be elected to the same office more than twice in succession, *Provided*, This shall not apply to the office of Secretary or Treasurer.

Francis M. Moye, Wilson, G. M.
John C. Drewry, Raleigh, G. Sec'y.

There was no Report on Correspondence. We presume that this was omitted to give place to the Roll of Members of each Lodge, which Grand Lodge ordered to be printed.

NORTH DAKOTA—6TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 44; members, 2,312; gain, 139.

Grand Master Geo. L. McGregor thus speaks of the Craft:

The condition of the Craft throughout this Grand Jurisdiction is good. The growth during the past year, while small, has been taken from among the best specimens of material to be found in the quarries, such as in time will materially help to beautify and adorn our vast fabric. The brethren generally are zealous in the work, and when I consider the times, as they have been, not only throughout the length and breadth of our own, but of foreign lands, I cannot refrain from again congratulating you on your present condition.

Having been constrained to refuse several Dispensations as being contrary to the ancient customs and Grand Lodge regulations, he thus admonishes the Masters of Lodges, which may very well be heeded elsewhere as well as in his Jurisdiction:

Therefore, to avoid ill-feeling arising toward him, the Master should study carefully the ancient customs and regulations, By-Laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge, and allow no small excuse to induce his Lodge to ask for a Dispensation that can be avoided without injury to a brother, or, if granted, be of lasting benefit to the Craft.

He deplores the fact that as this is a day of secret organizations, whose objects are perhaps praiseworthy, yet those belonging to some of them, as well as to the Lodge, evince a disposition to introduce

into the Lodge novelties which may suit the others, but not those Masonic.

Of ciphers he says:

I believe the time has come when the Grand Lodges should take action in regard to the use of Masonic Ciphers, or so-called Keys. In many Grand Jurisdictions it is a Masonic offence for a brother to have one, much less using it in the presence of others. I have more than once seen an officer of a Lodge, when doing work, take out his key and refer to it. I have known of candidates as soon as they were proficient enough in the lecture to read it, being given one with which to complete the same. In all such cases I have deemed it a duty to reprimand the brother so doing, and I would recommend that some action be taken, looking to reform, on this subject. I was a Mason ten years or more before I knew there was such a book, and one of the things that made the greatest impression on my mind was that the work had been passed from mouth to ear, and handed down from one generation to another, carried from continent to continent and known in many tongues, and yet still retained that accuracy which enabled a member to prove himself a brother wherever a Masonic Lodge existed.

This Grand Lodge is unqualifiedly in favor of the Grand Representative system.

A Dispensation for a new Lodge was ordered.

The Grand Lodge was appealed to by one who esteemed himself abused by the action of "the Masons' Fraternal Accident Association of America," located in Massachusetts, but for what purpose does not clearly appear; but Grand Lodge disclaimed the idea of its being a collection agency, though it thought that any business under the name of "Masonry" should pay its just debts, etc.

William H. Best, Fargo, G. M.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, G. Sec'y.

An excellent, full and well-tempered Report on Correspondence was presented by the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, wherein Alabama for 1894 occupies its usual place. He quoted liberally from the Address of Grand Master Pettus, and approvingly says in the following:

A non-affiliating Mason cannot be buried with Masonic honors, nor is it proper that Masonic burial ceremonies should be performed over the grave of a dead Mason after his interment.

The first part of the above decision can be right and can be wrong. If the non-affiliation was not voluntary, then it is unqualifiedly wrong. If the affiliation was voluntary, then the decision is right.

We thank him for his opinion of ourself,—it is far ahead of what we entertain of ourself. We know that a Grand Secretary is usually busy, and more particularly after a destructive fire makes it his duty

to bring system out of chaos, but then he is in receipt of the Proceedings as they are issued and may devote many odd moments to this work. Some of our best Reports are prepared by them.

NOVA SCOTIA—29TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Lodges, 63; members, 3,223; gain, 110.

Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form by Grand Master Duncan C. Fraser, and immediately proceeded in procession to a church where it attended divine service, Rev. James Caruthers, acting Grand Chaplain, officiating. A lengthy and excellent discourse was had from Corinthians 14:20, after which it returned to the Hall and the Grand Master delivered his Address. In it he congratulated the Craft upon its general condition, but more particularly upon its increase. This is probably largely due to the Grand Charity Fair, held previously, from which a large sum was derived towards diminishing the debt due upon Grand Lodge building. Grand Master is jubilant over its success, and hopes are entertained for a speedy extinguishment of the debt.

He laid the Resolution from Mississippi, on the subject of jurisdiction over candidates, before Grand Lodge, and it was referred to a committee.

The Reports of D.·. D.·. Grand Masters show a fair condition in the Lodges visited.

The business before Grand Lodge was of the usual character, and promptly dispatched. Every effort is being made for the establishment and accumulation of a "Benevolent Fund," which ere long will be of goodly size.

Wm. F. McCoy, Halifax, G. M.
Wm. Ross, Halifax, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is the joint product of R.·. W.·. Bro. Thos. B. Flint and Rev. F. B. N. Norman Lee.

Alabama for 1893 receives fraternal notice from the former. We regret as much as our brother that the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge had not come to our hands We, however, had them last year. The Report is very full and conveys a very just view of the Craft to the reader. In addition to the brethren mentioned, in consequence of an absence of one of them, R.·. W.·. Bro. Thos. Mowbray assisted in its preparation.

OHIO—85TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1894.

Lodges, 492; members, 38,851; gain, 728.

Of the Craft, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Allen Andrews gives the gratifying intelligence that

There has been a revival of Masonry throughout the State; though not manifest in large increase of numbers, there is reawakened interest, renewed effort, a broader charity, closer brotherhood, and a higher manhood. All factions have disappeared, and harmony prevails everywhere. Cerneauism has died out, and the misguided brethren are seeking restoration, and the designing ones have lost their power to harm us.

He granted Dispensations for two new Lodges, and these received Charters at this Communication.

He expresses some annoyance because of the difference in the several Grand Jurisdictions on "perpetual jurisdiction," and at the differences and trouble and friction because of the different laws as established by different Grand Lodges, and thinks that there should be some limit to its continuance. His views are apparently most practical and are at least supported by cogent reasons. very forcibly and clearly expressed. We give a sample. They were uttered in connection with his laying before the Grand Lodge the Resolutions from Mississippi, yet he by no means recommends their adoption. He nevertheless thinks the rule in Ohio should be modified. This, we infer, was done in the new Code:

The subject under discussion relates to the universality of Masonry, and should be governed by a broad policy of uniform operation, and should not be controlled by local, diverse, and sometimes retaliatory regulations. As there is no world-wide central authority in our fraternity, uniformity in this respect can only be obtained by the different Grand Lodges all accepting or all rejecting this doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. The latter course seems to be the most feasible, since the doctrine never did prevail in, or has been abandoned by a majority of, the Grand Lodges. It is also the best, for it is consonant with philosophy, philanthropy and human nature, and recognizes in man the possibility of growth, improvement, and reformation; while the opposite principle runs counter to the spirit of progress, and the genius of Masonry; for it enables a single member of a Lodge, be he ever so unwise or unjust, under the temporary heat of a petty personal grievance, either real or imaginary, or under a mistaken belief based on idle gossip or untrue information, not only to close the door of his own Lodge, but to compel the candidate to wear the brand of Cain throughout life, no matter how long he may live, where he may go, nor how pure and noble his life may be, or thereafter become.

On the subject of Masonic relief, after quoting the recommendation of the Wisconsin Committee referred to by us last year, he pertinently remarks:

There is a modern school, manifested in some circles of our Order, which would organize this duty to afford relief upon a business basis, and adopt a compulsory system of Masonic relief. To my mind, nothing can be further from the spirit of Masonry.

Again, the purpose of Masonry

Is to mold character, subjugate passion, exalt life, improve morals, to teach the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of all men. Its mandate is: "Go seek thy brother, take him by the hand, lift him up, point him to the skies, relieve his distress, and make his life and let him make thy life better and better even unto the end."

His Address on this subject is replete with beautiful thoughts, eloquently expressed.

A system of visitations by Grand Lecturers was this year inaugurated, and it is believed that the result is "to have put new life" into some of the failing Lodges.

He concludes his Address by showing the usefulness and mission of Masonry in times just such as are now befalling us, and says:

There is work abundant for Masonry. Wherever the mad struggle for wealth and renown has chilled the hope of the vanquished in the cold darkness of adversity, or shriveled up the soul of the victor in the hot glare of prosperity; wherever selfishness and avarice have despoiled confidence and feebleness; wherever the miser has amassed and the prodigal wasted,—there should be taught the brotherhood of man.

The invitation from Grand Lodge of Colorado, relating to the memorial services at the grave of Washington, was accepted and Committee appointed.

This was adopted by Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That it is improper, because inviting to improvidence in the present, and therefore unjust to those who succeed the present membership, for Lodges to receive from their members dues in bulk in lieu of annual dues, and that the Grand Lodge declares any such regulation or By-Law inexpedient and void.

Carroll F. Clapp, Warren, G. M.
J. H. Bramwell, Cincinnati, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of M.·. W.·. Wm. M. Cunningham, P.·. G.·. M.·., wherein Alabama receives fraternal notice.

In other reports we have spoken of the army of non-affiliates, and this subject is, and has for a time been, harassing one to Grand Lodges and to the members of the reportorial corps. On this subject our brother thus delivers himself, coinciding with us as to enforced membership:

The great army of non-affiliates in all Grand Jurisdictions of the United States is an evidence that iron clad regulations, to force membership, are not a success, wherein enacted for the accomplishment of the desired end. As compulsory membership in all Jurisdictions, in which it is enforced, has not had the effect of lessening the evil, the inference is therefore plain that the solution of the question has not yet been accomplished. And one of the greatest factors in that connection is excessive annual dues Better far have larger fees for the Degrees, if the result is even fewer members, with but nominal annual dues, than the ever increasing list of unaffiliated and expelled members due to that cause. Expulsion for non-payment of dues. by its becoming of such common occurrence, has only had the effect, in some respects at least, of detracting from the dread of the dishonor or stigma usually attached to that punishment.

Indefinite suspension or striking from the roll would, in the end, doubtless, be more effective, and certainly more in accordance with the Fraternal Teachings of Freemasonry, and in this connection also a provision for the establishment of "a membership at large," with appropriate dues therefor, to be used by the Grand Lodge in its charities, for those brethren who for many causes do not wish to affiliate with a Lodge within whose Jurisdiction they may reside, would, in the opinion of your Committee, be an effort in the right direction to lessen the evil.

The Grand Master of Colorado recommends, also, the abolishment of dues and increase of fees.

The Report is embellished with "Historical Notes" of great value to the student of Masonry, and in these are given letters from Bros. Hughan and Gould, on the probability of the existence or non-existence of the three Degrees before the formation of the United Grand Lodge of England in 1717. The deeper these students delve, the more confirmatory are the evidences that Grand Lodge existed in that period, and that there were two and most probably three steps, grades or Degrees in every Lodge. Some very interesting facts are being discovered, and to these brethren with others are we indebted for the light now being thrown upon our venerable institution.

There is very much we would like to lay before you, but we have already exceeded our limit.

OKLAHOMA—3RD ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1895.

Lodges, 22, U. D., 1; members, 808; gain, 158.

Grand Master Selwyn Douglas delivered an excellent Address, in which he says that

The mission of Masonry is not that of the avenger of blood. To relieve the distressed. to comfort the down-trodden and to bind up the wounds of the afflicted, these are our aims and this is the end we have in view.

And he grows eloquent, when recommending the proposition from Colorado to commemorate the centennial of the death of Washington, at his grave.

His decisions are few and in accord with the principles governing the Craft in Alabama.

He sees no use for a custodian of the work and a Grand Lecturer, and Grand Lodge agreed with him, and repealed the law in relation to a custodian, but it also adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Master-elect appoint two members, who, with the Grand Master, shall form a committee who shall call before them, at the earliest practicable day, the Grand Lecturer of this Grand Lodge and examine him as to his ability to teach the work and lectures as adopted by this Grand Lodge, and to correct the work and lectures, should any such correction be deemed necessary by them.

The proposition from Mississippi touching jurisdiction over candidates, was referred to the Committee on Law and Usage, to report at next Annual Communication.

This Grand Lodge declares "Any kind of gambling, profane swearing, or the intemperate use or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, unmasonic and a bar to initiation, passing or raising in a subordinate Lodge."

Grand Orator Bro. Brown delivered an impromptu Address, we suppose, in which he wants an "Oklahoma work, and must have it." We hope it will be sufficiently broad to be intelligent to us outsiders.

Some resolutions in reference to non-affiliates were introduced and referred.

Charles A. Newman, El Reno, G. M.
James S. Hunt, Stillwater, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Grand Secretary, James S. Hunt. Of the resolutions about non-affiliates, he pertinently says:

A practice that subjects a brother, whose circumstances have necessitated a change of residence, and he has thereby become temporarily unaffiliated, to the ordeal of the secret ballot, before he can regain his Lodge membership, is unjust, pernicious and is well calculated to perpetuate and foster a practice that has already become a nuisance. A Master Mason who has, perhaps, borne the burden of Lodge membership for many years, and whose dimit is the best evidence that he paid his dues, and that his standing in his Lodge was good, in order to regain a Lodge membership in the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has located, must be subjected to the same ordeal of the secret ballot as a profane, and whose reception, or rejection, will rest upon the caprice or whim of some cranky brother, who, perhaps, is not worthy to sit in Lodge with him. And why? Simply because that same cranky brother may be protected in a right that he should never have enjoyed. That the non-affiliate has any rights seems never to have entered the head of some correspondents, and seems not to have been considered by many of the Grand Lodges. We hold that no Mason has a right to deprive a brother of any of the lights, rights or benefits of Masonry. And no congregation of Masons, Grand or subordinate Lodge, has such a right, except for Masonic misdemeanor or crime, and then after due trial and conviction. Therefore, we hold that the principle embodied in the following resolution now pending in the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, is not only just but is strictly Masonic.

But the Resolutions now pending not only protect the good name of the brother, but they make him a member whether he applies, or is willing, or not. These propositions require some reflection, lest in our desire to protect him who is outside, we destroy the unity and harmony of those inside, and in thus changing the ancient Constitution we sap the life blood of the institution.

Alabama for 1894 finds her accustomed place, and receives fraternal attention.

OREGON—45TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 99; members, 4,803; gain, 108. One new Lodge was authorized by Dispensation, which received its Charter at this Communication, thus making the number of chartered Lodges now one hundred

Grand Master Philip S. Malcolm expresses great pleasure at the passing away of the dark cloud of financial distress, which has so long hung over the country, and thinks Oregon will be among the first to benefit by the welcome change. He paid a feeling tribute to the memory of their Grand Secretary, Bro. S. F. Chadwick, and who was also Past Grand Master. He visited many of the Lodges, some thirty in all, from which doubtless great benefit will result.

Having received these Proceedings somewhat late and after we

had written our own views in relation to cipher rituals, we will give you all he says on this subject:

CIPHER WORK.

In my judgment, the evil of hasty legislation is well shown in the resolution passed by the last Grand Lodge, in the closing hours of its session, having for its object the printing of the unwritten work in what is termed cipher, erroneously supposed to be intelligible to members of the Order only. I believe that it has been demonstrated that there is no code constructed from the letters of the alphabet but what can be deciphered by one familiar with such work. Leaving that out of consideration, the fact that the resolution referred to was passed by a vote of 43 to 38, out of the 350 or more votes that should have been cast on this, one of the most important questions that can come before a Grand Lodge of Masons, I have deemed it my duty to take no action in this matter, because the printing of any part of the unwritten work, in any manner that may become legible, or intelligible, even to ourselves, is, I am firmly convinced, a violation of our obligation.

When the attentive ear ceases to receive from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Masonry are no longer lodged in the repository of faithful breasts, our grand old Order has passed over the summit of its success, and will rapidly move on the downward grade.

If any change has been made in the ancient obligation, which will permit any Mason in this Jurisdiction to carry out the action contemplated by the resolution referred to, I feel confident that no such change was ever authorized by this Grand Lodge.

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During the past year I have had the pleasure of meeting many prominent members of our Craft from various sections of the Union, and without exception they have condemned in the strongest terms the printing of the esoteric work in cipher. I have failed to find a word of approval of such action in any Masonic journal, but on the contrary, a host of criticisms like the following, viz.:

Keystone, of Philadelphia: It can hardly be believed that any lawfully warranted and duly constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons would seriously undertake to put in writing the esoteric work of the fraternity. Yet, outrageous as it is, so criminally violative of the landmark, there are efforts being, if not made, now under consideration to do this thing. We caution the Craft in Pennsylvania to be on its guard against this monstrous Masonic crime. Any one in the State who is a member of a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, concerning himself with this offense against both law and landmark of Masonry, should be promptly tried and expelled from Masonry. Such prompt action, courageously adopted and carried out, will save the members of the Lodges from the perils of inconsiderate and incautious conduct, which could only be the result of thoughtlessness. To be warned now may be a protection against the censure and condemnation of every true Mason.

R. T. W. Duke, Jr., the well-known Masonic scholar of Virginia, is horrified to think that any Mason or set of Masons should print

the work in cipher. He says that such action is a direct and palpable violation of the oath of each and every member. He says that it is reported that the Grand Lodge of Ohio is guilty in this respect, and says if it is true, Masons of the whole country should at once take action against Ohio, and cut off all Masons who acknowledge allegiance to such a Grand Lodge. In his protest he is endorsed by the New York *Dispatch*.

The *Trestle Board* utters the following timely protest:

We believe every Mason, be he a Grand Master, Grand Secretary or Grand Lecturer, who uses, or permits to be used, a written or printed cipher or copy of the esoteric work of Masonry, should be expelled from the Order, as were the two brethren in Massachusetts last year. In our mind there is no palliation for the offense, concerning which every brother is made acquainted at his initiation. And, further, we believe that the Grand Lodge that winks at so flagrant a violation of obligations should be despised by all honorable Masons. We are unable to see any justification whatever for such a breach of faith, and it is no worse for an individual to violate law than for a Grand Lodge.

Commenting on this, the *American Tyler* says:

We endorse this protest fully, and without reservation. The time was when the hayloft, the attic, the cellar, or out in the thicket, was the place to impart and receive instruction in the esoteric part of Freemasonry, and always orally conveyed. Now, laziness on the one hand, and the simplifying of the Grand Lecturer's work, has brought out the "key" business, and given to Freemasonry what the "poney" is to the slothful college student. We, too, boldly assert that to sanction or use a key, is a glaring infraction upon the first Masonic obligation taken, and should render the man permitting or using it subject to expulsion, whether he be Grand Master or grand full private. Who authorized any man, or body of men, to willfully transgress his first obligations? We may whip the devil round the stump all we have a mind to, but the fact remains that the man who made the first key, and the man who made the last, are equally guilty of a violation of his Masonic oath.

And Bro. Crow, P.·. G.·. M.·., the writer of the Report on Correspondence, uses this language:

We add our commendation of the efforts of M.·. W.·. Brother Evans to suppress the most unrighteous of all violations of Masonic obligation.

We give you what he gives as his decision 18, and what the Grand Lodge thought of it:

18. On the occasion of my official visit to Jacob Mayer Lodge No. 108, March 20th, I conferred the Fellow Craft and Master Mason Degrees upon Brother Duncan Ross, who had been regularly elected to receive the three Degrees in this Lodge, but after the initiation met with an accident that deprived him of his right arm. I am unable to cite any precedents for this action, and am aware that it is contrary to the decision of my immediate predecessor, but I cannot but believe that when a good man has been initiated, no affliction

which the Supreme Being sees fit to cast upon him should cause us to deprive him of the consolation and pleasure which he would derive from full association with his brethren of the "Mystic Tie." I hold that he who has once knelt with us, made the promises and found the true light as we have, is our brother. That he may not be able to comply with all the forms necessary to recognition, is his misfortune, but it is, in my opinion, a poor reason to assign for denying him full fellowship with those who know and appreciate his worth. Is a child born into your family less dear when one year old than it will be when it has grown through childhood to maturity? I acknowledge that a profane must be physically sound to be made a Mason, but I also believe that when once initiated he *is* a Mason. We elect applicants to the three Degrees—not to one—subject to his remaining physically perfect after he has taken it. I rely upon your sense of right and justice to approve this action.

Touching No. 18.—Your Committee have carefully considered decision No. 18, wherein our Most Worshipful Grand Master reports the exercise of his prerogative of conferring the Degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry upon individuals at sight, and the question involved appears to your Committee to be: Can the Grand Master, in the exercise of that undoubted prerogative, dispense with the law requiring the recipient of the Degrees to be physically able to conform to all the requirements and ceremonies of the ritual?

Your Committee are of the opinion that as a legal proposition the landmark defining the physical qualifications of candidates for the Degrees of Masonry ought not to be disregarded; but as the Grand Master, in the generosity of his heart, has exercised his dispensing powers in the case reported, your Committee would recommend that his action in the premises be approved. Your Committee, however, does not wish to be understood as recommending that the action of our Most Worshipful Grand Master in this case be taken as a precedent to be followed indiscriminately by future Grand Masters, nor as allowing Subordinate Lodges to confer the Degrees of Masonry upon maimed candidates.

The proposition from Colorado about the Washington memorial services was laid before Grand Lodge, and referred to a Committee.

Grand Lodge expressed its desire to see some method adopted for the better distribution of Lodge charity.

A Resolution was introduced for conferring the Degrees on clergymen without fees, but was rejected.

Grand Lodge also adopted the following:

Resolved, That whenever a Lodge shall, by reason of the inability of the brethren to pay them, remit the dues of a member, such Lodge must not pay Grand Lodge dues upon such member.

And also the following:

Further, your Committee, prompted by the suggestions of this case, would recommend that one-third of all the Subordinate Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, selected in numerical order, be required to submit their records to the inspection of this Grand Lodge annually, so that in each three years all will have been inspected.

It appropriated $500 to aid the Relief Lodge, of Portland, to continue its good work.

It also became a member of the Masonic Clearing-House Association.

Morton D. Glifford, Prairie City, G. M.
Jas. F. Robinson, Eugene, G. Sec'y.

The Proceedings of Alabama for 1894 receive fair and courteous notice from our Bro. Robert Clow, P.·. G.·. M.·., Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, who displays much unnecessary diffidence in his introduction. This is his first, and if "practice makes perfect," then we will soon find him in the lead of the Guild. Of Grand Master Pettus' Dispensations, he says:

Dispensations were granted for the formation of six new Lodges, two of which received charters at the hands of the Grand Lodge, the others were continued under Dispensation until the next annual Communication Grand Master Pettus is very much opposed to granting special dispensations for conferring degrees, except in cases where injury will result to the fraternity by refusing. However, he granted a special dispensation to one Lodge to elect a Worshipful Master to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the regularly installed Master; and to another to elect a Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, said officers having removed from this Grand Jurisdiction. We understand the law to be that in the absence of the Worshipful Master the Senior Warden succeeds him and performs all the duties that would devolve upon the Master if present; and in the absence of both Worshipful Master and Senior Warden the Junior Warden presides, filling the Wardens' stations by appointment *pro tempore*. At least, that is the law in *our* Jurisdiction, and we have been led to believe the same rule obtained in all the American Grand Jurisdictions.

Having dwelt so long with Oregon, we must reluctantly part with our brother, only thanking him for so completely agreeing with us on the cipher question.

PENNSYLVANIA—162D ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 418; membership, 47,396, and the increase during the year, 1,459.

Of these there were three warrants for new Lodges at the quarterly in March, and at the last quarterly, and two were reorganized.

This Grand Lodge has invested in funds for charitable purposes the following sums:

Grand Lodge Charity Fund	$ 74,000
Girard bequest	63,200
T. R. Patton Memorial Fund	54,000
Making a total of	$ 191,200
Besides a sinking fund of over	291,000

The proceeds of the several charity funds are freely and carefully used in the proper direction.

Grand Master Michael Arnold, in his Address, states that "the work done by the Lodges has been largely increased, the roll of membership enlarged by the addition of new, and it is hoped, good Masonic material."

He properly objects to the side-door arrangements to Lodge halls, and the ease with which members retire or return to the room and not through the tyled door. He thinks the outer or tyled door should be secured both outside and inside, but the use for this we don't see, though we have always instructed the inside sentinel that the door was especially in his keeping and not to be opened save by himself.

There is a wise provision in the Ahrman Rezon for Dispensation for election of Treasurer or Secretary, should either or both of them prove either incompetent, or negligent of their duties, and which we greatly admire.

We find him bitterly opposed to the introduction, or attempt at introduction of women into Masonry, and with him we most heartily agree, and on this subject says:

> Masonry is such a unique and peculiar institution that it has always kept aloof from any of the so-called progressive movements of the day; not that, as men, we have no sympathy with them, or object to them, but because, as Masons, our society has always kept itself within the qualifications originally laid down for its membership, one of the most important of which is, that the applicant for Freemasonry must be a man. This law against the commingling of the sexes cannot be evaded by any device whatever. Lodge celebrations, under the name and guise of Lodge associations, are under the ban of the Masonic law.

He also believes that the introduction of the "Eastern Star" into our Lodge halls will tend to the eventual destruction of the fraternity.

He placed before Grand Lodge the several propositions from Mississippi in relation to jurisdiction over rejected material, from Wisconsin, relative to the dispensing of charity, and from Colorado about the Washington centennial memorial, but with the expression of his disapproval of each.

It is at this Annual Communication that the Grand Master previously elected is installed, and we also have a short Address from the new Grand Master, Matthias H. Henderson, in which he extolls the work of Pennsylvania, as having been "practiced when Masonry was young, and has come down to us from the mists of antiquity" and as having been transmitted as received "without innovation, spot or blemish."

He opposed the formation of any more Lodges to work in a foreign tongue, because the Grand Lodge cannot have or exercise a proper control over them, or know what its constituents are doing.

Matthias H. Henderson, Philadelphia, G. M.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, G. Sec'y.

Our M.·. W.·. Bro. Richard Vaux furnishes us his thirtieth Annual Report on Correspondence. Truly has Pennsylvania followed the advice given by our lamented Companion Corson, of New Jersey, given many years since, that when a Grand Lodge has got a proper correspondent then hope that he will never die. Indeed, Bro. Vaux is an admirable one, almost incomparable in his calm judgment, suave manner, courteous style and fraternal affection. His introduction is devoted to the propositions from Mississippi, Wisconsin and Colorado, with a slight touch at the Gran Dieta of Mexico. Alluding to the unique and extraordinary treaty,so called,between the Grand Master of Texas and this latter, he characterizes it as a "revolutionary procéeding" and as "of the very highest import to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges," and deems it "worthy of critical investigation." For ourself we have not received anything from Mexico on which we could base, or which would aid us in forming, an opinion, hence we have avoided any recommendation to our Grand Lodge. This unauthorized "treaty appeared to us at the time" somewhat monstrous and absolutely unusual, but we find not only Texas, but New York and Missouri (who should have been able to obtain reliable information) ready and willing to recognize this "Dieta." We have hoped that we might have been put in possession of such information as would warrant a report, but we have been disappointed, and begin to realize the condition of one whose hope is deferred.

His Report is adverse to the Mississippi Resolutions, because he thinks their adoption would emasculate the Grand Lodge, that a central governing body would soon result if generally adopted, and that if even only by a few, discord and contention will result. It is doubtless better to leave well enough alone. He thinks the Resolutions constitute "a complete usurpation of the sovereign rites of a Grand Lodge."

The Wisconsin plan, he thinks, is a subversion of the true principles of Masonry. In this we fully agree.

Alabama for 1893 is found in its usual place and receives full consideration. He decidedly approves of our conference plan for disseminating the work and giving instruction. But he thinks that one with one arm should not be made a Master of a Lodge. If in that

condition when initiated, then he was unlawfully initiated, and is no Mason, and if he became so maimed afterwards, his misfortune would unfit him for the position. We are drifting slowly too far from the perfect man when one without an arm could be initiated.

We don't know what induced our brother to hope that we were not trying "to keep step with the progress of the times," for we are a strong opponent of innovation, and believe that what made us a Mason is good enough to make our successor one.

Since writing the above, "The Masonic Token" has come to hand, and in it we find the painful intelligence of the death of this great and good brother. His thirtieth report was his last, and, like its predecessors, it breathes of brotherly love and affection for Masonry and for Masons. He is now in the assembly of the Grand Lodge above, where we hope to meet him very soon.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—20TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Here are 12 Lodges with a membership of 509, and having a gain of 12.

An emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge was held for the purpose of dedicating a Lodge temple, at which one of the best and most practical Addresses it has been our fortune to meet with, was delivered by W.·. Bro. Rev G. M Campbell, who was at the time acting for the Grand Master. It was on the history and principles of Freemasonry. To copy it entire would be out of our power, and to attempt a synopsis of it would but mar its beauties, so we must reluctantly part with it with this notice.

Grand Master Thos. A. McLean stated that he had visited all the Lodges, and makes this deduction:

> This concludes the visitation of every Lodge in the Jurisdiction. I can truly say that Masonry throughout the Island has taken an additional step in the march of progress, and that the official and fraternal visitation of the officers tends to awaken an additional interest in the Order; and I feel that my time in travelling from one end of the Jurisdiction to the other has been well spent, if, by so doing, light has been given to any of the brethren.

He was not called upon for many decisions, but those made correspond with recognized Masonic Law, save the one allowing him

who has been rejected by a Lodge to apply again to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides without invasion of jurisdiction by the rejecting Lodge. The applicant had applied to the wrong Lodge at first, and this was held by him to have rendered the action of the Lodge void, but Grand Lodge thought differently, and we agree with it.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand received recognition.

Roderick McNeill, Stanley Bridge, G. M.
Neil Mackelvie, Summerside, G. Sec'y.

There is no report on Correspondence, because, we suppose, of the condition of the treasury.

QUEBEC—25TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, which we have the honor to represent near our Grand Lodge, shows that this Communication was presided over by M.·. W.·. John P. Noyes, Grand Master, who thus speaks of the condition of the Craft:

We have fraternal relations with more than fifty Grand Lodges; our supremacy is secure; our charitable funds are considerable; our revenue for Craft work is ample; our aid to distressed brethren is adequate; our numbers have more than doubled, despite well known and deplorable drawbacks; here and there over the Province. wherever a Lodge is located, are well furnished and equipped Lodge rooms and Masonic Halls, and now, our beautiful Temple, shortly to be occupied by the city Lodges and kindred Masonic organizations. Nor should we ignore as assets our twenty-four volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings and our own Masonic history.

Grand Master laid before Grand Lodge the proposition from Wisconsin touching relief of needy Masons, but the committee reported adversely thereto for various reasons: "That re imbursement is gratuitous"; that it is a landmark in Masonry "that no brother can divest himself of his individual responsibility."

If the symbolic lecture in the northeast angle of the Lodge means anything, it certainly means that a Mason's charity is not to be confined to the narrow limits of his own Lodge room, but more especially to the members of the Lodge universal, in length from east to west and in breadth from north to south. Masonry has done many noble deeds of charity, but it is not a charitable society in the common acceptation of that term, it is a social institution, and the strong bulwark of Masonry rests in preserving it as such,

Grand Master thinks that "the clamor to abolish (the Grand Representative system) probably originated with a Grand Secretary who disliked the extra and unremunerative labor it involved."

The proposition from Mississippi in relation to "uniform rules over candidates" was also submitted, but the invitation was courteously declined.

Grand Master is greatly pleased with the "District meetings" (Conferences in Alabama), and is satisfied that great benefit will result from them. This is the opinion entertained of them within our Jurisdiction.

We unfortunately find Grand Master an advocate for the reduction of the ritual to paper as a means of preserving it, and thinks that the old method of conveying it from mouth to ear is only fitted for members of "ample means or abnormal intellect."

A case of serious insubordination on the part of a Lodge was reported by Grand Master, but prompt and heroic measures being adopted, harmony was soon restored.

Lodges, 38; members, 3,432; gain, 82.

Fred'k Massey, Montreal, G. M.
J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, G. Sec'y.

Bro. E. T. D. Chambers once more, and for the ninth time, prepared and presented the Report on Correspondence, in it reviewing Alabama for 1893.

In the introduction to the Report he deals with several questions, and among them, with the tangled condition of "Masonry in Mexico." He is not the only one who desires to know something more of its condition there and something more certain. We have been patient since the "treaty" and still have learned little. To be sure a protest from Toltec Lodge, an English-speaking Lodge, working under authority of Grand Lodge of Missouri, was issued, and in this it was asserted, and to some extent confirmed, that the Bible was not required in Lodges; that obligations were on honor, and that women were also members of Lodges. These statements have not been refuted or disputed, that we know of, yet Missouri has recalled her warrant, and Toltec Lodge is said to have gone under the ægis of the Gran Dieta, and such a Masonic power as New York has, like Texas, recognized the legitimacy and regularity of the Gran Dieta. Under circumstances such as these, what are such small fry, such as we, to do? We have continued to wait for further developments, and presume we must continue to do so.

To let our brethren see how our brethren of Quebec are hampered, we copy from this report. He jestingly speaks of a printing press as enlightening the citizens of that country, and says:

This special printing press is not of a thousand horse power, it is true, but it is located in the enterprising town of Point Levis, near

Quebec, and it has thrust upon an unsuspecting public the startling declaration that "The founders of Masonry were Luther, Calvin, Voltaire, Rousseau, Jansen and Ferry." Nor is this all. The newspaper in question tells its readers that "Mgr. Meurin calls Freemasonry the 'Synagogue of Satan,'" and adds, "A secret organization direct it. It is the Grant Orient of France, affiliated to the Palladium of Rome, the whole under the control of a Supreme Chief who is called 'The Sovereign Pontiff and Vicar of Lucifer upon earth.'"

We are well aware of the fact that there is nothing very novel or startling in these declarations for those of our brethren who are accustomed to the utterances of the French Canadian Press; but the above extracts may not prove uninteresting to readers beyond the limits of Quebec, who may not be aware of the peculiar circumstances that surround and war against Freemasonry's progress within the Jurisdiction of our own Grand Lodge.

Yet amidst all this, which we here can scarcely realize, Masonry grows and becomes stronger, and will continue to be a witness against her denouncers.

Having dwelt thus long in Quebec we must leave for other fields, hoping for a brighter day for this, our sister.

RHODE ISLAND—103D ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

Within this Jurisdiction are 36 Lodges with an average membership of near 130, the number of members in the aggregate being 4,640, the gain having been 180.

At the semi-annual held in November, 1893, the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was duly recognized, and to it were extended "fraternal wishes for its growth and prosperity." The Communication from Grand Lodge of Colorado "relative to the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the decease" of Bro. George Washington, but on it no definite action was had.

The several degrees received careful and full illustration.

At the Annual Communication Grand Master Elisha H. Rhodes, in his Address, spoke of the necessity felt for harmonizing "the language of the three degrees," and correcting "the grammatical construction" of certain parts of the work, and congratulated Grand Lodge upon the fact that the Committee on Work had accomplished this feat. He does not think that it is yet perfect, but a vast "improvement upon the language of former days." The best ritualists are not always the best educated or best grammarians, hence these errors to be found everywhere.

The Committee on Correspondence having had before them the "treaty" made by Grand Master of Texas with "the assumed Representatives of Freemasonry in Mexico," used this language in their report on the subject:

Your committee, however, are obliged to reach the conclusion that the proceedings resulting in the establishment of this new Masonic Grand Lodge in Mexico have not been in accordance with the generally received principles that have governed the formation and recognition of American Grand Lodges, and hence they cannot recommend the granting of the Masonic recognition to the "Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico" whose organic life, so far as Masonic authority and regularity are concerned, must depend very largely upon the validity of the action taken by M.·. W.·. Grand Master of Texas in putting forth the "Treaty of Monterey."

The proposed uniform rules as to jurisdiction over candidates from Grand Lodge of Mississippi were also submitted and referred to same committee, but of these we have nothing farther at this Communication.

The usual routine business received prompt attention.

Elisha H Rhodes, Providence, G. M.
Edwin Baker, Providence, G. Sec'y.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Communications of this Grand Lodge take place quarterly, and the business of the Grand Lodge is all well digested by the Board of General Purposes, and by it brought to the attention of Grand Lodge. Its recommendations are usually adopted. At the Communication of October, 1894, the Constitution was so amended as to change the Communications from quarterly to semi-annual.

There was, however, a Special Communication held on January 11th, 1895, for the purpose of presenting an Address to the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, Earl of Kenton, who had held the office by successive elections for near six years, and who was about to leave the country and return to his home in Scotland.

The occasion was one of very deep interest to the brethren who were greatly attached to the eminent Brother, as is indicated when they say "By the faithful, zealous and impartial discharge of the onerous duties annexed to the appointment (of Grand Master); by administration of the affairs of your high office with conspicuous tact, ability and dignity; by your precedent and wise counsels, you have gained the admiration and fraternal regard of your brethren." There were many felicitous speeches made and the reply of the Grand Master was full of pathos and gratitude. When almost out of the hall, he turned and feelingly said: "I cannot leave Grand Lodge for the last time without asking you to believe that from the bottom of my heart, I wish this Grand Lodge and every member of it everything that is good."

There are 39 Lodges, 2,351 members, loss 34.

The Freemasons' Hall in Adelaide is altogether free from debt and yields a handsome revenue, while there are the several general benevolent and permanent benevolent funds which aggregate many thousands of dollars. Considerable activity in charitable works is displayed, and we find some several dollars, forty odd, used in contributing to a brother from Ohio, one from Montana and one from Valparaiso.

To succeed the Earl of Kenton, Bro S. J. Way, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of South Australia, was elected M.·. W.·. Grand Master. He was the first Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. V.·. W.·. Bro. J. H. Cunningham was continued Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA—118TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1894.

185 Lodges, 5,797 members, there having been a decrease of 802, and Grand Master Stiles P. Dendy, of the Craft, says: "While in some sections substantial progress may have been made, yet owing largely and mainly to the great financial stringency which has prevailed all over our country, but more especially throughout the South, the progress of Masonry has not been as satisfactory as we could have desired it."

He introduces his Address with some admirable and instructive remarks in regard to Masonry of itself and its purposes and usefulness. He is outspoken about the "army of non-affiliates," and attributes them to various causes, among others this:

Much has been said, and is being said, by Masonic writers and authorities about the evils of non-affiliation in Masonry, and the remedies for it. I regard the non-affiliate, in most instances, as a *parasite* on the body of Masonry, and is generally one who is either wanting in appreciation of the true nature and purposes of the Order, and when admitted finds himself out of harmony with the whole trend of its teachings, or one who has sought admission from unworthy and improper motives, and finding the society not conducive to his selfish ends or ambitions, is disappointed, and finally withdraws from membership.

And thinks a palliative, if not a complete remedy, may be found, if Committees of Investigation would be more careful, searching and critical in their investigations. Doubtless, too, little vigilance is exercised in guarding the outer door, and to this may be added the great desire to establish new Lodges, many of which being weak are lax as to the applicant because his shekels are necessary for the current expenses, or because one of the number is doing more work, &c.

Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge the plan for Masonic relief recommended by Wisconsin, but, his comments show, with no admiration for it. He thinks the hope of re-imbursement of itself destroys the Masonic character of the charity and makes the Order at once become one of an endowment character. The Grand Lodge endorsed his views. He is in favor of the establishment of the Home for consumptives in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and thinks much good would probably result from it.

The business was of routine character and was promptly dispatched. Yet the great trouble besetting the Grand Lodge is its Temple debt, though small. It furnishes another instance of the value of making slow progress, if necessary, rather than be burthened by debt. Indiana many years since suffered from this cause; Georgia has but just emerged from it, thanks to the generosity and liberality of her Grand Master, and other instances might be cited. So, brethren, first gather the money, then build, whether it be a Home or a Temple, for debt paralyzes the energies and deadens the sensibilities.

Claude E. Sawyer, Aiken, G. M.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary presented the review of the Proceedings of Sister Jurisdictions, giving in detail a most complete account of what was done and thought in each, and in a style easy and attractive. Alabama for 1893 finds her usual place.

He is charmed, as we all must be, with the liberal contributions to the relief of those in distress, and more particularly with the liberal appropriations towards two of her Past Grand Masters by the Grand Lodge of California, and congratulates her on her ability to do these things.

He characterizes Masonic Homes as Masonic Poor Houses, as some others have done, and thinks that "Masonic charity can be far better dispensed than in that way."

We find him expressing the thought that the Grand Lodge of Missouri "has acted rather hastily with reference to her Lodge 'Toltec' in Mexico." In which we most heartily agree with him. We have waited patiently, for now some years, in the hope that such a Grand Lodge as we could recognize would be organized in Mexico for the strengthening of symbolic Masonry there, but of such we hear nothing, nor does the Dieta condescend to furnish us with any information as to itself, so we presume that we must content ourself in peace and wait a little longer.

SOUTH DAKOTA—21ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 40—five new chartered at this Communication—and with members, 4,254, the gain having been 124.

Grand Master Wm. C. Allen said of the Craft, "With few exceptions the particular Lodges are in a prosperous condition." And on the subject of new Lodges, the following will apply as well to many other Jurisdictions, as to his own:

I am of the opinion that Masonry would gain more benefit in this Jurisdiction by consolidatton of Lodges than by formation of new ones, and recommend that members of particular Lodges exercise the greatest care in recommending such petitions, lest they weaken their own without corresponding benefit to new Lodges or material welfare of the Craft at large.

It should be a source of very great satisfaction to be able to say as he does, that

The particular Lodges generally are fortunate in being governed by officers who are proficient in the work and thoroughly competent to instruct the brethren not only in Lodge work, but in the history and great principles underlying the institution itself.

He thinks that one cause of so many remaining unaffiliated, is that a fee is required of those seeking admission, and recommended restraining action by the Grand Lodge. Accordingly it was resolved, "that no fee shall be charged," in such cases.

We find him recommending great care of the Grand Charity Fund, which is at present but small, and we find Grand Lodge providing for a yearly addition to this fund of five per cent. of the gross receipts of Grand Lodge, and making provision for its investment in some interest-bearing manner. In a few years this will grow, under care, to such a size as will enable this Grand Lodge to properly provide for disabled widows and orphans, and that, too, in a quiet and unobservant manner.

We think the following from Report of Grand Secretary is worthy of copy, for if all Secretaries took such care, or all Grand Lodges made such requirement, fewer imperfect and erroneous returns would come up to harass Grand Secretaries:

The Lodges in this Jurisdiction have all furnished this office with their Annual Reports with the exception of two. Some errors existed, but these in nearly every instance were caused by the failure of a predecessor in the office of Secretary to either preserve a copy of his Report, or to enter the same upon the records of the Lodge. It appears to me that it is a very important matter for reasons above given, and others which it is unnecessary to state in this Report, that the annual returns of each Lodge should be preserved

by such Lodge in some permanent manner, and to that end I would recommend that Secretaries be instructed to enter their annual returns in full upon the records of the Lodge. This will insure their preservation and render them at all times accessible for reference.

The Grand Librarian reports what Proceedings are necessary from each Jurisdiction to complete his files, and in this states that he needs those from Alabama from 1821 to 1856, inclusive. Will Grand Secretary H. C. Armstrong help him out, if possible?

Frederick H. Files, Sioux Falls, G. M.
George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Brother William Blatt, P.·. G.·. M.·., apparently with reluctance, finds himself with the honor of the chairmanship of the Committee on Correspondence thrust upon him. Yet he sets to with good will and displays both his ability and judgment in the Report. From the earnestness in behalf of the revered Masonic principles and usages which we ourself so much love, we copy from his introduction:

Isolated cases of departure from what we believe immutable principles of Freemasonry have, and are, being attempted. Fortunately, however, for the Institution there is so unanimous a protest against such changes, so firm and clear a declaration of principles upon these subjects that we shall be able to transmit to the future, as received from the past, pure, unsullied and unchanged the fundamental principles of the Institution. Those of you who will read this Report, need not look between the lines for a thorough comprehension of the matters which prompt the foregoing remarks. Let me adjure you, brethren, to continue in the path your predecessors have followed, steadfast in affirming, faithful in practicing the Heaven born principles upon which rests the Masonic structure. Even in changing local and minor regulations be ever conservative, never permitting our needs or regulations of government to be measured by the standard of any other association. Our Institution is peculiarly distinct in organization and government. Our safety lies in applying the experiences of our own past history as the sole guide of our future.

Alabama for 1894 finds a place in it and receives fraternal consideration. He quotes what G.·. M.·. Pettus said of the fierce political struggles of the preceding year, and that "no Masonic Lodge had been affected" by it, and thinks "comments superfluous."

He is delighted at the refusal to issue Dispensations to confer Degrees out of time, and denominates it "truly and refreshingly expressed Masonic doctrine." He also approves, heartily approves of the Report of Committee on Jurisprudence on the eligibility of of the saloon-keeper, which so properly thought "that a Lodge was, or must be, able to judge of the fitness of new material, and that

the qualifications for initiates is a landmark which could not with safety be altered or amended."

With the following extract, which we hope that every brother who reads this Report will apply to his own Jurisdiction, we are forced to take leave of our esteemed brother:

We hope the Grand Lodge of South Dakota will declare herself upon these several subjects in no uncertain manner; that she will aid in the maintenance of those principles upon which rests our Masonic structure, and strenuously defend those doctrines which we believe in true keeping with those principles. So long as we shall pursue that course, not permitting ourselves to be swayed from it by influences foreign to the Institution just so long will the prosperity and perpetuity of Freemasonry be assured, just so long will we continue in the enjoyment as an Association of that high standard, which has been ours from the remotest past. While at no time ignoring the material wants and necessities of our fellows, nor our duty of ministering to them, yet we consider them incidental and secondary to those higher and nobler aims which have in the past so materially aided in disfranchising the human soul and intellect from spiritual oppression and intolerance, from mental dependence and consequent inactivity.

A proper comprehension of the true aims, principles and objects of Freemasonry is, therefore, an indispensable requisite, obedience to the practice and diffusion of the same, the duty of every member of the fraternity.

TENNESSEE—81st Annual, January, 1895.

This volume opens with a Record of the Proceedings had at the funeral obsequies of P.·. G.·. M.·. John Frizzell, the late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. Alabama knows too well how to sympathize with our neighbor, and in behalf of our Grand Lodge and the Masons composing it, we express our condolence and our heartfelt sympathies at her bereavement.

Lodges, 424; U. D., 7; members, 17,931; increase, 105.

Grand Master Henry A. Chambers states that "It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the continued depression in financial and commercial affairs in the country, the Masonic Order in Tennessee has not been injuriously affected during the past year."

Grand Master made, as reported, fifty-six rulings, the larger part of which were answered by reference to their text-book. These were all approved by Grand Lodge.

Many new Lodges are springing into existence.

Grand Master is urgent in behalf of the Masonic Home and the applications for its benevolence are greater than its ability, yet strenuous efforts are being made for obtaining the necessary funds,

although we do not find that Grand Lodge made any appropriation towards it.

Grand Master replied to the application of Montezuma Lodge of New Mexico for aid in establishing a Masonic Home for consumptives in Santa Fe, that the Widows and Orphans' Home "needs every cent the Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction can spare," and, therefore, he declined to consent to any appeal being made to the several Lodges.

He laid before Grand Lodge the circular from Wisconsin in regard to Masonic charity and relief, with the expression of his views adverse thereto, and nothing was done with it.

The Grand Lecturer of the First District is averse to schools of instruction, but favors the instruction of each Lodge separately.

The members of this Grand Lodge are getting as fearful of fire as our own is, and made an appropriation for the erection of "three fire escapes leading from the Grand Lodge room to the ground." This is a wise precaution. We are when attending Grand Lodge in constant fear of a grand holocaust.

George H. Morgan, Cookeville, G. M.
John B. Garrett, Nashville, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, made application for time to complete his Report, which was granted, but, alas! no Report appears. Oh, how we miss our good brother P.·. G.·. M.·. G. C. Connor, whose Reports were so good, full and original.

TEXAS—59TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1894

Lodges, 577; members, 27,336; gain, 2,834.

Five Dispensations for new Lodges had been issued by Grand Master B. F. Frymier during the year, and at this Communication 14 Charters were authorized.

The Grand Master says that notwithstanding the great financial depression "our Masonic work has been reasonably active," and "with a few exceptions, the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show the subordinate Lodges to be in a prosperous condition in their several districts."

We are pleased to finding him firmly putting down his foot on all "appeals for aid" or begging letters.

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama was present at the session.

The funds for the Masonic Home grows apace, and the Directors or that embryo institution, in their report, say :

Considering the rapid growth of the Widows and Orphans' Home fund, now amounting to over $78,000, besides accrued interest for the current year, and allowing for the usual and reasonable delay involved in the selection of a proper location, and for the erection of suitable improvements thereon, this board now recommends that the Grand Lodge invite propositions for the location and building of the Home. It is believed that the purposes of the Home will require a tract of land, containing not less than two hundred acres, suitable for agriculture, and conveniently located near some city or large town, with a good supply of wood and water, and it must be in a healthy locality. In addition to this there should be a donation of money sufficient to erect suitable buildings, and to make other needed improvements, under plans hereafter to be adopted by the Grand Lodge or under its direction, and such donation of money might be raised by popular subscription, payable in installments as the building progresses, but such donation should be guaranteed or secured in some way so as to relieve the Grand Lodge of the responsibility of collecting the same, if based on a popular subscription.

The Home will now become an assured fact, which does not surprise us when we look at its roll of more than 27,000 subscribing Masons and the possibilities, nay probabilities, of this great State. There are now in the hands of the Treasurer more than $8,000 in addition for this work.

The Committee on Grievances seems to have been both industrious and impartial. We yet discover a case or two of most outrageous misconduct, but properly dealt with.

On the communication from Wyoming providing for the financial responsibility of a Lodge towards its travelling member, the Jurisprudence Committee will say:

Believing that Masonic charity attaches as an individual responsibility, and does not spring from Lodge organization, we believe it unwise to attempt its administration by rules and regulations.

Masonry is not an endowment institution, although there frequently crops out on the part of some to make it such.

And in reply to the Mississippi, it adds:

The communication and subjoined resolutions by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, inviting co-operation by all Grand Lodges in establishing a uniform system and mode of procedure in the matter of waiver and transfer of candidates first applying for the degrees in one jurisdiction and then moving to and making application in another, has been duly considered, and believing that it is a move in the right direction, but objectionable in some of its details, we recommend that no action be taken on the matter at this time, and that the communication be filed and the subject referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for report at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge as to the action of other Grand Lodges thereon, with such suggestions as said committee may see proper to make,

and that notice of this action be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

Gus Harrison, Sulphur Springs, G. M.
John Watson, Houston, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again by Bro. Thos. M. Mathews, P.·. G.·. M.·., and in it the Proceedings of Alabama for 1893 receive courteous and fraternal notice. He thinks it would be well "if all the Grand Lodges would enact" a law prohibiting granting Dispensations for conferring Degrees out of time. There are in our opinion but very few occasions when this power should be exercised, but we can conceive of occasions when, without its exercise, gross injustice would be done. It is a power to be used discreetly and but very seldom. We are inclined to think that in most cases this, as well as that authorizing new Lodges, is too loosely exercised. We note that with reference to this last, our Texas brethren require not less than twenty petitioners before it can be granted.

This tends, doubtless, to diminish the number of weak Lodges, and would be a good rule to be adopted elsewhere.

We give what he says about "perpetual jurisdiction:"

Texas, 1892, receives quite a full and pleasant notice. Much of the space is given to an elaborate argument to prove that the Texas law of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material is all wrong and wholly untenable. We have in our former Reports presented our views upon this question, and our reasons therefor. It is therefore unnecessary now to again go over the ground. Suffice it, then, to say that the extremists either way we believe are wrong. There is a middle ground upon which all could unite, which would inure to the good of the Craft, and preserve peace and harmony among the Grand Lodges. It is at least reasonable to suppose that an applicant for the benefits of Masonry would not,—at all events—should not, be rejected, save for good cause. Allowing this, as a premise, when application is made (for the good of the Craft), the character and surroundings of the applicant should be thoroughly looked into. That this may be effectually done, require the candidate to answer, always, if he had been rejected, when and where? If he has been rejected, have the Lodge correspond with the rejecting Lodge, and find out the cause of rejection if possible, allowing, if desired, a protest to be entered to advancement, the validity of which may be tried by the Lodge to which the last application is made, before proceeding. By such a course, the candidate would not be wronged, nor would harm be likely to come to the general Craft. Both Scylla and Charybdis would be avoided.

If the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty is to obtain, it is worse than futile to argue that Pennsylvania and Texas can make laws for Indian Territory and Kentucky. But there is a middle ground upon which all can meet, and the sovereignty of neither be infringed, nor the feelings of either be trampled on. That ground we have endeavored to outline, imperfect though the effort may have been.

At the conclusion of the report is a paper by P.·. G.·. M.·. George W. Tyler on Masonry in Mexico, which we eagerly read, but must confess to great disappointment.

UTAH—24TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1895.

This volume opens with a special Communication for conducting the funeral services of M.·. W.·. Bro. Albion Bernard Emery, P.·. G.·. M.·., of whom it is said:

Who that knew this friend that has fallen asleep, will not say he was true and faithful to the end, faithful as a man, as a citizen, as a brave and true American; who loved his friends with a devotion that never faltered, who loved his country with a passionate worship; who in life's reverses, and life's triumphs, was the same, and who at last, though life was exceedingly sweet to him, with a calm and stately courage went grandly down to death.

Lodges, 8; members, 677; increase, 11. Yet, small as this number is, our brethren of Utah expended in charity no less than $1,617, and hold in their several treasuries near $13,000, with property valued at almost as much more. This is truly an example worthy of imitation by many much larger and older Jurisdictions. The expenditure for charity is, doubtless, as is said by the Grand Master, because "Utah is a stopping place on the highway of the world."

Grand Master A. Scott Chapman submitted to Grand Lodge the proposition from Colorado for centennial memorial services at the grave of Washington, which Grand Lodge approved; also, uniform rules as to the jurisdiction over candidates from Mississippi, which, however, were not agreed to; and also the proposition from Wisconsin as to the method of extending aid to the distressed worthy, which was also rejected.

Of the duties of the Investigating Committee of the Lodge, Grand Master says, and says well and truly:

If there is the least doubt as to the character of the petitioner, give the Lodge the benefit of the doubt, and not the petitioner, although he may be called a good fellow. There are many good fellows around us, but they do not always make good Masons. Freemasonry does not claim to make a bad man good. It is not a reformatory institution. Its perfect ashlers are hewn from stones without flaw or ingrained spot, and such are made fit for the builder's use by the tools of Masonry, from the good, the true and the upright. If our ranks cannot be augmented by pure men, then had we better remain idle, and the Fraternity will be benefited thereby. Again I admonish the Investigating Committee to do its whole duty.

Of the Wisconsin circular, a committee from the Board of Relief aptly use the following language, having the true Masonic ring in it:

In the city of Salt Lake we have three Lodges, having a total aggregate membership of less than 300. These three Lodges have organized a Board of Relief, which has been in existence several years. Its sole duty is to attend to the needs of distressed Masons, their widows and orphans, from other Jurisdictions, and to bury those who may die among us. For this purpose the Lodges have voluntarily assessed themselves $3 per capita annually for every member borne upon their rolls—a sum greater than the annual dues of many Lodges in the Eastern States—and yet, in consequence of the geographical position of our city, in the heart of the Great West, making, as it were, a sort of resting place for weary pilgrims over the great continental highway from New York to San Francisco, we find ourselves taxed beyond our capabilities, and too often are our hearts made to bleed because of our inability to do what our Masonic teachings and inclinations dictate.

While, therefore, we are ready and willing to subscribe to the broad doctrine of Universal Masonic Charity and claim no return, as a *right*, for any relief we may be able to extend to the distressed from other lands, yet we at the same time appeal to our sister Lodges throughout the United States and the world, to say whether they will not aid us to the extent of their ability when we call their attention to the necessities of one of their own immediate family, and by so doing enable us more effectually to promote the great virtue of our noble Craft, assuring them that we shall ever be found ready to reciprocate in all cases of relief extended to any of our own members when brought to our notice.

Grand Master finds fault with the "grammar and diction" of the work there, and thinks that as Masonry teaches that grammar, rhetoric and logic should be learned by every one, it behooves the Lodge to be more careful in its language.

The business was of routine character.

Alvin Charles Emerson, Ogden, G. M.

Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Diehl, who has been the valued Grand Secretary from the beginning, again presented his Report on Correspondence in his usual nervous style, giving to Alabama 1893 due notice.

VERMONT—100TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1894.

101 Lodges, 9,466 membership, 195 gain.

We failed to receive these Proceedings last year, much to our regret, for we expected a rich treat from them, and we are not disappointed.

Grand Master John H. Whipple opened this Communication in Ample Form, completing "the first century of our existence." He

revels in the proud boast that though "we have experienced the intolerance of bigotry and prejudice which at times has been so freely launched against our Order," "there has been a steady advance up the line of rectitude." He made a goodly number of decisions, which appeared to us as sound, but the Grand Lodge enlarged one, it being the first time the question had been presented and dedeclared, "That in case of suspension or expulsion of a member of a Lodge, the Secretary thereof shall forthwith give notice, under the seal of the Lodge, to the Secretary or Recorder of all other Masonic Bodies with which such suspended or expelled members are known to be affiliated."

He laid before Grand Lodge the invitation of Colorado to celebrate the death of Washington, &c., and Grand Lodge appointed the Grand Master the Committee to that end.

He also laid before it the invitation of Grand Orient of Belgium for an international and universal Masonic Conference to be held at Antwerp, which, because of the nearness of the time, was declined.

In regard to physical qualifications, "The perfect man has passed away and the rule should go with it. If he is able to comply with all ritual requirements and moral obligations, what more do we need?" This is the rule in Alabama. The Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That physical ability to earn a livelihood, and to conform substantially to the forms and ceremonies of Masonry, and be instructed in its mysteries, is all that is required, providing the candidate possesses the higher qualifications of a belief in God, of mental worth and the record of a moral and upright life; that this interpretation of the ancient charges and regulations is not inconsistent with the true spirit of the Masonic Institution, but in keeping with its sublime teachings from time immemorial.

John H. Whipple, Manchester, G. M.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, G. Sec'y.

There is an admirable historical Address on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary, which fully conveys to us of later times the trials to which our brethren were exposed. The anti-Masonic excitement began in 1826 and did not cease until 1846. Yet during all this time a few Lodges were able to retain their Charters and the Grand Lodge continued to exist. Of this period, the speaker says:

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in October, 1826, there did not appear, so far as we have any evidence, a single ripple to disturb the hitherto calm and placid waters of Masonry in this Jurisdiction. But the winter following, and from 1827 to 1834, the excite-

ment was at a fever heat, and its effect upon Masonry was most severely felt. Masons were divided in opinion as to what was best to be done, and the brethren who had knelt at the same altar were estranged. Lodges were disbanded Charters forfeited and surrendered, so that at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in October, 1834, but seven Subordinate Lodges were represented. Our fathers who remained steadfast in their adherence to the sublime principles of our Order, endured "for opinion's sake," severer trials and suffered greater wrongs than you and I, and those who are to come after us, I trust, will ever feel or know. Politicians seized upon the excitement of the hour, and through its influence were carried into positions of honor, trust and emolument that otherwise they never could or would have reached.

At this time, 1827, the Grand Lodge sent out an Appeal, which contained these words:

"As Masons, we have been charged with being accessory to the abduction of William Morgan, with shielding Masons from just punishment for crimes they may have committed, with exercising an influence, through the Masonic character, over the legislative, exective and judiciary branches of our Government; with tampering with juries; with exerting an influence for the political preferment of members of the Order, because of their membership, in preference to others; with various blasphemous practices; with causing the death of a distinguished Mason, lest he should dissolve his connection with the Order; with holding or sanctioning principles at variance with religion and virtue; and with the assumption of a power to judge an individual brother by a law known only to ourselves, and to inflict corporeal punishment, even to that of death.

"To each and every one of the above charges,as men whose characters are known in this community, and who rely upon a future accountability, we make reply: In the most solemn manner we positively affirm that of each and all of them, we are entirely *guiltless*, and that Masonry, so far as we are acquainted with it, in no way or manner yields a sanction to the principles or practices which all or each of them include. As Masons we hold ourselves *guiltless* in any manner of shedding human blood; *guiltless* in any manner of conspiring against the liberties or privileges of the people, or endeavoring to monopolize an unequal portion of those privileges to ourselves, or to abridge the rights of others; *guiltless* in any manner of impeding, retarding or diverting the course of justice; *guiltless* in any manner of an intrusion into the three great departments of our Government; *guiltless* in any manner of attempting to identify the subject with politics, or of making the latter a matter of discussion or remark; *guiltless* in any manner of performing any rite or doing any act, immoral or irreligious; and *guiltless* in any manner of entertaining the remotest suspicion that the life of a fellow-being was subject to our control. For the truth of these declarations, solemnly made, we have given you the strongest pledge which honorable and virtuous men have it in their power to yield."

The condition was such that at two different times efforts were made by Lodges to get the Grand Lodge to commit suicide, but there were enough others of sterner material who adhered to what they knew to be right. Hence this centennial.

There is in this Address much of deep interest, but to avoid being too long we have only given you the foregoing, believing that this information will be new to most of you, my brethren, and as interesting as it is to the writer of this Report.

The Report on Correspondence is by Past Grand Master Marshall O. Perkins, and, as his always are, is complete and instructive. He courteously reviews Alabama for 1893

He approves of the Report of Committee on Jurisprudence, which bars from the Lodge during the trial both the plaintiff and defendant where both are under suspension. He also approves the decision that a Master of a Lodge may be tried by his Lodge after the termination of his office for any offences not official while Master of the Lodge, and in relation to the Grand Master's decision that a member with but one arm could be installed Master, he asks: "Who will say it was not correctly decided?"

We copy all he says of another decision:

Another decision was to the effect that a dimitted Mason must be tried in the Lodge from which he is dimitted, if his residence has not changed, but if he has become affiliated with any other Lodge, the latter alone has the right to bring him to trial. The Committee dissented, holding that, if still unaffiliated, he could be tried by any Lodge or Lodges which had concurrent jurisdiction with the first named Lodge. With this, we agree. But the Committee further disagreed by asserting, if the offense was committed within the Jurisdiction of the Lodge, before and from which he had dimitted, the accused must be tried in that Lodge, and not in the one with which he had affiliated, supporting their position by referring to previous decisions accepted by Grand Lodge, and the expression of the belief that the principle was correct. We think the Grand Master was nearer correct this time. The accused had passed from the Jurisdiction of the first Lodge, and as a non-affiliate would have been within the penal jurisdiction of the second by virtue of his residence. But having affiliated with the second Lodge, how could the penal jurisdiction revert to the first? It seems to us as if that "principle" governing the Committee was incorrect, rather than correct, and, it being within the province of the Grand Lodge to correct its mistake, the Committee might better have pointed out the accepted error, and recommended an agreement with the Grand Master.

1895.

Lodges, 101; members, 9,521; gain, 98.

Grand Master John H. Whipple says of the Craft:

The statistics for the year show a gratifying increase in membership a sound and conservative policy in accepting propositions, and a salutary observance of discipline, rules and regulations, while peace and harmony prevail throughout the Jurisdiction.

Among the Dispensations reported we find the following, for a singular reason assigned:

To Washburn Lodge, No. 92, to hold their regular meeting for June three days later than the usual time, to enable them to accommodate the Grand Chapter O. E. S., whose Annual Convocation occurred at Danville on the day and evening of their regular meeting.

Thus indicating that the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. is of greater moment than the Lodge.

The Grand Master authorized the appeal to the Lodges in behalf of the Home for Consumptives at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The proposition from Wisconsin, regarding Masonic Relief, met with the following Report from the Committee, which was approved by Grand Lodge:

Your Committee coincide with the opinion expressed by the Masonic Congress, held in Chicago, "that the brethren of Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which the beneficiaries hold membership, but that when a member of one Lodge is relieved by another, and the financial situation of his Lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members."

The following nobly expressed sentiments by Grand Master should be heeded by every member of the fraternity:

We need more of the courage that dares and the courage that does, that recognizes right and pursues it. that owns a duty and discharges it, that sees a wrong and rights it, a right and aids it. There are many of us who would do great acts, but because we wait for great opportunities, life passes and the acts of duty and brotherly love are not done at all. Life is make up of infinitesimals.

Don't leave your flowers on your brother's grave, but sprinkle a few now in his darkened, saddened path, stained, it may be, by the blood of his struggling mangled feet. Gladden the sore heart here and now by the word of cheer, the hand of help. The unforgiving, unloving, unfraternal spirit may be the source of unending regret. Whatever you are to do for your brother, for your friends, do it now. Speak the forgiveness, whisper the love, do the act of kindness, NOW. The opportunity may pass, never to return.

The following Resolution was adopted by Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to inform the Grand Secretaries of our sister Jurisdiction, that one W. A. Chase, who resides in Morrisville, Vt., and represents himself to be a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 8, is an impostor, and to ask the several Grand Secretaries to inform the Subordinate Lodges in their Grand Jurisdictions.

We quote approvingly his remarks on the growing use of the cipher:

I regret to see that certain Grand Lodges have so far forgotten our ancient landmarks as to authorize the printing and the circulating among their Lodges "ciphers of the secret work." This is to be greatly deplored. It is a rock hidden just beneath the surface which will wreck the glorious old ship of Masonry, if it is not removed. Let me recommend to the Grand Lodge of Washington never to take such a dangerous step, and to our Committee on Correspondence that they use their utmost endeavors to discourage this bold and dangerous innovation.

We heartily commend his remarks on Masonic education, and entirely agree with him that a "Mason well informed in Masonic Ritualism and Masonic Jurisprudence is not entitled to the distinction of 'Bright Mason' unless he has made a study of Masonic Philosophy."

The Report of the Committee on Finance would have a depressing influence on the brethren but for a note from the Grand Secretary, which shows that some funds received later puts a different face on the matter.

Bro. Wm. H. Upton delivered quite an original and unique oration on "Some Phases of Masonry," which we would be glad to give entire did space permit. Yet this we will copy, as it tallies so completely with our own position, and is evidently the coming question of supreme moment, we think, to Masonry:

What is the particular practical problem which demands solution? Is it the question of printing the secret work? Go read, in the MS Old Constitutions, the caution given the candidate when he took the "Great Oath of the Masons," and the solemn words of that oath 400 years ago.

In this connection we quote from the Report on Correspondence by the same brother what he says under Illinois, when noticing the charge of Bro. Robbins that these ciphers result from an imitation of what is done in what are called the higher degrees:

We approve the above to the extent of saying that had the prominent members of the Supreme Council referred to—of whose obedience we are an humble and faithful member—who were alone and personally responsible for the printing spoken of, brought themselves within the physical jurisdiction of the Lodge to which we belong, we should have been mindful enough of our duty as a Master Mason to have put them on trial for their Masonic lives. But let us be frank and just, even in our indignation. The chief offender lived long enough to see the error of his ways. The un-Masonic books have long since been ordered surrendered and destroyed, and the offensive "constitution"—*i. e.* statute—has been abrogated. Though a reasonably successful collector of rare books, we have never succeeded in seeing, much less in obtaining, a copy of the book

in question; and we do not think there is a Scottish Rite body in America—Cerneau or otherwise—which *now* authorizes its existence. Let us hope the Grand Lodges will reform as quickly.

For its truth and eloquence we also clip what follows from the Oration:

"But," does anyone, disappointed, exclaim, "would it not be better for Masonry to speak with authority; to answer the great question which jesting Pilate put to the Man of Sorrows; to declare, to her sons. at least, which of contending dogmas lead to sweetness and light, and which are false and pernicious? Is it expedient, or wise, or safe, to permit her sons, of different religions and opposite political beliefs, to spread abroad divergent views and inconsistent doctrines, without check or hindrance or censorship?"

We may well smile when we hear such interrogatories. We need not respond that Freemasonry knows no touchstone of truth; that she knows not where to look for a competent censor; that she knows no infallibility veiled in human flesh; that she believes error cannot stand before the blazing torch of reason.

Not thus need we answer. But for a reply we point back to the significant testimony of history:

We see the banks of the stream of Time strewed with wrecks of censorships and inquisitions; of racks and thumbscrews and fagots; with the corpses of priests and monarchs, of dead empires, abandoned institutions and outworn creeds,—pitiful and fitting memorials of those who have sought to shackle human thought and speech, and oppose the march of the mighty car of truth. But, while creeds and religions and empires have arisen, flourished and decayed; while doctrines which have swayed the world, and been maintained by the most brilliant intellects of our race, have sunk into contempt and dishonor; while *sic transit gloria mundi*, Freemasonry still survives. Upon her altar burns the same pure flame that was lighted in primeval time upon Har-Moad, the Mountain of the Assembly; in her Lodges are known the awful mysteries which philosophers of eld vainly sought to win from the mute lips of Isis. This, *this* is her answer to doubters, this, her defense of her methods. All, *all* that rested on human wisdom alone, has perished. She alone survives, unchanged and unchangeable.

Of the proposition for a Home for consumptives, from New Mexico, the committee state: "We are moved to this unfavorable report by many considerations too numerous and lengthy to incorporate herewith."

This Grand Lodge has ceased to be "on wheels," and will hereafter meet at Seattle.

Wm. Witherspoon, Spokane, G. M.
Thos. M. Reed, Olympia, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of the gifted Masonic brother and student, Wm. H. Upton. It is but rarely that we meet so great independence and originality of thought, coupled with so profound a knowledge of Masonic law and usage, and con-

sequently it is but seldom that we meet with a report so full and so interesting.

This is his first effort, and of these reports he says:

While approaching my task, as I have already intimated, with much hesitation, I nevertheless do so with a very clear and definite opinion as to what a report on correspondence ought to contain. I think the ideal report closely resembles the ideal newspaper. It should contain all the Masonic news of the year; and, under the head of news, I include not only the most important things done, but the best things said. Being intended as a work of reference also, it must contain many matters—such as statistics, dates and the like—not particularly edifying in themselves, but useful to the student. Being written for the information of Masters and craftsmen who, having as a rule, little leisure or opportunity for independent research, are compelled, in passing upon important questions which come before them for decision, to rely largely on it for precedents, the report, in stating what has been done or said in other Masonic bodies, should be accompanied by a running comment, pointing out which precedents are in accordance with the original plan of Masonry, and which are but pitfalls to be avoided.

Alabama for 1894 receives full notice. In this he approves Grand Master Pettus' refusal to issue Dispensations to confer degrees out of time, commenting thus:

"Because the candidate was about to remove from the Jurisdiction"—a very good reason, we think, for *not* conferring them;—thought a Dispensation to permit two Lodges to consolidate would be "an infringement on the ancient landmarks"—just wherein, we are too thick-headed at this writing to see; granted—contrary to the best usage, we think,—Dispensations to elect Masters, in one case where it does not appear that there were not Wardens, and in another where it would seem there were both Wardens and a P. M., whose successor had not been installed.

We are pleased to learn that we erred in our inference that Washington had adopted the Mississippi plan as to jurisdiction.

As we have said above, the interest of this report is indeed great, but we have dwelt so long with Washington that we are forced, though pained, to say adieu.

WEST VIRGINIA—30TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 102; members, 5,180; gain, 177.

During the year Dispensations for four new Lodges were authorized.

Grand Master A. M. Evans thus speaks of the Craft in that Jurisdiction, and at the same time takes a very sensible view of what is expected of a Grand Master in his Address:

I have received reports from the District Deputy Grand Masters of the First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eleventh Districts, and am glad to be able to report that Masonry is prospering, and peace and harmony prevail throughout our Jurisdiction. I am not expected to report to you every unimportant act in the routine of administration of the office of Grand Master, nor to worry you with listening to the reading of all letters received and the answers sent, nor to burden our printed proceedings with these voluminous but trivial matters.

He reported but one decision, the others needing only reference to the Constitution or edicts of Grand Lodge. He ruled that the loss of one eye, the other remaining good, did not disqualify an applicant for the degrees.

He expresses his estimate of Reports on Correspondence in the following language:

In them we get the ideas of our brothers of sister Grand Lodges and find out what is going on in the Masonic world. It takes much time and careful thought to get out such a report, and our thanks are due to our Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the careful and thorough manner in which the work has been done.

We were much pleased to find him putting himself on record so adverse to the reduction of our esoteric work to writing as being "contrary to the teachings of Masonry," language almost identical with our own on this same subject, heretofore expressed.

He addressed a letter to the Grand Masters of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland, inviting them to join in a protest against such a practice as "dangerous and inexpedient." Grand Master of Pennsylvania immediately agreed to join in protest of Maryland, expressed his readiness to do anything to prevent this practice, as "nothing would be a more serious offense against the rules and usages of Masonry," but Grand Master Staton, of Kentucky, thought that as each Grand Lodge was "absolutely sovereign" within her territory, it should have the "right to control the manner of promulgating the esoteric work of the degrees."

The business was as usual, except that banquet tendered by the local Masons of Wheeling, which was doubtless both enjoyable and enjoyed.

Geo. W. Feidt, Martinsburg, G. M.
Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling, G. Sec'y.

The latter also, P.·. G.·. M.·., prepared the Report on Correspondence, including in it Alabama for 1893.

He is evidently opposed to the retention of the Past Master's Degree, and thinks it "imparts no lesson" not previously taught. He approves of Grand Master Pettus' ruling, that a member with but

one arm, having been elected Master, has an entire right to be installed.

Bro. Atkinson's style is easy and fluent, and his views usually exceedingly sound, while his thoughts betoken that they are well digested ere they are uttered.

The Grand Lecturer, in concluding his Report, makes this appeal, which is very beautiful, yet the necessity for a part of it is not apparent when he reports the sale of 390 rituals during the year. With the rituals in hand, whence the necessity of "rehearsing the lectures?"

An annual per capita assessment was levied for raising the funds for building a Home for the Grand Lodge.

We find provision made for the Report of the Committee on Ritual of the Past Master's Degree "*to be published in secret ritual form.*" So we have another Grand Lodge publishing a cipher!

Kittredge Haskins, Brattleboro, G. M.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Marsh O. Perkins, P.·. G.·. M.·., is the author of the Report on Correspondence, and his skill and ability is so well established that it goes without saying, that it is complete. Alabama for 1894 meets with fraternal treatment.

He expresses great gratification at learning that the heated political contest for the year had made no impression on our Order, and thinks we are to be congratulated on the quality of Masonry as practiced here.

He thinks the ruling about the "Widow's certificate" rather "Pickwickian," and thinks that the restoration of one suspended should restore him to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

We give you the following:

From the Report of the Committee, we find that by a regulation of the Grand Lodge the reversal of the action of a subordinate Lodge in cases of appeal to the Grand Body does not restore suspended brethren to membership. Again Vermont differs, and we believe her position is more in accord with reason and justice. The act of the Grand Lodge in reversing the action of the subordinate is substantially a declaration, that the Lodge is in the wrong, and that the appellant has been wronged. If the Lodge has wronged him, why should it be permitted to continue to injure him? If its action was unlawful, as may be assumed by the reversal, why should the punishment of the brother continue, and how can its unlawful, or wrong action make lawful, or right, the deprivation of any of the rights of the brother, are questions that puzzle us. We admit that an answer may be found in "Grand Lodge has so decreed," but then the question arises as to the reason and justice of the law.

VIRGINIA—117TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1894.

Lodges, 271; members, 12,479; gain, 479. At this Communication there were eight Lodges chartered and one continued U. D.

Grand Master Mann Page, in his Address, made, as his predecessor did, an earnest appeal in behalf of the Masonic Home, and propounded the question, "Have we done our duty toward this most useful institution?" The President of the Trustees of the Home, in his Report, shows that the cost per capita for the twelve inmates of the Home was $183 per annum. He expected an increase in the number of children, which would necessarily diminish the per capita cost. It is not anticipated that there will be many applications for the admission of girls, for during the four years of its existence but three applications have been made. The report betokens fear and apprehension of the result, but expresses an abiding faith that Providence will direct to a successful end. The Report show that the Home, though small, is contributing to the general welfare and doing much good.

Grand Master, when speaking of "By-laws and Amendments," mentioned that "In every instance where the dues of a Lodge have been for a less amount per annum than three dollars, I have returned the by-laws disapproved." He thinks that "three dollars is not more than necessary to meet the expenses of a Lodge." Doubtless many Lodges place the dues of their members so low as to leave the Lodge at all times in a weak and crippled condition, with its treasury empty and its membership without energy or life.

Grand Lodge adopted the following, which we think eminently proper:

Resolved, There shall be no publication by any Mason in any printed or public journal of any animadversion or reflection upon the official acts of any officer in any Grand or Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction, or any criticism of such acts, either while said officer is in office or after his term has expired, but all such criticisms, animadversions or reflections in the public press, whether published in a journal professing to be Masonic or otherwise, shall constitute unmasonic conduct, and shall be so treated by the Lodge to which any brother so publishing belongs. Any just cause of complaint by any brother against the acts of any officer, Grand or subordinate, shall be made in accordance with Masonic usages and customs, and not in any public journal.

The Committee on Grand Officers says that the reports of the D.·. D.·. G.·. Masters "show a decisive advance in the cause of Masonry," and congratulate Grand Lodges upon the "information in succinct form" furnished by them.

From Report of Committee on Propositions and Grievances, we copy with approval:

No. 5. WHEREAS the use and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage is a most serious evil and obstacle to the promotion and progress of Freemasonry; and

WHEREAS it causes the downfall of untold numbers of our fellow-creatures and endangers the integrity of our grand and noble Order of Freemasonry, and as temperance is the first cardinal virtue of our Order, and as Masonry should always discourage the evils of intemperance and never encourage any of its influences; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no person, who is in any way engaged in the sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, shall be eligible to take any of the Masonic Degrees in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Your Committee recommend that the action of the Grand Lodge as set forth on page 53, Proceedings 1889, which was to the effect—"That it was inexpedient to amend the Digest in the manner proposed"—be affirmed.

The uniform rules for the government of candidates from Mississippi was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence, to report at next Annual. So also was a recommendation forbidding the public installation of officers.

J. F. Fitzgerald, Farmville, G. M.
Wm. B. Isaacs, Richmond, G. Sec'y.

Since writing the above we have received the intelligence that our esteemed Bro. Wm. B. Isaacs has passed the river and gone to rest under the shade of the trees, and that in consequence the Craft of our sister Jurisdiction are wrapt in grief. With them we grieve but not without the hope of a glorious immortality.

WASHINGTON—38TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 96; members, 4,059; gain, 60.

There were four Lodges which had been authorized by Dispensation chartered at this Communication, enumerated above, and one continued U. D.

This Communication was presided over by Grand Master Joseph M. Taylor, whose portrait graces this pamphlet, and who informed Grand Lodge

I desire to state here that I have refused several requests to confer Degrees without regard to time, because there did not appear to be sufficient reasons for granting such Dispensations. Rushing can-

didates through the Degrees is not to be commended and should never be done except in such cases as sea-faring men. In fact, I doubt the wisdom of granting such Dispensations at all. In doing so I have followed the custom of my predecessors in this office. It is quite easy to represent to the Grand Master that a certain candidate is about to leave the jurisdiction, and desires the Degrees of Masonry conferred upon him before going, because he expects to meet his brother or father, who is a Mason, back East, etc., etc.

One Lodge, formed but two short months ago, desired a Dispensation to confer the Degrees without regard to time, in order to secure a Charter at this Grand Communication. Of course I peremptorily refused it. Serve your apprenticeship faithfully, brethren, and then, if found worthy, you shall have a Charter in due time. Let me recommend that all Masonic business be transacted deliberately and never in haste.

For which he deserves the approval of his Grand Lodge, which he obtained, and the thanks of the Fraternity generally.

In his decisions, which were numerous, he seems to have been governed by sound Masonic law and usage.

He laid before the Grand Lodge the proposition from Colorado for proper centennial services at the tomb of Washington, and time was given to the Committee to report.

Of that from Wisconsin about the adoption of some uniform method of reimbursing money expended by one Lodge in the case of a member of another, he pertinently and correctly remarks:

Almost the first lesson taught us by Masonry is that, should we find any one in need or distress, we shall not hesitate to relieve him, so far as his necessities require and our ability permits. We are not taught to ask him for a return. No. What we give we give freely, without thought of reimbursement. This is charity. This is the love for our brethren and for mankind which our beautiful Masonic ritual so forcibly teaches us.

This position was fully endorsed and approved by Grand Lodge.

He deplores the use of the Masonic name now too frequently used in connection with business enterprises; nor is he less opposed to some of the requirements of other societies which are gradually being introduced into Masonry, although foreign to its customs and usages, and liable to completely change the structure of our Order.

WISCONSIN—51ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. Hiram W. Sawyer, after opening this Grand Lodge, said he had authorized by Dispensation the formation of three new Lodges, and the Committee on Dispensations recommended that two of them be granted Charters, and one be continued

U. D. This gives to this Jurisdiction 202 Chartered Lodges and one U. D., with a membership of 16,000 and a net gain of 496.

The Grand Master having ruled that a Lodge should not hold public installation ceremonies in connection with O. E. S., Committee on Jurisprudence thus report thereon:

Approve of decision 6, but disapprove the inference that the M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. has the power of granting a Dispensation for a Lodge to hold a joint installation with O. E. S., either private or public. M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. has no such power.

Right, we think.

A report of some length is made by the Committee on Masonic Relief, in which they express the hope that although the plan proposed by Grand Lodge of Wisconsin may not be entirely approved, yet that some feasible plan may yet be the outgrowth of the movement.

There is a fair balance in hands of Treasurer.

Wm. W. Perry, Madison, G. M.
Jno. W. Laflin, Milwaukee, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. Duncan McGregor, who for sometime has furnished the Brethren of Wisconsin such concise, agreeable and instructive reports. This is fully up to his former efforts.

Alabama for 1894 meets with fair and fraternal treatment.

It affords us infinite pleasure to note the expression of his views on this reduction of the ritual to paper, whether it be in cipher or otherwise. He is the first Correspondent who has noted this violation of the duties of a Mason, save ourself, that we have noticed. From the following, under Massachusetts, after quoting the substance of the Report of the Special Committee on that subject and the Resolution adopted by that Grand Lodge, he says, curtly:

We suggest as a remedy that Masons everywhere refrain and abstain from making or using any cipher in accordance with Masonic obligations.

WYOMING—20TH ANNUAL, 1894.

Held at Newcastle under the supervision of M.·. W.·. Ed. F. Stable, Grand Master, with her 16 Lodges, 914 members, and gain of 32 during the year.

The Grand Master speaks of the Order as prosperous, notwithstanding the great and long continued financial depression.

He emphasizes the recommendation of his predecessor for the abolishment of the system of Representatives, because "of its very doubtful utility," and Grand Lodge thinking as he did, repealed the Resolution authorizing their appointment.

His decisions of general influence accord with those well known and promulgated here.

He bewails the practice, sometimes prevalent, of intimidating Candidates for the first Degree, and speaks of it as calculated "to destroy the exalted opinion of our Order."

He laid before Grand Lodge the proposal for the establishment of a Masonic Home for consumptives, from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, with words of commendation. But evidently is averse to the proposition for uniform laws in relation to jurisdiction over Candidates coming from Mississippi.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was duly recognized and greeted.

J. T. Holliday, Laramie, G. M.
Wm. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, G. Sec'y.

The session was closed on the evening of the day on which it was opened, the entire business having been carefully dispatched.

The Report on Correspondence is made by W.·. Bro. W. L. Kuykendall, Grand Secretary, and is a very interesting and complete view of the condition of the Craft generally. We find him saying of these Reports:

> Like the city chap who saw an old hayseed cutting grass with a scythe, it looked awful easy. He tried it and was quickly undeceived; so with these Reports. He who writes must read and examine, then select and comment if he desires, all of which is very simple and easy until tried.

Alabama for 1893 is fully treated. He is a strong, outspoken opponent of what he terms "prerogative," and we suppose is equally adverse to the opinion that these are ancient "usages" in Masonry. The latter is but what has been misnamed "prerogative" or "powers." That such unwritten usages do exist, some capable of change by the supreme power and of limitation by the same, and some beyond the power of any man or set of men to alter, we presume the brother will not deny. If this be true, then do they not all operate with full force until the supreme authority acts?

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF GRAND LODGES,

With the Members, amount of Dues paid to the Grand Lodge, and the number of those Entered, Passed, Raised, Affiliated, Rejected and Dimitted, since last return.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected	Dimitted
1	Helion	46	...	$22 50	1	1	1	5	...	2
3	Alabama	31	1	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rising Virtue	36	3	16 50	3	4	3	...	...	2
6	Moulton	23	2	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Macon	26	3	11 50	2	3	1	...	...	2
8	Farrar	36	...	18 00	3	3	3	1	2	3
9	Gilead	20	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Royal White Heart	64	2	31 00	3	3	3	1	...	2
11	Montgomery	60	1	29 50	8	8	7	4	1	1
14	Florence	51	3	24 00	1	2	2	3	...	1
16	Athens	32	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
22	St. Albans	19	1	9 00	1	...	...	...	...	1
24	George Washington	19	2	8 50	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	Dale	37	4	16 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
26	LaFayette	28	...	.....	1	1	1	1	...	1
27	Selma Fraternal	78	2	38 00	6	4	2	1	3	4
29	Rising Sun	70	3	.....	3	3	3	2	4	4
31	Autauga	24	1	11 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Washington	69	2	33 50	3	2	1	1	1	1
37	Courtland	26	3	11 00	2	1	1	1	1	...
39	Wetumpka	54	1	26 50	1	2	3	...	...	3
40	Mobile	65	3	31 00	1	1	...	3	1	2
41	Livingston	30	...	15 00	...	...	...	1	...	1
42	Hiram	25	2	21 50	4	4	2	3	...	2
43	Leighton	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Gaston	14	...	7 00	2	1	1	1	...	...
46	Harmony	74	1	36 50	5	4	4	1	...	3
49	Demopolis	37	2	16 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
50	Union	44	2	21 00	1	2	1	1	...	6
52	New Market	...	...	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Greening	35	...	17 50	1	1	...	1	...	...
54	Amity	58	3	27 50	5	5	5	1	...	...
55	Mount Moriah	32	1	15 50	1	1	1	...	...	1
56	Troy	101	8	46 50	5	5	5	4	1	2
57	Tuskegee	...	...	12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Benton	16	...	*15 00	...	...	1	1	...	...
61	Tompkinsville	16	...	8 00	...	...	...	2	...	...
62	Sts. John	73	2	35 00	6	6	5	4	2	1
63	Social	9	...	5 00	2	2	2	...	...	5
64	Eureka	23	...	12 00	1	1	1	...	...	...
65	C. P. White	16	...	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
67	Hamnden Sidney	40	3	18 50	2	2	2	1	...	...

Dues for two years.

Lodge Number..	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues ...	Entered.....	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected.....	Dimitted .....
68	Halsey	19	2	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Howard	36	2	17 00	3	2	2	...	...	3
70	Central	34	...	16 50	3	3	2	1	1	2
71	Tohopeka	45	4	.....	2	2	2	2	...	1
72	Widow's Son	18	...	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Solomon	21	3	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
75	Cokerville	26	1	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Auburn	21	3	9 00	2	2	2	2	...	1
78	Crozier	23	4	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...
79	Fredonia	.....	...	11 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Wilcox	17	...	8 50	1	1	1	1	...	...
81	St Stephens	15	...	7 50	...	...	...	2	...	...
83	Friendship	27	3	12 50	1	1	1	1	...	1
84	Europhotic	23	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Meridian Sun	21	1	10 00	2	2	2	1	...	...
89	Prattville	29	...	14 50	3	3	2	1	...	...
90	Pfister	16	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Henry	28	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
93	Sawyer	35	10	13 50	2	2	2	2	2	...
95	Danville	34	4	15 00	2	2	2	1	...	9
96	Tuckabatchee	20	...	10 00	..	...	...	...	...	...
98	Fulton	35	6	14 50	2	2	1	3	...	1
101	Hartwell	46	2	22 00	6	7	7	3	...	7
104	Good Samaritan	37	3	16 00	1	1	...	1	...	...
105	Shiloh	20	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Hermon	14	1	.....	4	1	1	2	...	...
107	Choctaw	25	2	11 50	1	...	...	...	...	1
111	Sylvan	13	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	Dean	13	..	6 50	1	1	1	...	...	...
116	DeKalb	15	1	7 00	...	...	...	1	...	1
119	Notasulga	27	1	12 50	...	...	...	1	...	1
120	Camp Hill	17	...	9 00	3	3	3	...	...	1
122	Coffeeville	13	...	6 50	...	...	..	...	...	...
123	Havana	13	1	6 00	...	...	1	...	...	...
125	Herndon	18	...	9 00	1	..	...	...	...	...
126	Mortimer Reeder	12	1	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	Boliver	25	1	.....	2	...	...	1	...	3
129	Geneva	63	2	.....	4	4	3	5	..	4
131	Yorkville	33	1	16 00	1	1	1	...	...	...
132	Roanoke	49	3	23 00	1	2	2	2	1	1
133	Loachapoka	15	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
134	Wiley	.....	...	*12 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Columbia	67	2	32 50	4	5	6	10	1	4
136	Unity	29	1	14 00	1	1	...	...	...	2
137	Rockford	.....	...	18 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	Shelby	27	4	11 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	Baldwin	25	1	12 50	1	...	...	..	1	1
143	Burleson	42	4	19 00	2	2	2	...	...	2
145	Fraternity	36	4	16 00	1	...	...	1	...	2

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected	Dimitted
147	Rogersville	24	4	$10 00	2	1	1	..	..	1
148	Cold Water	29	4	12 50	2	2	3	1	..	..
149	Chambers	14	3	5 00	6	6	4	1	..	1
151	Bladon Springs	33	3	.....	1	1	1	..	..	2
153	Monroeville	24	1	12 00	..	..	1	..	..	..
154	Nixburg	....	..	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Eastaboga	....	..	‡7 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Penick	36	3	16 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
162	Hendricks	14	1	6 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Fayetteville Authentic	20	1	.....	..	..	..	2	1	..
168	Mount Hope	17	4	6 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Elba	46	..	23 50	1	1	2	2	..	5
171	Clopton	16	..	8 00	..	..	..	1	1	..
172	Fellowship	42	3	19 50	..	..	..	2	..	3
173	Andrew Jackson	126	5	60 50	2	4	5	6	1	1
177	Orion	10	1	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
178	DeSotoville	....	..	10 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Mt. Hlliard	....	..	*19 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
181	Aberfoil	....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Brundidge	21	1	10 00	2	2	2	1	..	..
185	Mount Eagle	24	2	11 00	2	2	2	1	..	..
186	Cataula	24	4	10 00	..	..	1	..	..	..
187	Landmark	27	1	13 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
188	Clintonville	18	3	7 50	..	..	..	1	..	1
189	Delta	19	1	9 00	2	1	1	..	2	1
190	Tombigbee	....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Brush Breek	25	3	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Chattahoochee	10	..	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Hopewell	14	..	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
197	Hillabee	42	1	20 50	2	2	2		..	..
198	Caledonia	16	..	8 00	1	2	2	1	1	..
199	Kiligee	23	..	11 50	2	2	2	..	..	1
200	Sylacauga	41	4	26 00	..	..	1	..	1	..
201	LaPine	31	..	15 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
207	Elkmont	16	2	7 00	..	..	..	2	..	1
208	Alexandria	28	3	12 50	1	1	1	..	1	3
209	Marshall	25	..	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	2
210	Ebenezer	11	..	5 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
211	York	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
212	Putnam	19	2	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
214	Carrollton	29	4	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
218	Sam Dixon	51	7	22 00	..	..	..	2	..	..
219	Lineville	....	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
221	Tensaw	19	..	9 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	Western Star	9	1	4 00	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Dues for 2 years. ‡Back dues.

Lodge Number.	Names of Lodges.	No. of Members.	No. of Ministers.	Am't of Dues.	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected	Dimitted
223	Mt. Carmel	25	1	$12 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
224	Newton	44	3	21 50	6	6	6	4	..	..
225	Louisville	43	4	19 50	..	..	..	..	..	4
226	Santa Fe	22	2	9 50	2	2	2	1	..	3
227	James Penn	15	..	7 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
228	Dallas	30	3	.....	..	..	1	..	..	6
230	Bexar	30	1	14 50	..	..	..	1	..	1
231	Duck Springs	30	5	12 50	1	1	2	..	..	..
233	Sepulga	31	..	15 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
236	Gadsden	60	2	30 00	5	2	3	..	1	..
238	Fairmount	21	2	9 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	Bowen	30	1	14 50	1	1	1	..	1	..
242	Coosa	45	1	22 00	4	4	4	1	1	3
243	Ramer	8	..	4 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
244	Dawson	34	1	17 00	1	1	..	1	..	..
245	Jno Payne	26	3	11 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
846	Harrison	28	2	13 50	2	2	2	1	..	1
247	Seddon	60	6	27 50	3	2	3	..	..	2
248	Lawrence	23	2	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	Amand	17	1	*18 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
251	Camp Creek	13	..	6 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
252	North Port	18	2	8 00	..	..	..	1	..	..
253	Rose Hill	25	4	10 50	..	..	..	3	..	..
254	Quitman	13	2	5 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
256	Gaylesville	36	6	15 00	..	..	..	2	..	3
257	Ervin	47	4	21 50	2	2	4	6	..	..
261	Talladega	62	9	26 50	..	..	..	5	..	3
264	Walnut Grove	43	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
265	Meridian	25	1	12 00	..	..	..	1	..	..
266	Mt. Pleasant	19	1	9 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
270	Forest Home	24	1	12 00	1	..	..	1	..	1
271	Pea River	32	1	15 50	1	1	1	..	..	1
272	Arlington	18	3	7 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
275	Frankfort	23	..	11 00	2	..	..	..	..	13
276	Bullock	15	..	7 00	4	1	..	1	..	..
277	Larkinsville	18	2	8 00	1	1	1	1	..	2
278	Northern	29	3	13 00	1	1	1	..	..	..
280	Springville	22	1	12 50	..	..	..	2	..	4
281	Charles Baskerville	28	3	12 50	..	..	..	..	1	2
285	Georgiana	28	3	12 50	..	..	..	2	..	5
286	Walker	....	..	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	Clinton	36	3	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
290	Gillespie	43	1	21 00	1	1	6	..		..
291	Fort Deposit	41	2	19 50	2	2	3	2		2
301	Norris	55	2	26 50	4	3	3	3	..	1

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues....	Entered.....	Passed.....	Raised.....	Affiliated.....	Rejected.....	Dimitted.....
304	Winfield	25	5	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
305	Central City	47	...	23 50	1	...	...	4	1	1
319	Cluttsville	15	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
321	Pleasant Hill	18	4	.....	...	...	...	4	1	6
323	Holly Grove	18	3	.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
324	Viola	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	Madison Station	14	3	5 00	...	...	...	3	...	3
331	Charity	22	3	9 50	2	2	2	...	...	...
332	Blue Eye	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	Oliver	26	3	11 50	...	...	...	4	1	2
335	Nanafalia	21	1	10 00	...	...	...	1	...	...
337	Johnson	13	1	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
338	Georgiana Davis	35	2	15 00	...	1	2	1	...	4
340	Clear Creek	29	4	12 50	1	1	1	...	...	...
341	Ragan	23	1	*20 00	1	1	4	...	...	1
344	Hamilton	26	...	25 88	2	1	1	4	...	4
345	Echo	77	7	35 00	2	2	2	...	...	2
346	Hurtsboro	24	1	11 00	...	...	...	1	...	...
348	Bienville	33	...	16 50	1	1	1	...	1	...
349	Ozark	74	1	36 50	4	4	5	10	2	...
351	Wilson Williams	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	Rock Mills	31	1	*30 00	2	2	2	...	...	1
354	Heaton	60	10	25 00	1	...	1	...	...	...
355	Van Buren	58	9	25 00	1	2	...	1	...	...
356	Ashland	28	1	13 50	...	...	...	2	...	2
357	Rutledge	28	2	13 00	1	1	1	1	...	3
358	Barbour	24	7	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
359	Scottsboro	27	...	14 50	1	...	...	4	...	4
361	Town Creek	22	2	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
363	Chester	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	Pleasant Site	31	5	13 00	1	1	1	...	...	...
365	Houston	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	Cataco	15	1	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	3
367	Chandler	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	Piedmont Fraternal	30	3	16 00	3	3	3	2	...	2
369	Athelstan	64	...	32 00	2	2	3	3	2	1
370	Goliad	19	2	7 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
371	Russellville	41	1	20 00	...	...	...	3	...	1
373	Bell's Landing	16	4	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
375	Gainesville	10	1	4 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
377	Lake City	32	2	15 00	2	2	2	...	...	2
378	Weogufka	34	6	14 00	4	4	5	3	1	2
379	Robert E. Lee	21	3	9 00	1	1	1	2	...	2
380	Ohatchee	....	...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
381	E. H. Cook	13	...	*13 50	2	2	...	1	...	...
383	Attalla	52	2	24 50	3	2	1	...	...	5
384	Birmingham Fraternal	96	3	46 50	10	10	8	5	...	10
386	Trinity	28	3	12 00	2	1	1	...	...	3
388	Newburgh	24	2	11 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number..	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues ...	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected.....	Dimitted.....
390	Weathers	16	2	*14 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
391	North Border	28	4	11 50	...	...	...	1	...	2
392	Hickory Flat	16	2	7 00	1	1	1	1	...	...
394	Valley Head	56	9	.....	4	4	4	1	...	1
396	Falkville	31	1	14 50	1	...	...	1	...	1
397	Black Oak	22	2	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
398	Hartselle	....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	Haw Ridge	16	2	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	Hanceville	28	3	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
402	Green Hill	19	2	8 50	1	...	...	...	...	...
403	Childersburg	15	1	7 00	..	...	...	...	...	2
404	Grady	14	1	6 50	...	...	...	1	...	...
406	Doric	53	3	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
408	Hillsboro	...	...	8 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
409	Pondtown	41	8	16 50	1	1	1	...	1	5
410	Helena	34	2	16 00	1	1	...	6	...	1
411	Jemison	35	4	.....	...	...	...	2	...	1
412	Amberson	56	1	27 50	...	...	1	...	2	6
413	High Shoals	18	1	9 00	...	...	...	1	...	1
415	Oak Level	41	9	16 00	2	2	2	2	...	4
416	Williamsburg	....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
417	George Smith	28	3	14 50	...	...	1	1	...	2
419	Hilton	32	7	11 50	...	2	2	...	...	1
420	Broomtown	31	4	17 50	1	1	1	...	...	1
421	Cullman Fraternal	46	4	21 00	2	2	1	4	2	4
422	Shorterville	29	1	14 00	...	...	...	1	...	2
423	Clanton	41	4	15 00	3	3	3	7	...	2
425	Temple	36	3	16 50	6	6	5	8	...	...
428	Belgreen	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
429	Milo Abercrombie	33	1	16 00	5	5	5	1	...	1
430	Albertville	46	4	21 00	1	1	1	3	...	6
432	Steele's Station	26	...	13 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	Branchville	16	4	5 50	...	...	...	1	...	...
434	Andalusia	34	4	15 50	...	...	...	2	...	2
435	Ware	42	...	21 00	1	1	1	1	...	...
436	Winston Star	16	1	7 50	3	3	3	...	...	2
437	Fort Payne	62	6	28 00	2	1	1	1	1	4
438	Headland	78	5	35 50	1	1	1	4	...	7
439	Mount Vernon	22	1	10 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
440	Forney	35	5	*29 50	1	1	1	3	...	1
442	Bethlehem	19	4	*15 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	Anniston	61	...	30 50	3	3	3	6	...	6
444	Allsboro	12	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	Calera	27	...	13 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
446	Leeds	22	6	7 50	1	1	...	...	...	1
447	Taylor	.....	...	11 50	..	...	...	...	...	...
448	Coalburg	30	...	15 00	3	4	4	1	2	3
449	Bankhead	....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
450	Florida	97	4	46 50	14	14	15	4	...	2

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues...	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected	Dimitted .....
451	Seale	23	...	11 50	...	...	...	...	...	3
452	Dolomite	17	...	8 50	...	...	...	2	...	...
453	Gibson	27	1	13 50	3	3	3	...	...	...
454	Lee	33	..	16 50	...	...	...	2	...	1
455	Beulah	17	...	8 50	1	1	1	...	...	1
456	Sam Thompson	...	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
457	Harris	19	3	8 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
458	Bessemer	105	2	‡97 00	6	6	7	52	2	7
459	Hardy Howle	62	8	*58 78	...	...	...	...	...	...
460	King Solomon	133	3	65 00	9	6	9	3	...	5
461	Ben Sims	13	1	6 00	1	1	1	...	...	1
462	Corinthian	19	...	10 00	1	1	1	1	...	...
463	Addison	22	7	7 50	1	2	2	1	...	2
464	Haleysville	19	...	9 50	...	...	...	3	...	2
465	Oakman	18	1	8 00	3	5	3	2	1	3
466	Dothan	48	3	23 00	3	2	2	3	...	3
467	Kennedy	29	2	13 50	1	1	1	...	...	1
468	Bethany	25	...	12 50	3	2	2	1	...	...
469	Enterprise	12	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
470	Hooke's Bluff	32	5	13 50	...	...	...	2	...	...
471	Mount Willing	26	...	.....	5	6	5	...	...	9
472	Baileyton	22	3	11 00	2	2	2	1	...	1
473	Stanton	22	1	10 50	2	2	2	1	...	4
474	Blocton	50	4	21 50	4	3	3	3	3	1
475	Deatsville	37	4	.....	...	...	1	...	3	1
476	Avondale	41	2	19 50	5	4	1	...	1	1
477	Renfroe	25	...	13 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
478	Guin	34	2	16 00	4	3	3	3	...	1
479	Rock Springs	13	1	6 00	...	...	...	2	...	1
480	East Lake	38	7	15 50	3	4	6	3	...	2
481	Locust Fork	18	...	9 00	...	...	...	...	...	1
482	Millport	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	Davis Fraternal	30	1	15 00	...	...	...	...	...	2
484	Lebanon	25	1	12 00	2	...	...	...	..	1
485	Monroe	28	2	13 00	1	1	2	...	...	1
486	Cedar Bluff	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
487	Round Mountain	25	5	9 50	1	1	...	3	1	1
488	Luverne	30	4	13 00	...	...	...	1	...	4
489	Burnt Corn	26	1	12 50	2	2	1	...	...	...
490	Mahan	21	4	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...
491	New Decatur	39	...	18 50	3	3	3	6	...	3
492	Wylam	34	...	17 00	4	4	3	1	...	2
493	Ashford	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
494	Carbon Hill	11	2	4 50	1	1	1	1	...	...
495	Mount Pinson	22	4	8 00	3	3	2	2	...	...
496	Bremen	19	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1
497	Sunny South	14	...	7 00	...	...	...	1	...	1
498	Bay Minette	18	1	9 00	3	3	2	1	...	...
499	Cleveland	30	5	.....	3	3	4	1	...	...

*Dues for two years. ‡$15.50 Dues of Jonesboro Lodge No. 315.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues	Entered	Passed	Raised	Affiliated	Rejected	Dimitted
500	Logan	21	1	10 00	3	3	3	6	1	...
501	Delmar	27	4	9 00	1	1	1	2	...	1
502	Caldwell	38	3	16 50	3	3	3	...	...	...
503	Sheffield	24	1	11 50	...	...	...	...	...	2
504	Midland City	19	1	9 00	1	1	1	...	1	5
505	Tennessee River	14	2	6 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	Irondale	33	...	16 00	4	5	7	1	...	...
507	George Morrow	26	...	13 00	2	2	1	...	...	1
508	Mount Signal	25	2	11 50	2	3	2	...	...	2
509	Brookwood	13	1	6 00	1	1	1	...	...	3
510	Wilsonville	25	4	10 50	1	1	1	...	...	2
511	Johns	31	2	14 50	6	4	5	1	1	2
512	Cunningham	28	..	14 00	2	2	2	1	...	2
513	Morrow	15	...	7 50	...	...	1	1	...	...
514	Cottonwood	24	...	12 00	1	1	...	1	...	2
515	James D. Truss	19	3	.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
516	Magnolia	33	2	15 00	9	7	8	...	1	3
517	East Bend	23	2	10 50	1	1	1	...	...	3
518	Davis	33	2	16 00	2	4	4	2	1	1
519	Hewitt	18	1	8 50	1	1	1	...	...	4
520	W. F. Aldrich	11	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	1
521	Gurley	50	5	22 50	8	7	5	24	1	4
523	Almond	18	4	6 50	...	...	...	3	...	...
524	Windham	9	2	4 00	...	..	...	...	...	1
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	28	1	13 50	2	2	2	...	...	3
526	Hackleburg	.....	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
527	Middleton	27	4	11 50	3	2	4	1	...	1
528	Charlton	45	3	21 00	6	4	4	1	1	...
529	Brown's Cross Roads	27	...	13 50	1	1	1	1	1	...
530	Myles J. Green	27	1	13 00	5	2	2	1	...	2
531	Muscadine	20	1	10 00	4	5	2	...	1	5
532	Sulligent	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
533	Whitfield	.....	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
534	Bozeman	15	1	9 00	2	2	1	1	...	1
535	Bangor	19	..	9 50	1	...	...	5	...	...
536	Spring Hill	29	1	.....	3	5	4	...	...	1
537	Enon	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
538	Remlap	10	2	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1
539	Wewoka	14	...	.....	1	1	1	1	1	...
540	Searight	18	...	.....	5	6	6	1	1	2
541	Mount Union	12	4	.....	1	...	...	3	...	...
542	Mount Zion	18	...	.....	6	6	5	3	...	...
543	Bridgeport	12	...	.....	1	1	1	4	...	...
544	H. Clay Armstrong	11	...	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...
545	H. C. Tompkins	9	...	.....	...	1	...	2	...	...

SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Helion, No. 1—Samuel H. Moore, William F. Baldridge, Thomas H. McColley, James B. White.

Rising Virtue, No. 4—George P. Ayres, William J. Bates, Squire D. Brown, Thomas J. Farmer, James P. Tillery.

Farrar, No. 8—John Dye, Stephen E. Smith, William E. Withers, John W. Tinklepaugh, Zechial Townson.

Royal White Hart, No. 10—F. S. Bishop, W. T. Hightower, W. W. Johnson, S. A. Pruett.

Montgomery, No. 11—John Heitz, Herman Simon, Frank Shackleford.

Athens, No. 16—Edward W. Crawford, James P. Scruggs, Thomas J. Terrentine, William W. Todd.

Dale, No. 25—John T. Cook.

Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Louis E. Jeffries, Leonce G. Joseph, Bradley A. Morrow, Richard Rudolph, Otto H. Rudolph.

Rising Sun, No. 29—William W. Littlejohn, Chapman Jewell, Henry A. Skeggs, William L. Gains, Dolphin C. Davis, Robert M. Vaun, William J. Hendrix, Wilson D. Clarke.

Washington, No. 36—James Caden, William H. Gilliam, Alfred F. McCluskey, James D. Perryman.

Courtland, No. 37—Thomas J. Graham.

Wetumpka, No. 39—Elisha M. Cain, Marmaduke Hornesby.

Mobile, No. 40—John T. Roberts, Samuel D. Reese.

Gaston, No. 44—Paul Fulton.

Union, No. 50—Abraham S. Nordling.

Greening, No. 53—John D. Burnett, Thomas A. Buffington, Malachi G. Brooks.

Amity, No. 54—John T. Broadnax, Alexander H. Byrd, Samuel Cohen, William O. Monroe.

Mt. Moriah, No. 55—James A. Davis.

Troy, No. 56—Paschal H. Baker, Jesse D. Baker.

Sts. John, No. 62—Thomas R. Blunt, Andrew W. Beverly, David C. Pugh, William M. Thornton, James H. Tittlebaum, Hector Molean.

Halsey, No. 68—Charles R. Illges, James G. Rogers.

Howard, No. 69—Joseph G. Neno, James B. Rawls, Joseph A. Redding.

Central, No. 70—L. G. Brantly, Henry Backus, John W. Crim.

Solomon, No. 74—William J. Brooks, Green L. Griffin, James E. Scarbrough.

Wilcox, No. 80—Oliver Rickey, Leon Thalheimer.

Friendship, No. 83—John A. Potts, Henry W. Avery, Noah B. Coker.

Erophotic, No. 89—William J. Culbert, James A. Holloway.

Pfister, No. 90—James P. McMillan, C. B. Wooten, Edward C. Coats, James G. Kelly, Samuel E. Chapman.

Danville, No. 95—Samuel R. Tidwell, William Terentine, James T. Young.
Tucksabatchie, No. 96—McD. G Chadwick, Julius H. Smith.
Hartwell, No. 101—John T. Wilkins, William G. Norton.
Shiloh, No. 105—Paulus E. Daniel, William R. Fornis, William B. Henderson, Joel W. Pope.
Sylvan, No. 111—Thomas H. Barton, William W. Sanders.
DeKalb, No. 116—William C. Brown, James R. Baxter.
Notasulga, No. 119—John T. Wilson, Andrew J. Cameron, J. H. Williams, Alexander J. Broach, Harry Henderson, Alfred G. Duke, Rufus C. Robertson, William F. Ussery.
Camp Hill, No. 120—M. A. Trimble, R. R. Spinks, J. H. Jones, W. W. Jones, W. M. Pulliam, G. W. Carlton, H. W. Williamson
Mortimer Reeder, No. 126—Samuel Fowler, Joseph Y. Moor.
Bolivar, No. 127—Jerry H. J. Williams.
Geneva, No. 129—Godfrey L. Holly, Charles R. Keith, John T. Bell.
Columbia, No. 135—George F. Wellis, James B. Alford, John F. Singleterry, Duncan McIntyre, Patrick L. Pybus, John Bruner, John J. Mathews, Charles R. Fields, B. M. Thompson.
Unity, No. 136—Irvin H. Sheffield.
Shelby, No. 140—Jubal C. Cooper, Nathan Thomas.
Fraternity, No. 145—J. W. Ellis, Columbus C. Hughes.
Rodgersville, No. 147—Virgil A. S. Green.
Penick, No. 161—John W. Warrick, George M. Pearson.
Mount Hope, No. 169—Mathew A. Gray.
Clopton, No. 171—John Harper.
Fellowship, No. 172—James Jennings.
Andrew Jackson, No. 174—Charles E Comstock, John R. Gunter, Welcome E. Haygood, John A. Jackson, William J. Kerlin, William C. Thomas.
Brundidge, No. 184—John H. Childers, Jonathan Williams.
Cataula, No. 186—John A. Thompson.
Clintonville, No. 188—Jefferson Marsh, David A. Weeks, Daniel E. Barberne.
Delta, No. 189—Mason H. Busch.
Chattahoochee, No. 192—Terry Collins, Perkins T. Sparks.
Caledonia, No. 198—John L. Phillips.
Kiligee, No. 199—George H. Powell.
Sylacauga, No. 200—George W. Herd, Simon P. Brooks, Lewis T. Parnell.
Elkmont, No. 207—John. J. Atkinson, Thomas H. Rambo.
Alexandia, No. 208—James A. O. Brown, George M. Cauthen, George W. Phillips.
Marshall, No. 209—James J. McGahey, William M. Thomas.
Ebenezer, No. 210—Charles J. Jones.
Carrollton, No. 214—Elisha D. Duncan, Samuel McG. Windle, Thomas G. Williams.

Mount Carmel, No. 223—Edward Bedsole.

Santa Fe, No. 226—Archibald L. McLeod.

James Penn, No. 227—William C. Steagall, Benjamin J. Lindsey, Charles W. Reynolds, George M. Wiggins, Thomas B. Camp, Robert J. Reynolds, Joel R. Horn, John B. Potts.

Duck Springs, No. 231—Jerre Roden.

Gadsden, No. 236—Joseph Beavens, John H. Disque, James Dodge, James A. Glagner, Hugh R. Hill, John W. Hannah, Daniel G. McCauley, Rudolphus O. Randall, Walter S. Standifer, Jasper H. Hendrix, Milton S. Parker.

Ramer, No. 243—William A. Malloy, John S. Howell.

Amand, No. 250—Crawford G. Carvile, Robert S. Owens, Samuel T. Williamson.

North Port, No. 252—John W. Deason, Thomas F. Rice, Charles S. Shirley, John H. Koster, Charles J. Spencer, Samuel A. Malone.

Rose Hill, No. 253—John B. Myres, Duncan Ansley, W. Samuel Colvin, David C. Stewart.

Gaylesville, No 256—Henry H. High, William W. Wilson, Amos D. Chancelor, John W. Nelson, John S. Cofer.

Talladega, No. 261—George T. Hobbs.

Walnut Grove, No. 264—George F. Gaither, Noah J. Nelson, Thaddeus A. Alexander, Daniel B. Murphree, Jeremiah Gregory, Joseph W. Amberson.

Frankfort, No. 275—D. W. Kimbrough.

Bullock, No. 276—Alexander Marsh, William F. Kilcrease.

Northern, No. 278—Byron W. Hinds, George M. Haden, Peter Allen, John G. Morrison, William B. Terry.

Springville, No. 280—William O. Armstrong, Sloan A. Jones, Duncan A. Kelly.

Georgiana, No. 285—John C. Moore, Henry L. Hobbs, Thomas M. Presley.

Clinton, No. 287—Charles H. Loftin, James W. Hughes, W. L. Thomas.

Gillespie, No. 290—William A. Hendon.

Fort Deposit, No. 291—William H. Cheatham, Andrew F. Goldsmith.

Norris, No. 301—Riley Crawford.

Central City, No. 305—Albert Kraus, John D. Mosley, William F. Aycock.

Oliver, No. 334—William W. Goodman.

Johnson, No 337—Thomas M. Thorn, Nathan C. Kirkland.

Georgiana Davis, No. 338—George W. Cross, John S. Edwards, Louis A. Hawkins.

Clear Creek, No. 340—Reason Colburn.

Hurtsboro, No. 346—Thomas G Burch, James P. Crawford, Zachariah Parr, Thomas J. Griswold, George D. Paschal.

Bienville, No. 348—Herbert F. Acher, Finley McFadyen, Benjamin Hamilton.

Ozark, No. 349—William F. Cox, F. B. Young, Benjamin S. Brown, John R. McNair, Cassius M. McNair, F. M. Johnson, John D. Peters, John M. Sansberry, John M. Kendall, R. B. Rushton, William B. Sanders.

Van Buren, No. 355—William A. Beavers, John D. Bennett, Leander Copeland, L. S. Nicholson, James M. Weaver, John H. Callahan.

Ashland, No. 356—John S. Scott, A. G. Vickers, John N. Moore, A. P. McDaniel, George N. Sims, J. M. Stephenson.

Barbour, No. 358—D. Summers, William H. Johns, T. J. Farris.

Scottsboro, No. 359—Charles S. Freeman, James P. McLendon.

Rutledge, Mo. 357—Thomas S. Roberson, T. A. Sikes, D. L. Slaughter, D. C. Crenshaw.

Pleasant Site, No. 364—Rufus G. Redwine.

Town Creek, No. 361—D. M. Brook, H. J. Latham.

Cotaco, No. 366—Thomas J. Anderson.

Heaton, No. 354—N. G. Copland, John T. Rigsby.

Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368—John C. Boles, J. K. Dailey, Romulus W. McFry.

Rock Mills, No. 353—W. J. Barnett, G. W. Boyd.

Athlestan, No. 369—P. R. Tunstall.

Goliad, No. 370—H. F. Yarborough, Pat. Callahan, James Gallacher, C. C. Kelly.

Russellville, No. 371—John M. Clenault, W. M. Ellett.

Gainesville, No. 375—James H. Fulton, Hugh Greenlees, Jack Greenlees, J. V. Hemnway, W. J. Whitsell.

Weogufka, No. 378—Newton J. Sanford, Elisha Carroll.

Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—W. G. Alexander, F. H. Barnes, M. Bostwick, J. P. Carpenter, B. G. Copeland, W. T. Fox, S. J. Guscott, C. S. Gonder, I. R. Hochstadter, H. Hughes, J. W. Hewett, T. S. Jordan, J. W. Kilpatrick, B. P. Ketcham, C. Leman, T. B. Lawler, J. B. McClary, C. E. McGlemery, J. H. McCune, Mike McGovern, J. E. Prickett, I. B. Pickard, J. N. Ross, James Shannon, W. T. Simmons, R. Stevens, Joe Swain, W. O. Sims, A. A. Tyler, Chas. Wheelock, W. M. Wright, Jas. E. Wilson, T. W. Gathwright.

Trinity, No. 386—Eugene Ferris.

Newburgh, No. 388—Wm. H. Vandiver.

Falkville, No. 396—John W. Patterson, W. S. Bean.

Haw Ridge, No. 399—Furney Clark.

Childersburg, No. 403—Wm. Finn, A. Lesser, Ben F. McGee, John Shealy.

Grady, No. 404—Ben B. Poelnitz.

Doric, No. 406—Wm. Robinson, Jos. G. Connor, D. W. Langley, J. A. Danbury.

Pond Town, No. 409—James M. Davis, J. G. Blount, John W. Daniels, G. N. Blount, H. F. Relerford, Thomas Blount.

Helena, No. 410—John L. Davis, H. H. Sell, Josiah Pledger.
Amberson, No. 411—Horace A. Wright, W. O. Davis.
High Shoals, No. 413—Thomas Weathers, Wm. A. Moses, John Russery, Enoch A. Barton.
Oak Level, No. 415—Charles E. Laminack.
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—F. B. Burnan, James M. Crysil, William C. Haynes, M. M. Hestala, George W. McClanahan, R. A. Adams, James T. Durham, S. H. Herron, F. L. McMurtoy, William Pruett, George W. Chandler, A. J. Capel, John A. Norman, David C. Minor.
Clanton, No. 423—R. C. Duke, L. B. Mills, John R. Kemp, R. H. Wilson.
Belgreen, No. 428—David A. Hendon.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—W. E. Hall, Thomas S. Cliett, Benj. A. Smith, J. B. Mangum.
Andalusia, No. 434—George W. Barnes, James D. Lindsey.
Ware, No. 435—Allen R. Davis, N. R. Eason, D. K. Funderburk, O. G. Garrett, R. T. Hunt, E. F. Ingram, John M. Mason, D. W. Mask, I. P. Stowe, F. M. Tanton, R. W. Templeton, Benj. Walker, Louis D. Welch, H. C. Willis, P. E. Welch.
Anniston, No. 443—Charles A. Wallace, S. B. Brewer, George A. Noble, James F. Walker, W. L. Crim, R. B. Kelly.
Allsboro, No. 444—B. F. Puckett, J. M. Harris, W. A. Mann, W. A. Tankersly, C. W. Williams, W. M. Fussell, Wm. E. Patend.
Leeds, No. 446—J. C. McDaniel, W. F. Pledger, John H. Morton, E. Callahan, William F. Deshazo.
Coalburg, No. 448—T. B. Darden, S. F. Marion, James C. White, S. G. Wilkie, William C. Wingo.
Florida, No. 450—R. L. Williamson, L. Stephenson, Wm. R. Crumley, J. B. Sewell, William Beckers.
Seale, No. 451—William S. Pitts.
Dolomite, No. 452—E. Camalis, L. Meigs, John Rowland, F. Tibbetts, William Harrison.
Gibson, No. 453—J. W. Bickerton, L. A. Baker, R. A. Baker, M. M. Barron, P. M. Christian, W. B. Earnest, G. B. Watley.
Beulah, No. 455—S. T. Glass, J. E. Henderson.
Harris, No. 457—W. Lewis Windham.
Bessemer, No. 458—T. G. Huffman, W. C. Fellows, Wm. Obermark, E. W. Jones, W. E Ross, S. Sellers, O. J. Waldrop, H. Ross Kelly, C. L Knowdler, G E. Boyd, W. M. Owen.
Hardy Howle, No 459—W D. Gunn, S. R. Huling, G. R. Parmer, W. T. Smith, L. Waits, W. H. Wright.
King Solomon, No. 460—F. J. Barrow, J. R. Carter, G. F. Harrington, W. S. Huffman, A. J. Massey, P. T. Muller, W. P. Walton.
Ben Sims, No. 461—T. N. Goodwin.
Corinthian, No 462—H. C. McAdams.
Oakman, No. 465—R. R Griffin, B. F. Long.
Dothan, No. 466—S. Williford, D. J. Adkins, John W. Powell, James Brown.

Enterprise, No. 469—G. W. Newell, G. W. Dailey, W. F. Fikes.
Hoke's Bluff, No 470—T. J. Wafford, Sr., John E. Roley.
Mount Willing, No. 471—J. C. Holiday.
Baileyton, No. 472—W. L. Jones, B. F. Harris.
Stanton, No. 473—John Lodge, J. W. Harris, I. G. White, W. T. McCarty.
Blocton, No. 474—G. Gordon, E. J. Ivey, L. Lillich, W. S. Meroney, Jas. Parry, H. C. Tidwell, Ira Watson.
Avondale, No. 476—J. M. Anderson, J. G. Askew, S. M. Coggins, S. A. Eddins, J. C. Hale, J. W. Herman, J. S. Haines, George W. Hobby, J. L. Jenkins, W. H. McAmis, G. W. McGlaughan, W. P. Phillips, E. F. Smith, George Sinclair.
Rock Spring, No. 479—George S. Newman.
East Lake, No. 480—W. G. Browning, C. C. Jones, A. W. McGaha, R. M. McDaniel, John C. O'Hara, J. M. Roden.
Locust Fork, No. 481—T. B. Deaver, W. J. Robertson, Champion Cornelius.
Davis Fraternal, No. 483—J. M. Hollis, J. W. Andrews.
Round Mountain, No. 487—Melton Fowler, E B. James.
Luverne, No. 488—B. R. Bricken, F. M. Brunson, S. E. Bradley, W. P. Curtis, F. M. Cody, B. P. Finley, H. S. Hawkins, James M. Horn, W. E. G. Horn, T. G. Jefcourt, E. G. Jefcourt, J. B Moore, N. M. Martin, A. C. Smith, T. B. Wright, G. W. Williamson.
New Decatur, No. 491—David Thopolis, W. P. Guthrie, J. F. Halsey.
Wylam, No. 492—Samuel Thomas.
Carbon Hill, No. 494—L. G. Leggett, John Robertson, J. W. West.
Bremen, No. 496—A. L. Gamble.
Sunny South, No. 497—Thomas A. Steed.
Midland City, No. 504—Sidney Johnson.
Irondale, No. 506—Charles W. Nickles, John M. Moody.
George Morrow, No. 507—A. K. Morrow, W. W. Prayton, L. J. O'Brien, James Boadman, Walter Blair.
Johns, No. 511—Thomas R. Lloyd, John Sterling, Thomas Campbell, A. Sterling, J. F. Hughey.
Cunningham, No. 512—David Kelso.
Magnolia, No. 516—David Lewis.
Almond, No. 523—James Clegg, George W. Holdridge.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—P. M. Agan, Charles C. Greer, R. B. Holton, D. A. Jones, W. S. Latham, F. M. Wood.
Middleton, No. 527—George I. Gregor.
Charlton, No. 523—W. H. Haynes, G. B. Langford.
Myles J. Green, No. 530—W. J. Peteet.

DIMITTED.

Helion, No. 1—T. J. Robinson, Jacob Heidler.
Rising Virtue, No. 4—George M. Carson, George D. Nelson.
Moulton, No. 6—John P. Henderson.
Macon, No. 7—John B. Tate, George W. McVoy.
Farrar, No. 8—H. L. Peed, Joseph D. Smith, George W. Mathews.
Royal White Hart, No. 10—F. Norman, R. J. McDowell.
Montgomery, No. 11—Herman Strassberger.
Florence, No. 14—Robert Waters.
St. Albans, No. 22—James H. George.
Dale, No. 25—Frank B. McCaskey.
LaFayette, No. 26—Alexander Hafner.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—John E. Broadstreet, George A. Cunningham, Houston I. Shelley, Magnus Worrell.
Rising Sun, No. 29—Monroe T. Swift, Isaac Goldberg, Edwin F. Hummell, Lawrence S. Sewell.
Washington, No. 36—Charles Farson.
Wetumpka, No 39—G. W. Gunn, Oce J. Brooks, Henry D. Long.
Mobile, No. 40—William H. Kelly, Thomas S. Bidgood, Jr.
Livingston, No. 41—Charles J. Henagan.
Hiram, No. 42—James F. Haley, M. H. Lane, Jr.
Harmony, No. 46—Wells J. Bray, Marion A. Brunson, William H. Pruitt.
Demopolis, No. 49—Thomas E. McKinley.
Union, No. 50—Morritz L. Ernst, Jacob Goodfriend, Alvis L. Ernst, Benjamin C. Adams, Joseph F. John.
Mt. Moriah, No. 55—Zack Pulliam.
Troy, No. 56—Gustavus Hendrick, Benjamin C. Stanley.
Sts. John, No 62—Samuel M. Hogan.
Social, No. 63—William H. Cox, Lewis Christian, Morgan Johnson, Jonathan H. Pruden, Reuben Thornton.
C. P. Whitt, No. 65—Chester R Gwin.
Howard, No. 69—Harry M. Minto, Thomas F. O'Rouke, Samuel E. Wilson.
Central, No. 70—Albert Ware, T. M. Wilson.
Tohopeka, No. 71—F. Jones Wright.
Solomon, No. 74—J. C. Webb.
Auburn, No. 76—B. Dixon Armstrong.
Friendship, No. 83—David J. Kent.
Henry, No. 91—Daniel Gillis.
Danville, No. 95—John M. Kitchens, William McCullough, William Rhodes, Henry Roger, Starkey Reynolds, Nelson Roper, Lorenzo D. Stover, Richard B. Sherrell, Luther A. Ware.

Fulton, No. 98—John W. Menefee.
Hartwell, No. 101—James H. D. Glanton, Chevis D. Woodruff, Alexander A. Johnson, Milford B. Robinson, Wolf Moses, John McLeod, James H. Wilder.
Hermon, No. 106—Isaac R. Wilson.
Choctaw, No. 107—James A. Granberry.
DeKalb, No. 116—John W. Bradley.
Notasulga, No. 119—Clarence L. C. Atkeson.
Camp Hill, No. 120—Wesley Wyatt.
Bolivar, No. 127—John M. Barrier, James J. Horton, William Brace.
Geneva, No. 129—William J. Keith, Hardy Cain, Seaborn G. Crutchfield, Whitmill Curry.
Roanoke, No. 132—D. Louis Parish.
Loachapoka, No. 133—Joseph W. Dawson.
Columbia, No. 135—John A. Gamble, Thomas B. Gamble, James F. Joiner, H. J. Parker.
Unity, No. 136—A. J. Marshall, J. O. Noble.
Baldwin, No. 142—Charles L. Moore.
Burleson, No. 143—John T. Chenault, Marimon J. Thorn.
Fraternity, No. 145—John L. Ray, William M. Cole.
Rodgersville, No. 147—George W. Kerbo.
Chambers, No. 149—Madison D. Chewing.
Bladon Springs, No. 151—Edward Tabb, Andrew J. Wood.
Elba, No. 170—Lewis Deal, James M. Hickman, Thomas Patrick, William Russell, John H. Smith.
Fellowship, No. 172—Andrew H. Elmore, Absalom Elmore, Eugene H. Price.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—Joseph Peacher.
Orion, No. 177—Leroy Boyd.
Landmark, No. 187—Amand P Smith.
Clintonville No. 188—George W. Dismuke.
Delta, No. 189—William R. Martin.
Hopewell, No. 193—Thomas R. Curtis.
Kiligee, No. 199—Jackson J. Garnett.
Elkmont, No. 207—Roberts N. Floyd.
Alexandria, No. 208—William H. Cooper, Ebenezer C. Holmes, William J. Whitfield.
Marshall, No. 209—Joseph J. Williams, Thurston G. Lusk.
Putnam, No. 212—Jacob R. Wilson.
Carrollton, No. 214—Henry L. Robertson.
Mt. Carmel, No. 223—John A. Armstrong.
Louisville, No. 225—Benjamin F. Bennett, Jordan Jackson, James W. Chambers, Samuel H. Hanna.
Santa Fe, No. 226—Malcom H. Roberson, Alexander J. York, O. S. Perry.
Dallas, No. 228—Thomas N. Berryhill, Ellison Miller, Samuel D. Graham, J. P. McCommick, W. R. Ellis, J. F. Rudesille.

Bexar, No. 230—Thomas Carpenter.
Coosa, No. 242—Andrew A. McCord, James D. Martin, George W. Barnett.
Harrison, No. 246—Marion F. Anderson.
Seddon, No 247—William D. Handcock, Samuel W. LaRosse.
Amand, No. 250—Hardy Jones, K. Wells.
Gaylesville, No. 256—James A. Gregory, Samuel R. Lester, James P. Knight.
Talladega, No. 261—Jacob Cohen, Morris Rosen, Newton K. Huston.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—Samuel R. McClung, Columbus Bynum, James Morton, William D. Moody, William J. Harris, Elijah Bynum, John Randal.
Mt. Pleasant, No. 266—Ransom Gay.
Forest Home, No. 270—Samuel J. Ansley.
Pea River, No. 271--Willie J. Horn.
Frankfort, No. 275—Henry C. Hovarter, Washington M. Grissom, Charnel H. Jackson, John W. Jackson, Rolin N. Grissom, William C. Hovarter, Francis M. Jackson, Charles Gassaway, Tibits M. Johnson, James L. Cabiness, James L. Jackson, Andrew B. Hill, Anderson M. Malone.
Larkinsville, No. 277—Lewis E. Manning, B. C. Goodwin.
Springville, No. 280—John S. Potts, Richard J. Reynolds, Samuel J. Gay.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281—James W. Ballard, Jesse J. Brown.
Georgiana, No. 285—H. J. Fagin, Isaac S. Sanders, Bailey D. Carpenter, Calvin R. Powell, John M. Sims.
Ft. Deposit, No. 291—William L. VanPelt, Charles P. Johnson.
Norris, No. 301—Benj. F. Travis.
Winfield, No. 304—Charles Nichols.
Central City, No. 305—Charles F. Gerald.
Cluttsville, No. 319—Nicholas D. Crutcher.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321—Andy W. Yancey, James W. Green, Perry W. Steadham, George W. Kennedy, Wilson B. Donaldson, Abner W. Green.
Holly Grove, No. 323—George W. Alley.
Madison Station, No. 329—David Bowers, George W. Martin, John F. Lanier.
Oliver, No. 334—William V. Vice, David H. White.
Georgiana Davis, No. 338—John E. T. Lathem, John M. Edwards, James D. Falks, Thomas W. Franklin.
Ragan, No. 341—John F. M. Davis.
Hamilton, No. 344—M. M. Frazier, W. K. Westbrooks, John F. Cooley, Aaron Kelly.
Echo, No. 345—James T. Thurman, William B. Riley.
Rock Mills, No. 353—John T. Bennett.
Ashland, No. 356—Cicero L. Dobbs, James H. Riddle.
Rutledge, No. 357—John T. Sentell, Arthur L. Rushton, James D. Stephens.

Scottsboro, No. 359—Gurley Norton, David Tate, D. W. Ward, William R. Ivey.
Town Creek, No. 361—Albert J. Powers.
Cotaco, No. 366—James A. HcClure, Peter A. Bernard, James M. Thomason.
Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368—Samuel H. McElreath, James H. Savage.
Athelstan, No. 369—Andrew J. Peafur.
Goliad, No. 370—William Dutton.
Russellville, No. 371—James O. A. Pace.
Bell's Landing, No. 373—Thomas McCants.
Gainesville, No 375—James D. McLean.
Lake City, No. 377—Hosey H. Lenard, Cary Jordan.
Weogufka, No. 378—Alfred D. Massey, Frank M. Watson.
Robert E. Lee, No. 379—Hugh M. Gillis, Louis Steiner.
Attalla, No. 383—Anderson B. Small, John Dismuke, James B. May, Benj L. Stewart, David Leith.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—Bennet S. Brown, Jeff. D. Bryan, John D. McKie, Robert A. Moseley, H. Clanton Miller, C. M. Parish, J. W. Rogers, W. S. Smith, John W. Snow, Geo. F. Wheelock.
Trinity, No. 386—Melvin R. Smith, Andrew J. Griffin, Orison C. Harris.
Weathers, No. 390—Francis M. Harden.
North Border, No. 391—Philander P. Riley, David W. Higgins.
Valley Head, No. 394—A. J. Igon.
Falkville, No. 396—G. W. Mayhall.
Hanceville, No. 400—C. F. Hearn, John Yeilding.
Childersburg, No.403—William P. Oden, William D. Wallis.
Pond Town, No. 409—Elias Worlie, Jesse J. White, Mack C. Davis, James D. Whitaker.
Helena, No. 410—Ruffin Nathan.
Jemison, No. 411—James D. Hand.
Amberson, No. 412—Singleton B. Ramsey, Jacob H. Weems, Allen Weems, Frank Gardener, James M. Webb, Joseph M. Camp.
High Shoals, No 413—John R. Sanders.
Oak Level, No. 415—H. M. Busby, W. A. Cheatwood, H. G. Earnest, T. A. Howell.
George Smith, No. 417—James J. Waldrop, John C. Vines.
Hilton, No. 419—John H Smith.
Broomtown, No. 420—George W. Varner.
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—Mace B. Brindley, George W. Lee, Benj. F. Alexander, Thomas S. Martin.
Shorterville, No. 422—Thomas J. Tanner, Jr., John A. Lott.
Clanton, No. 423—Thomas B. Hanney, Hugh J. Cullen.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—Charles L. Boyd.
Albertville, No. 430—R. A. Harris, A. F. Pate, A.W. Yancey, Elijah R A. Smith, Robert J. Culpepper, William F. Gay.

Andalusia, No. 434—Sanford F. Moore, Pope L. Mosley.
Winston Star, No. 436—Doctor S. Bennefield, Joseph S. Gassett.
Ft. Payne, No. 437—John W. Doe, Thomas Holt, John R. Ferguson, John J. Pearson.
Headland, No. 438—Yancy Kirkland, William T. Bunton, William T. Jackson, Joe Baker, Jr., Joshua Bowing, Newton H. George, Henry M. White.
Vernon, No. 439—Jeremiah T. Coffman.
Forney, No. 440—John H. Whorton.
Anniston, No. 443—G. W. Nearne, John W. Phillips, William B. Arberry, John F. Methron, J.C. Roberts, Benj. F. Weathers.
Leeds, No. 446—Robert Belshaw.
Coalburg, No. 448—Robert L. Chamblee, Campbell H. Miller, Samuel. Taylor.
Florida, No. 450—James S. Jernigan, J. G. Moore.
Seale, No. 451—Thomas H. Beauchamp, Lee H. Bush, Zach T. Crenshaw.
Lee, No. 454—Robert T. Prior.
Beulah, No. 455—Robert J. Tankersley.
Bessemer, No. 458—George S. Root, C. Berney, A. J. LeMont, P. B. Sims, Henry Fenn, I A. Miller, A. F. Parsons.
King Solomon, No. 460—George S. Bailey, Waldo C. Bickle, Dan W. Peace, John S. O'Guyon, George W. Yardley.
Ben Sims, No. 461—Elijah Branham.
Addison, No. 463—Henry J. Steel, William P. Penn.
Haleysville, No. 464—Wylie W. Davis, James W. Brock.
Oakman, No. 465—Harvey B. Strong, Walter B. Cotrell, Robert Wilson.
Dothan, No. 466—Randal Blackshear, Daniel J. Vickery, W. Green Thornton.
Kennedy, No 467—Samuel E. Wies.
Mt. Willing, No 471—Hugh M. Caffey, Thomas J. Stallings, William M. Garrett, Jr. D. K. Middleton, Edward H. Pritchett, Caswell, W. Garrett, W. Eaton Haynes, James C. Halliday, J. Seburn Coker.
Baileyton, No. 472—William A. Albritton.
Stanton, No. 473—David Lodge, William Lodge, William W. Little, James R. Lamberson.
Blocton, No. 474—Jesse B. Wadsworth.
Deatsville, No. 475—Reuben E. Johnson.
Avondale, No 476—Columbus Phillips.
Renfroe, No. 477—Robert L. Peters, DeWitt Rogers.
Guin, No. 478—Robert W. Clark.
Rock Spring, No. 479—James M. Blanks.
East Lake, No. 480—Thomas L Moore, Albert G. Moseley.
Locust Fork, No. 481—Miles B. Herren.
Davis Fraternal, No. 483—A. P. Freeman, F. M. Thomson.
Lebanon, No. 484—William E. Lott.
Monroe, No. 485—Albert S. J. Haygood.

Luverne, No. 488—William Brunson, John W. Beall, John D. Curtis, William J. Smith.
New Decatur, No. 491—George H. Johnson, Johnson Johnson, Harry F. Lowther.
Wylam, No 492—Harry Ellis, William Ellis.
Bremen, No. 496—Enos Day.
Sunny South, No. 497—John L. White, John F. Watson.
Delmar, No. 501—John H. Moody.
Sheffield, No. 503—Jeremiah H Kugler, John N. Voyles.
Midland City, No. 504—Thomas P. Shepperd, James E. Peters, John J. Herring, Ebenezer F Byrd, D. J. Kilingsworth, John E. G. Riley.
George Morrow, No 507—Rufus L. McCay.
Mt. Signal, No. 508—Henry B. Barns, Sanger H. Buck.
Brookwood, No. 509—William J. Ward, Julius E Baringer, Joseph M. Jerrell.
Wilsonville, No. 510—William A. Weldon, Joseph W. Barr.
Johns, No. 511—J Henry Fishback Robert M Tucker.
Cunningham, No. 512—James Kelso, James Johnson.
Cottonwood, No. 514—D. T. Howard, Irvin Ham.
Magnolia, No. 516—William R. Wills, George D. Hunt, A. A. Barton.
East Bend, No. 517—William B. Andrews, G. Thornton, James A. Waddell.
Davis, No. 518—Thomas J. Nash.
Hewitt, No. 519—George L. Hewitt, William E. Albritton, Dempsey L. Duncan, James A. Duncan, Horace S. Hall.
W. F. Aldrich, No. 520—J. R. Weaver.
Gurley, No. 521—A. B. Jones, Jesse C. Persinger, S. D. Price, James L. Thompson.
Windham, No. 524—Joseph W. Hosmer.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—Jerre Dennis, Elisha G. Lawley, Gustav A Scheeley.
Middleton, No. 527—Thomas P. Langford.
Myles J. Green, No. 530—Adalbert E. Smith, J. Walton Peteet.
Muscadine, No. 531—Archibald H. Crawford, Charles O. Hartsfield, William M. Hartsfield, James R. Bentley, George W. Wager.
Bozeman, No. 534—F. M. Rollins.
Spring Hill, No. 536—Joseph M. Wilson.
Remlap, No. 538—Darius Smith.
Searight, No. 540—Homer H. Hamner, Travis W. Straughn.

SUSPENDED FOR UNMASONIC CONDUCT.

Gilead, No. 9—Jessee B. Wallace.
Troy, No. 56—William H. Murphree.
Mortimer Reeder, No. 126—Vinson R. Dallas.
Columbia, Mo. 135—Freeman Elliott.
Burleson, No. 143—Charles S. Thorn.
Fraternity, No. 145—Madison D. Mince.
Hillabee, No. 197—Zadock B. Gamble.
Coosa, No. 242—Charles H. Parsons.
Dawson, No. 244—James J. McLane.
Quitman, No. 254—James Blackman.
Arlington, No. 272—Floyd E. Crum.
Frankfort, No. 275—William A. Agee.
Winfield, No. 304—George S. Harris.
Echo, No. 345—James W. Kelley.
Valley Head, No. 394—William A. Lowry.
Doric, No 406—W. E. Peebles, G. D. Patterson.
Jemison, No. 411—Henry T. Estes.
Broomtown, No. 420—Madison R. Cunningham.
Headland, No. 438—John T. Love, Marion Harrison, William H. Williams.
East Lake, No. 480—R. B. Ustic.
Sheffield, No. 503—Jos. C. Boylston.
Midland City, No. 504—James M. Gilley, James E. Peters, Joseph Goocher.
Windham, No. 524—John W. Dunn.

EXPELLED.

Moulton, No. 6—John H. Brewer.
Washington, No. 36—Hinton E. Carr.
Benton, No. 59—Milton R. Dudley.
Central, No. 70—Isaac D. Hicks.
Harrison, No. 246—James A. Smith.
Seddon, No. 247—Joseph B. Beard.
Frankfort, No. 275—Wm. A. Agee, by Grand Lodge, December 4, 1895.
Dothan, No. 466—J. Colson Guilford, J. Ivey Reeves.
Bremen, No. 496—Jonathan B. Calvert.
Logan, No. 500—William R. Anderson.
Magnolia, No. 516—Wyatt Hodges.

REINSTATED.

Helion, No. 1—T. J. Robinson, John F. McDavit.
Farrar, No. 8—James F. Echols.
Royal White Hart, No. 10—S. Mabry.
Montgomery, No. 11—Stephen M. Shrewsbury.
Athens, No. 16—John J. Turrentine.
Dale, No. 25—John S. Hunter.
Rising Sun, No. 29—William W Littlejohn, Columbus C. Harris.
Washington, No. 36—Hinton E. Carr.
Courtland, No. 37—James M. Roberts.
Wetumpka, No. 39—G. W. Gunn.
Mobile, No. 40—William H. Kelly.
Harmony, No. 46—Wells J. Bray.
Amity, No. 54—J. McK. Gould, James C. Coleman, Thomas W. Coleman.
Troy, No. 56—Eli M. Henderson, Benjamin C. Stanley.
Sts. John, No. 62—William W. Honie, William H. Thomas.
Eureka, No. 64—James R. Porterfield.
Hampden Sidney, No. 67—John M. Sadler, A. Davis McGlamry.
Central, No, 70—Wiley J. Rhodes, John T. Wilson.
Tohopeka, No. 71—Charles Henderson.
Crozier, No. 78—Baty Reid.
St. Stephens, No. 81—Oliver E. Prince, Obadiah B. Stanford, John W. Carpenter, James A. Pelham, Barton Atchison, John A. Richardson.
Pfister, No. 90—R. Haywood Lockhart, William C. Lockhart, Thomas J. Boozer, William B. Jackson.
Sawyer, No. 93—David A. Perryman, Robert A. Boyd.
Danville, No. 95—John C. Hensley, William F. Barnes.
Fulton, No. 98—Isaac M. Rogers.
Hartwell, No. 101—Chevis D. Woodruff, James McKibbin, Wolf Moses.
Good Samaritan, No. 104—L. L. TeBow, E. L. Philipps.

Shiloh, No. 105—Thomas A. Robinson, Simuel Strickland.
Hermon, No. 106—Isaac R. Wilson.
Choctaw, No. 107—J. Murphy Boutwell.
DeKalb, No. 116—James M. Dobbs, Andrew J. Horton.
Havana, No. 123—Levi J. Terry.
Bolivar, No. 127—Samuel C. Norwood, Nathaniel A. Johnson, W. Avery Caffey, William Brace.
Geneva, No. 129—Daniel Powell, P. B. Berry.
Yorkville, No. 131—Eps B. Foster.
Roanoke, No. 132—C. Monroe Prescott.
Loachapoka, No. 133—Joseph W. Dawson.
Baldwin, No. 142—John D. Weekley.
Burleson, No. 143—Marimon J. Thorn, James M. Thorn, Robert Bullen.
Fraternity, No. 145—John W. Hewie.
Rodgersville, No. 147—George W. Kerbo, Dite McCafferty.
Bladon Springs, No. 151—William H. Boswell, Alexander H. Chestnut, Edward Tabb.
Penick, No. 161—William T. Norton.
Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163—David R. Scarbrough, Benjamin R. Scarbrough, John H. Scarbrough.
Elba, No. 170—Lewis Deal, Abijah Windham.
Fellowship, Mo. 172—Frank M. Vailes, Milton L. Shivel.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—John Gindrat Winter, Charles Armstrong.
Mt. Eagle, No. 185—C. A. Allen, Joseph T. Mountain.
Clintonville, No. 188—Julian P. Hutchison.
Hopewell, No. 193—Allison V. Barnett.
Hillabee, No. 197—George M. Gamble.
Killigee, No. 199—Jackson J. Garnett.
Sylacauga, No. 200—J. Henderson Caudle, R. M. Phillips, John Oden.
Putnam, No. 212—George W. Forrester, Harmon R. Gay, William J. George, Hiram Gibson, Allen G. Osborne.
Western Star, No. 222—Isaac R. McElroy.
Newton, No. 224—James W. Draughon, Gordon L. Hallford, James D. Mancill.
Louisville, No. 225—Jordan Jackson, Thomas C. Green.
Dallas, 228—William R. Ellis.
Bexar, No. 230—James Lyle.
Gadsden, No. 236—Robert E. Randall.
Ramer, No. 243—William A. Malloy.
Dawson, No. 244—Hilary R. Shine, John A. Lasden, Samuel C. Mitchel, Joseph R. Stalling, Thomas H. Brook, William R. Smith.
John Payne, No. 245—Daniel Propst.
Harrison, 246—Josiah Snider.
Seddon, No. 247—Henry G. Crump.
Lawrence, No. 248—Willis Smith.
Amand, No. 250—James T. Kricker.
Camp Creek, No. 251—Robert S. Lee.

Northport, No. 252—Abner W Shirley.
Gaylesville, No. 256—James A. Taylor.
Talladega, No. 261—Jacob Cohen, Morris Rosen, Frank H. Cram, William W. Haralson.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—Benjamin W. Reavis, James Morton, John Randle.
Meridian, No. 265—George M. Fowler, Wm. K. Spelce, Peter Simmons.
Forest Home, No. 270—Comer J. Knight, John B. Lewis.
Pea River, No. 271—Samuel Harris
Frankfort, No. 275—Sid Jones, William Burgess, John H. Jones, George B. Kimbrough, Andrew B. Hill.
Larkinsville, No. 277—Lewis E Hall, Jesse H. Caffey.
Northern, No. 278—Walter O. Carpenter, Thomas B. Parkhill.
Springville, No. 280—Samuel J. Gay, John O. Turner.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281—George W. Thompson, Mordecai, D. Wilks.
Georgiana, No. 285—Travis M. Black, William B. Brooks, Pitt M. Smith, Valentine Kirkpatrick.
Clinton, No. 287—Gabriel Smith.
Norris, No. 301—William J. Jackson, A. G. Fillingin.
Central City, No. 305—Gaston A. Robbins, Len C. Harrison.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321—Malachi Burleson, Peter DuBoise, Riley S. Bottoms, Perry W. Steadham, James W. Green, Abner W. Green.
Madison Station, No. 329—William Deadman, John L. Hartyler.
Oliver, No. 334—John A. Gilmore, J. Leonard Goodman.
Hamilton, No. 344—William K. Westbrooks.
Echo, No. 345—James W. Kelley.
Hurtsboro, No. 346—Charlton Thompson.
Bienville, No. 348—Robert W. Inger.
Ozark, No. 349—Marion J. Garner, Wright P. Windham.
Rock Mills, No. 353—Martin V. Hudson, Richard J. Bruce.
Heaton, No. 354—James A. Prescott, James R. Casper, Benj. Adahalt.
Ashland, No. 356—E. Park Gorden.
Rutledge, No. 357—Jonathan H. Lee.
Town Creek, No. 361—Telenicus A. Scogin.
Cotaco, No. 366—James A. McClure.
Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368—Samuel H. McElreath.
Athelstan, No. 369—Thomas O. Stone.
Goliad, No. 370—Samuel Key.
Russellville, No. 371—William J. Oliver, James M. Gast, Ambrose D. McCord.
Bell's Landing, No. 373—Thomas McCants.
Weogufka, No. 378—James K. T. Daniel, Alfred D. Massey.
Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—Lindsay B. Bruce, John D. McKie, Joseph T. McKnight, C. M. Parrish, Sam Simpson, James Shannon, William P. Snyder, J. W. Rogers, W. S. Smith, P. M. Vance.

Trinity, No. 386—Melvin R. Smith, Andrew J. Griffin, David Braswell, George G. Roop, Orison C. Harris.
Newburgh, No. 388—Thomas E Fore, Clark T. Smith, Joseph H. Allen.
Weathers, No. 390—J. T. Walker.
Valley Head, No. 394—Robert M. Story.
Falkville, No. 396—George W. Mayhall, John N. Brilnell.
Black Oak, No. 397—Samuel J. Ford.
Hanceville, No. 400—Andrew J. Gamble.
Green Hill, No. 402—Benj. F. Foresyth.
Helena, No. 410—Rufus H. Walker.
Broomtown, No. 420—William Gilliland.
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—Judson W. Austin, Hiram Adkins, Mitchel M. Hestala, Robert A. Adams, James K. P. Byrum, George W. McClanahan, John Wrenn.
Milo Abercrombie, No 429—John C. McLeran, Wilson E. Hall.
Branchville, No. 433—James C. Stone, William T. Veasy, William A. Henderson.
Andalusia, No. 434—Reuben Hart, Thomas L. Sellers.
Ft Payne, No. 437—Thomas Holt.
Headland, No. 438—John T. Love, William H. Williams.
Anniston, No. 443—A. K. Webb, Nicholas D. Harvey, John W. Foster.
Leeds, No. 446—Samuel H. Byram.
Coalburg, No. 448—John B. Downs.
Florida, No. 450—John B. Sewell, Theron S. Teer.
Seale, No. 451—Lee H. Bush, William N. Gill, Frank P. Pitts.
Dolomite, No. 452—Frank Harrison, William R. Thomas.
Gibson, No. 453—W M. Patton
Beulah, No. 455—Robert J. Tankersley, James B. Milner, J. Dennis Henderson.
Harris, No. 457—Randolph Parsons.
Bessemer, No. 458—L. W. Shepperd, P. B. Sims.
King Solomon, No. 460—J. Scoggin, George F. Harrington.
Oakman, No. 465—James Handley.
Enterprise, No. 469—George W. Newell.
Mt. Willing, No. 471—James C. Holliday.
Stanton, No. 473—William T. Quitlin, John Lodge.
Avondale, No. 476—Columbus Phillips.
Renfroe, No. 477—Ernest R. Chisolm.
Guin, No. 478—Charles M. Weeks, John A. Pope, William J. Martin.
New Decatur, No 491—Marcus F. Ritch.
Bay Minette, No. 498—Charles H. Hall.
Cleveland, No. 499—Allen Roberts.
Midland City, No. 504—James M. Gilley.
Johns, No. 511—Jas Sampson.
Hewitt, No. 519—Edward A. Paschail.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—Davis D Jones, William L. Latham.
Myles J. Greene, No. 530—J. Walton Peteet.

REJECTED.

Farrar, No. 8—Marcus J. Williams, Thomas S. Smith.
Montgomery, No. 11—Isadore Cellner.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Charles Lion, Andrew J. O'Halloran, James A. Sanders.
Rising Sun, No. 29—David J. Leichiman, Alfred L. Banks, William Tracy, James F. Maynor.
Washington, No. 36—Robert M. Bruce.
Courtland, No 37—William J. Thrasher.
Mobile, No. 40—Charles F. Gerald.
Troy, No. 56—Jose W. Wright.
Sts. John, No. 62—Henry Harris, Charles W. Brooks.
Central, No. 70—Edward G. S. Sewel.
Sawyer, No. 93—Thomas J. Edmonson, James C. Mitchell.
Roanoke, No. 132—Charley E. Taylor.
Columbia, No. 135—James W. Wood.
Baldwin, No. 142—Henry A. Ellison.
Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163—David L. Ingram.
Clopton, No. 171—William P. Horn.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—William C. Stribling.
Delta, No. 189—F. Pierce Smith, Calaway Giles.
Caledonia, No. 198—D. H. Lewis.
Sylacauga, No. 200—Thomas Childers.
Alexandria, No. 208—George A. Price.
Gadsden, No. 236—Joe S. McCormack.
Bowen, No. 240—Jerome Taintinson.
Coosa, No. 242—Myles N. Ward.
Charles Baskerville, No. 281—D. W. Bonley.
Central City, No. 305—Isaac Paplanus.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321—Green B. Haney.
Holly Grove, No. 323—Delana G. Hardin.
Oliver, No. 334—John L. Harrison.
Bienville, No. 348—Harry J. Krudoss.
Ozark, No. 349—J. D. Curtis, A. B. Metcalf.
Athelstan, No. 369—G. C. Hawkins, William E. Royster.
Weogufka, No. 378—James McGowen.
Pond Town, No. 409—John Y. White.
Amberson, No. 412—William S. Smith, William R. Wright.
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—A. Marion Preston, Isaac S. Albritton.
Ft. Payne, No. 437—John P. Majors.
Coalburg, No. 448—Stephen W. Elliott, Boling H. Hudson.
Bessemer, No. 458—James Austin, Julias Joffe.
Oakman, No. 465—William Snow.
Blocton, No. 474—Benjamin M. Huey, Jr., Ed G. Snell, William L. Livingston.

Deatsville, No. 475—Benjamin F. Ross, Colvin P. Collins, Charles B. Bozzell.
Avondale, No. 476—Robert H. Jarrell.
Round Mountain, No. 487—James C. Ragan.
Logan, No. 500—Andrew J. Swafford.
Midland City, No. 504—Joseph Goocher.
Johns, No. 511—Lewis L. Plowman.
Magnolia, No. 516—John W. Lowry.
Davis, No. 518—Daniel B. White.
Gurley, No. 521—William H. Sorrell.
Windham, No. 524—John W. Moore.
Charlton, No. 528—Jefferson J. Stone.
Brown's X Roads, No. 529—William M. Spann.
Muscadine, No. 531—Thomas J. Roberts, Jr.
Wewoka, No. 539—Samel B. Culpepper.
Searight, No. 540—Frank M. Watson.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

Helion, No. 1—Thomas J. Taylor, aged 66; Milton C. Baldridge, aged 63.

Alabama, No. 3—John H. Moore, September, 22, 1895, aged 69.

Moulton, No. 6—John M. Wallace, March 23, 1895; George W. Hamilton, April 20, 1895; Drury W. Bynum, July 23, 1895, aged 77.

Royal White Hart, No. 10—B. H. Jennings, September 17, 1895; aged 40.

Florence, No. 14—Zebulon Mousan, May 8, 1895.

Athens, No. 16—Robert Ragsdale, January 1, 1895, aged 61; Rhoda V. Horton, March 21, 1895, aged 60.

St. Albans, No. 22—James A. Matthews, July 17, 1895, aged 63.

George Washington, No 24—John H. Eatman, November 28, 1894, aged 64

LaFayette, No. 26—Abram L Cohen, August 22, 1895.

Rising Sun, No. 29—Hugh L. Ballew, June 4, 1895; Wm. Young, August 12, 1895.

Autauga, No. 31—Joseph M. B. Stoudmier, October 24, 1894, aged 56; John N. Golson, May 31, 1895, aged 70.

Washington, No. 36—Lewis B. Thornton, January 10, 1895, aged 80.

Courtland, No. 37—James J. Beemer, May 11, 1895, aged 53.

Mobile, No. 40—Henry B Fisk, November 1, 1894, aged 44; John G. Bates, December 22, 1894, aged 79; Seymore Frohlickstein, January 12, 1895.

Livingston, No. 41—George Wilson, February 13, 1895, aged 70; Robert A. Banes.

Union, No. 50—John Bradfield, February 3, 1895, aged 80.

Amity, No. 54—Hilliard M. Judge, December 5, 1894, aged 38; Isaiah B. Smaw, December 28, 1894, aged 79; Henry D. Camber, May 29, 1895, aged 72.

Troy, No. 56—Erasmus V. Culver. October 30, 1894.

Tompkinsville, No. 61—Elbert Harrington, January 4, 1895, aged 70; Thomas B. Woodward, September 12, 1895, aged 63.

St. John, No. 62—Thomas H. Mabson, February 28, 1895; Lemuel W. Jenks, August 26, 1895; William C. Ellis, September 10, 1895.

Social, No. 63—William F. Provost, July 30 1895, aged 73.

Eureka, No. 64—Daniel G. Dunklin, September 14, 1895, aged 72.

Hampden Sidney, No. 67—Samuel D Oliver, June 8, 1895, aged 60; Malachi Spigner, July 2, 1895, aged 70.

Howard, No. 69—George Keihl, September 10, 1895, aged 63: James Worthington, September 10, 1895, aged 62.

Central, No. 70—Henry Wilson, June 12, 1895, aged 42; John H. Baker, ——— —, 1894.

Widow's Son, No. 72—Leonard Moore, February 3, 1895, aged 62; John W. Steen, April 12, 1895, aged 59.

Cokerville, No. 75—Samuel J Brooks, March 1, 1895, aged 64.

Erophotic, No. 84—William L Branch, January 29, 1895, aged 85.

Meridian Sun, No. 88—James J. Smyly, March 28, 1895, aged 70.

Prattville, No. 89—John B. Gaines, September 24, 1894; Jacob Faber, April 13, 1895.

Pfister, No. 90—John J. McCorkle, January 20, 1895, aged 77; William Gamble, July —, 1895, aged 70; George Vasser, September —, 1895, aged 76.

Danville, No. 95—Alexander Marion.

Hartwell, No. 101—Thomas C. Hill, January 4, 1895, aged 55; Daniel P. Gunnels, January 19, 1895 aged 68.

Shiloh, No. 105—Samuel Threadgill, October 11, 1894, aged 72; Thomas A. Robinson, July 17, 1895, aged 58.

Choctaw, No. 107—David G. Powell, August 9 1895.

Camp Hill, No. 120—Marion Pittman, September 1, 1895, aged 65.

Herndon, No. 125—Robert C. Storey, June 11, 1895, aged 65.

Bolivar, No. 127—James H. Cowan, November 15, 1894, aged 57; Thomas B. Foster, February 9, 1895, aged 84; Samuel C. Norwood, July 17, 1895, aged 72.

Geneva, No. 129—James N. McDuffie, November 24, 1894, aged 86; Green A. Hinson, March 26, 1895; Mace Collins, April 6, 1895.

Yorkville, No. 131—James M. Quinn, November 15, 1895, aged 75.

Loachapoka, No. 133—James Wooten, May 11, 1895, aged 75.

Unity, No. 136—William K. Clark, October 30, 1894.

Shelby, No. 140—John Spencer, January 3, 1895, aged 89.

Burleson, No. 143—Caswell Lindsey, September 20, 1894, aged 79.

Rodgersville, No. 147—David N. Legg, October 14, 1894, aged 36.

Cold Water, No. 148—Michael Z Hays, July 28, 1895, aged 47.

Monroeville, No. 153—William W. McMillan, March 7, 1895, aged 60; Walton Brantley, June 1, 1895, aged 68.

Mt. Hope, No. 168—Pleasant W. McVay, January 22, 1895, aged 81.

Elba, No. 170—A. B. Bullard, February 26, 1895, aged 77; E. B. Hattaway, December 18, 1894, aged 46.

Andrew Jackson, No. 173—Edmund R. Hastings, December 21, 1894; William S. Ford, March 10, 1895; William Ovens, June 7, 1895; Adkin M. Moseley, June 22, 1895.

Mt. Eagle, No. 185—Edward Lambeth, January 29, 1895, aged 75.
Cataula, No 186—Leroy F. Box, March 26, 1895, aged 57.
Landmark, No. 187—Samuel Snoddy, October 29, 1894, aged 85.
Clintonville, No. 188—Benjamin M. Stevens, November 22, 1894, aged 44; Henry Windham, March 13, 1895, aged 59; John W. Garrett, August 11, 1895, aged 44.
Delta, No. 189—King H. Carney, August 28, 1895, aged 63.
Chattahoochee, No. 192—Timothy Collins, March 5, 1895, aged 59.
Hopewell, No. 193—Handy F. Turnipseed, December 29, 1894, aged 45.
Sylacauga, No. 200—David C. Keller, April 25, 1895, aged 72; John Oden, May 25, 1895, aged 71.
Lapine, No. 201—John H. Mosley, November 30, 1894.
Alexandria, No. 208—W. Philip Cooper, January 6, 1895.
Marshall, No. 209—Thomas S. May, April 27, 1895.
Carrollton, No. 214—Major F. Cook, April 30, 1895, aged 67; Sam'l F. Hill, April 29, 1895, aged 80.
Sam Dixon, No. 218—Moses J. Hendrix, December 16, 1894, aged 50.
Newton, No. 224—M. Stanley Smith, November 10, 1894; James D. Mancill, December 23, 1894.
Louisville, No. 225—John L Glover, August 4, 1895, aged 37.
Bexar, No. 230—Glenn Seay, August 11, 1895, aged 58; Winstead Stidham, September 13, 1895, aged 85.
Duck Springs, No. 231—Henry R. Culbertson, July 17, 1895.
Sepulga, No 233—William W. Walker, April 10, 1895, aged 62.
Ramer, No. 243—Anthony H. Sellers, April 21, 1895, aged 75; Jasper J. Logue, August 18, 1895, aged 76; Henry B. Wooley, July 14, 1895, aged 74.
Dawson, No. 244—O. H. Crittenden, February 9, 1895, aged 53; W. P. Shine, May 2, 1895, aged 70; H. R. Shine, September 10, 1895, aged 56.
John Payne, No. 245—James M. Wilson, February 17, 1895, aged 73; David Propst, August 16, 1895, aged 82; William McGee.
Seddon, No. 247—Henry H. Brewster, September 24, 1894; Taylor P. Goodwin, August 29, 1895.
Amand, No. 250—James T. Keicker, January 15, 1895, aged 76; Jefferson Falkner.
Rose Hill, No. 253—Solomon T. Moody, October 18, 1894, aged 70.
Gaylesville, No. 256—John W. Tecker, December 2, 1894; Lafayette W. Raynes, August 31, 1895.
Ervin, No. 257—Mc. M. Boshell, September 24, 1894, aged 85.
Talladega, No. 261—William Baker, January 22, 1895, aged 62; Amos C. Baker, April 24, 1895, aged 49.

Forest Home, No. 270—Conver J. Knight, December 27, 1894, aged 60; Seaborn J. Campbell, September 6, 1895, aged 79

Frankfort, No. 275—Sid Jones, September 26, 1895.

Chas. Baskerville, No. 281—George W. Thompson, August 13, 1895.

Georgiana, No. 285—Joseph M. Thigpen, October 15, 1894.

Clinton, No. 287—Nathan R. Phillips, August 8, 1895, aged 56

Ft. Deposit, No. 291—William E. Clements, December 22, 1894, aged 24.

Norris, No. 301—William J O'Bannon, April 12, 1895; Silas Jernigan, April 20, 1895; William W. Sowell, April 26, 1895; Edward S. McMillan, July 3, 1895; James Herrington, July 21, 1895.

Winfield, No. 304—Joseph L. McGaha, January 14, 1895, aged 67.

Central City, No. 305—Samuel W. Morgan, November 18, 1894, aged 69; Holden O'Guynn, December 13, 1894, aged 64.

Oliver, No. 334—William H. Slade, March, 1895, aged 78.

Nanafalia, No. 335—David P. Barr December 16, 1894, aged 73.

Johnson, No 337—Evan Benbow, March 25, 1895, aged 82.

Georgiana Davis, No 338—John Bolton, April 22, 1895.

Clear Creek, No. 340—David C. Manasco, February, 1895

Hamilton, No 344—A. J Standford, November 18, 1894, aged 36; K. T. Brown, December 30, 1894, aged 82.

Ozark, No. 349—Milton M. Tye, December 31, 1894, aged 61; Edward Byrd.

Rock Mills, No 353—A Marion Knight, June 29, 1895, aged 72.

Heaton, No. 354—Demsey Coley, February 9, 1895.

Russellville, No. 371—Walter C Craig, March 26, 1895; Robert C. Sibley.

Weogufka, No. 378—James K. T. Daniel, August 15, 1895, aged 72

E. H. Cook, No. 381—John H. Wills, September 8, 1895, aged 63

Attalla, No. 383—David A. White, October 28, 1894; Francis A. Gray, May 12, 1895; Seaborn G. Wilson, August 24, 1895.

Trinity, No. 386—John E. Howell, January 15, 1895, aged 48; David Braswell, August 23, 1895, aged 50.

Hickory Flat, No. 392—John D. Grady, April 3, 1895, aged 51.

Hanceville, No. 400—William E. Bassinger, October 14, 1894, aged 67; Charles H. Keith, November 28, 1894, aged 76.

Doric, No. 406—F. C. Proctor, February 7, 1895, aged 30.

Helena, No. 410—Henry R. Lee, January 2, 1895, aged 82; Thomas J. Winfield, July 15, 1895, aged 68; Thomas B. McCosky, August 1, 1895, aged 72.

Jemison, No. 411—William C. Ogletree, January 7, 1895, aged 51.

Amberson, No. 412—William A. Brown, December 29, 1894, aged 54.
Oak Level, No. 415 — William M. Waits, February 10, 1895, aged 70.
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—Rowan Grous, October 5, 1894, aged 46; John Wren, April 13, 1895, aged 65.
Shorterville, No. 422—Hardy C. Grace, March 21 1895, aged 72.
Temple, No. 425—Rev. Richard Tucker, July 17, 1895, aged 83
Albertville, No. 430—William Meaders, July 7, 1895.
Andalusia, No. 434—William T. Acree, January 14. 1895, aged 77.
Western Star, No. 436—John York, April 15, 1895 aged 76.
Headland, No. 438—John M. White, May 21, 1895.
Forney, No. 440—Eli Bell, May 11, 1895, aged 75.
Stanton, No. 473—Andy Hayes, December 18, 1894.
Avondale, No. 476—H. D. Brady, August 26, 1895, aged 32.
Renfroe, No 477—William T. Smith, September 11, 1895, aged 46.
Guin, No. 478—Stephen Candles, February 27, 1895, aged 76.
Locust Fork, No. 481—Samuel Steen, May 18, 1895, aged 76.
Lebanon, No. 484--William R. Wigley, July 31, 1895.
Monroe, No. 485—William E. Whisenhant, October 15, 1894, aged 36
Burnt Corn, No. 489--Willy S Thomas, February 6, 1895, aged 22; William H. Waldson, May 21, 1895, aged 58.
Mahan, No 490--Alfred Ellis, September 12, 1895, aged 52.
Wylam, No. 492—Neil Brawley, May 25, 1895, aged 36.
Bay Minette, No. 498--Charles W. Wilkins, March 22, 1895, aged 82.
Wilsonville, No. 510--Nathaniel H. Self, November 19, 1894, aged 65.
James D. Truss, No. 515--Henry H. Brewster, September 23, 1895, aged 56.
Gurley, No. 521--John D. Stovall, December 25, 1894, aged 43.
Charlton, No. 528—Austin F Saunders, March 7, 1895, aged 66.
Myles J. Green, No. 530—J. Linwood Stropshire, March 6, 1895; Spence G Carradine, March 29, 1895.

LODGES DELINQUENT IN NOT MAKING RETURNS AND PAYING DUES BY NOV. 15, 1895.

Nos. 3, 8 9, 26, 44, 74, 75, 89, 104, 107, 112, 119, 131, 149, 184, 201, 223, 226, 227, 253, 272, 280, 331, 358, 357, 353, 373, 381, 397, 428, 430, 436, 442, 445, 451, 453, 460, 495, 499, 502, 524, 525.

FOR NOT MAKING RETURNS.

Nos 43, 52, 57, 79 97, 110, 134, 137, 146, 154, 178, 180, 181, 190, 211, 219, 324, 332, 350, 351, 357, 363, 365, 367, 380, 385, 389, 398, 408, 416, 447, 449, 456, 526, 532, 533, 537.

DELINQUENT FOR TWO YEARS.

Nos. 320, 332, 350.

CHARTERS FORFEITED.

Nos. 320, 332, 350.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Lodges represented	238
Number of members reported	10 225
Amount of Dues	$4,532.16
Number of Lodges that made returns	338
Number of Lodges that paid dues	314
Number of Lodges Chartered in 1895	9
Number of dormant Lodges revived in 1895	3
Number of Lodges on roll at close of session of Grand Lodge, 1895	383
Number of Ministers of Gospel	806

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Initiated	488
Passed	455
Raised	445
Affiliated	455
Reinstated	275
Rejected	75
Dimitted	470
Died	197
Suspended for U. C	28
Suspended for N. P. D	600
Expelled	12

REGISTER OF LODGES.

REGISTER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
1	Helion	Huntsville	Madison	Huntsville	Josiah W. Skinner	Leroy M. Peevey	2nd Tuesday
3	Alabama	Perdue Hill	Monroe	Perdue Hill	Isaac D. Roberts	John A. Savage	Sat on or bf fm
4	Rising Virtue	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Charles N. Maxwell	Joseph H. Tyler	4th Wednesday
6	Moulton	Moulton	Lawrence	Moulton	Noble G. Delashaw	Henry G Almon	4th Saturday
7	Ma on	Grove Hill	Clarke	Grove Hill	William W. Daffin	Love N. Pugh	4th Saturday
8	Farrar	Elyton	Jefferson	Elyton	Richard N. Hawkins	Horace J. Salter	1st Friday
9	Gilead	Butler	Choctaw	Butler	Benj. H. Warren	Eli J. Brutter	3rd Saturday
10	Royal White Heart	Clayton	Barbour	Clayton	T. F. Pitts	Lewis H. Perkins	1 and 3 Monday
11	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Louis Bloch	Santiago B. Paton	1 and 3 Monday
14	Florence	Florence	Lauderdale	Florence	Mason B. Shelton	Aaron S. Lassiter	1st Friday
16	Athens	Athens	Limestone	Athens	George L Sherrell	Charles A. Arnett	1st Mon
22	St. Albans	Lin en	Marengo	Linden	Samuel G. Woolf	Charles B. Cleveland	1st Saturday
24	George Washington	Clinton	Greene	Clinton	Christopher S. Hill	Phelan Eatman	2nd Saturday
25	Dole	Camden	Wilcox	Camden	Richard E. McWilliams	Thomas S. Caldwell	Fri bf full moon
26	LaFayette	Greensboro	Hale	Greensboro	Daniel P Christeberry	Wm. E. W. Yerby	3rd Tuesday
27	Selma Fraternal	Selma	Dallas	Selma	John Moffet	Elbert S Starr	1st & 3rd Mon
29	Rising Sun	Decatur	Morgan	Decatur	William E Oakley	Thomas S. Turley	2nd Tuesday
31	Autauga	Autaugaville	Autauga	Autaugaville	William S. Pou	Jas. M. Thompson	Last Sat ea mo
36	Washington	Tuscumbia	Colbert	Tuscumbia	John A. Lasseter	Jas. H Simpson	2nd Saturday
37	Courtland	Courtland	Lawrence	Courtland	Daniel B. Campbell	Wm. T. Simmons	1st Tuesday
39	Wetumpka	Wetumpka	Elmore	Wetumpka	Sampson H. Williams	Thomas J. Williams	1 and 3 Tuesday
40	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	William A. Alexander	James W. Little	2nd Monday
41	Livingston	Livingston	Sumter	Livingston	Henry Arrington	John H. Norville	4th Friday
42	Hiram	Jacksonville	Calhoun	Jacksonville	Henry F. Montgomery	John T. Jelks	1st and 3rd Mon
43	Leighton						
44	Gaston	Warsaw	Sumter	Warsaw	Clarence Grove	Paul E. Carr	1st Wednesday
46	Harmony	Eufaula	Barbour	Eufaula	George A. Beauchamp	Henry C. Holleman	2 & 4 Thu
49	Demopolis	Demopolis	Marengo	Demopolis	Edward H C. Bailey	Goodman G. Sharpe	2d and 4th Mon
50	Union	Uniontown	Perry	Uniontown	Louis J. Adler	Junie Harwood	2d Thursday
52	New Market	New Market	Madison	Plevna	Joseph W. Power	Japheth A. Walker	2d and 4th Sat
53	Greening	Evergreen	Conecuh	Evergreen	Henry A. Shields	Wm. H. Hawkins	3d Saturday
54	Amity	Eutaw	Greene	Eutaw	Walter Ransom	James R. Barclay	1st Monday
55	Mt. Moriah	Pickensville	Pickens	Pickensville	Aaron L West	John E Wilkins	2d Saturday
56	Troy	Troy	Pike	Troy	Edmond H. Johnson	Charles F. White	1st and 3rd Sat
57	Tuskegee	Tuskegee	Macon	Tuskegee	Sydney B. Paine	M. S. Russell	1st and 3rd Mon
59	Benton	Benton	Lowndes	Benton	Wm. H. May	Robert J. Staggers	1st Friday
61	Tompkinsville	Bevill's Store	Choctaw	Pennington	Thomas N. Couch	Wm. H. Simmons	1st Saturday
62	St. Johns	Union Springs	Bullock	Union Springs	James B. Hunter	Frank Anderson	1st and 3d Fri

63	Social	Enon	Bullock	Enon	Jabez B. Banks	A. A. Persons	3 Friday
64	Eureka	Greenville	Butler	Greenville	Bunyan H. Whittington	Wm. T. Dunklin	1 and 3 Monday
65	C. P. Whitt	Bell's Church	Dallas	Brown's	Joseph A. Groves	Wm. C. Whitt	Fri bf 2nd Sun
67	Hampden Sidney	Robinson's Sp's	Elmore	Gibbons	Edwin H. Robinson	Samuel H. Gibbons	3rd Saturday
68	Halsey	Jernigan	Russell	Jernigan	Thomas A. Johnson	Matthew L. Chatt	2d Saturday
69	Howard	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Edward C Dyas	Gifford E. Gray	1st and 3rd Tues
70	Central	Montevallo	Shelby	Montevallo	Newton Eddings	James M. Reynolds	Sat bf f moon
71	Tohopeka	Dadeville	Tallapoosa	Dadeville	James M. Smith	John W. Fleming	3 Saturday
72	Widow's Son	Furman	Wilcox	Furman	George A. Barge	Elkana Burson	Sat bf full moon
74	Solomon	La Fayette	Chambers	La Fayette	Calvin J. Burden	James W. Smith	1 and 3 Wed'day
75	Cokerville	Bethlehem	Monroe	Mims	Albert K. McKenzie	James A. Anderson	Sat bef 3 Sunday
76	Auburn	Auburn	Lee	Auburn	Leonidas W. Payne	Smith Anderson	1 and 3 Thurs
78	Crozier	White Plains	Calhoun	White Plains	Andrew M. Whiteside	Jno. C. Watson	Sat bef 3 sun
79	Fredonia	Stroud	Chambers	Barber	Andrew J. Thompson	Thomas G. Crowder	4th Saturday
80	Wilcox	Oak Hill	Wilcox	Oak Hill	Joseph S. McBryde	Eugene I. McBryde	Fri on or bef f m
81	St. Stephens	St. Stephens	Washington	St. Stephens	John W. Gordy	Obadiah B. Stanford	2nd Saturday
83	Friendship	Centreville	Bibb	Harrisburg	Milton C Schoolar	Joseph P. Harris	1st Saturday
84	Europhotic	Braggs	Lowndes	Braggs	Oliver G. Bruner	William H. McFerrin	Sat bef full m'n
88	Meridian Sun	Pleasant Hill	Dallas	Polk	Wm. R. Hardy	Dan'l B. Edwards	Sat on or bef f m
89	Prattville	Prattville	Autauga	Prattville	Emmett I. Smith	William H. Armstrong	Mon bef f m
90	Pfister	McKinley	Marengo	McKinley	Jno. H. Bohanon	Napoleon L. Massey	1st Wednesday
91	Henry	Abbeville	Henry	Abbeville	Newell M. Thornton	Thomas A. Trawick	2 and 4 Sat
93	Sawyer	Wedowee	Randolph	Wedowee	James P. D. Murphy	John T. Owens	2 and 4 Sat
95	Danville	Danville	Morgan	Danville	Simeon P. Lovelady	Robert Berry	4th Saturday
96	Tuckabatchee	Crawford	Russell	Crawford	William A. Fuller	Benjamin F. Prince	2 and 4 Sat
98	Fulton	Orrville	Dallas	Orrville	James B. Ellis	Jno. R. Carter	3rd Friday
101	Hartwell	Oxford	Calhoun	Oxford	William W. Whiteside	James C. Wright	4th Monday
104	Good Samaritan	Dudleyville	Tallapoosa	Judson	James M. Boon	Daniel T. Greene	Sat bef 1st Sun
105	Shiloh	Shiloh	Marengo	Shiloh	Henry C. Dismukes	Joseph E. Smyly	3rd Saturday
106	Hermon	Sumterville	Sumter	Sumterville	Joseph R. Ramsey	William H. Brown	Wed bef f m
107	Choctaw	Pushmataha	Choctaw	Pushmataha	Joseph M. Gilder	William N. Horn	4th Saturday
110	Forest Hill	Pleasant Grove	Pickens	Mantua	J. Monroe Goodson	Louis A. Lavender	2nd Saturday
111	Sylvan	Sylvan	Tuscaloosa	Sylvan	Nathaniel G. Holley	John F. Townsend	3rd Saturday
112	Dean	Brooklyn	Conecuh	Brooklyn	James K. Kendall	Thomas M. McMillan	2nd Saturday
116	DeKalb	Lebanon	DeKalb	Lebanon	Richard Chitwood	George L. Malone	1st Saturday
119	Notasulga	Notasulga	Macon	Notasulga	William T. Duke	Thomas W. Duke	Mon af 2 & 4 Sat
120	Camp Hill	Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Camp Hill	John W Pinnell	Thomas J. Shepherd	2 and 4 Saturday
122	Coffeeville	Coffeeville	Clarke	West Bend	Thomas Bratton	Andrew J. Pace	1st Saturday
123	Havana	Havana	Hale	Havana	Robert A. Owens	Thomas R. Geddie	1st Wednesday
125	Herndon	Union	Green	Union	Wm. J N. Taylor	James M. Brown, Jr.	4th Saturday
126	Mortimer Reeder	Roxana	Lee	Roxana	Henry H. Burns	Jno. L. Stewart	1 and 3 Saturday
127	Bolivar	Stevenson	Jackson	Stevenson	Dr L. G. Wilson	Nathaniel C. Alston	1 and 3 Friday
129	Geneva	Geneva	Geneva	Eunola	Columbus A. Alexander	Franklin J. Ward	2 Sat and 4 Fri
131	Yorkville	Yorkville	Pickens	Stafford	Samuel C. Nabers	Jno. W. Cox	1st Saturday

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No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
132	Roanoke	Roanoke	Randolph	Roanoke	John A. Walden	William H. Welch.	2nd & 4th Thu's
133	Loachapoka	Loachapoka	Lee	Loachapoka	Jesse O. Warren	William W. David.	1 Tue & 3 Sat
134	Wiley	Post Oak	Bullock	Post Oak	Turner J. Bates	James T Brown	1 and 3 Saturday
135	Columbia	Columbia	Henry.	Columbia.	A. J. Armstrong	Samuel P. Kirkland.	2 and 4 Saturday
136	Unity	L'wer Pe'h Tree	Wilcox	Lower PeachTr'e	Kossuth A. Mayer	James W. Gibson	Sat on or bef f m
137	Rockford	Rockford	Coosa	Rockford	Evander Jones	Sincler M Suttle	Sat bef 3 Sun
140	Shelby	Columbiana	Shelby	Columbiana	James R. White	Isaac D. Mason	2 & last Sat
142	Baldwin	Stockton	Baldwin	Stockton	Clarence S. Tompkins	Philip M. Hodgson	2 Saturday
143	Burleson	Burleson	Franklin	Burleson	William J. Thorn	Robert J. White	1 Saturday
145	Fraternity	Blountsville	Blount	Blountsville	Frank N. Hudson	John D. Hendricks	1 Saturday
146	Missouri	Perote	Bullock	Perote	Eli W Starke.	William A. Walker	1 and 3 Saturday
147	Rogersville	Rogersville	Lauderdale	Oliver	George W. Thigpen	Daniel Morrison	1 Saturday
148	Cold Water	Woodstock	Bibb	Woodstock	William B. Martin	Andrew W. Hays	1 and 3 Saturday
149	Chambers	Milltown.	Chambers	Driver	J. D. Elder	James W. Richards	4 Saturday
151	Bladon Springs	Bladon Springs.	Choctaw	Bladon Springs	Robt. M. Hearin	Knat A. Gilberg.	3 Saturday
153	Monroeville	Monroeville	Monroe	Monroeville	Samuel H. Dailey	Frank M. Jones	Sat bef 3 Sun
154	Nixburg	Nixburg	Coosa	Nixburg	W. L Johnson	F. L. Parker	Sat bef 1 Sun
155	Eastaboga	Eastaboga	Talladega	Eastaboga	John T. Donaldson		
161	Penick	Eclectic	Elmore	Eclectic	Eli Haynie	John B. Land.	Sat bef 4 Sun
162	Hendrix	Plantersville	Dallas,	Plantersville	Samuel G. Todd	Thomas M. Cook	Sat bef full m
163	Fay'tv'le Authentic	Fayetteville	Talladega	Fayetteville.	Kinion J. Thomas	Martin Taylor	2 Saturday
168	Mount Hope	Mount Hope	Lawrence	Mt. Hope	George W. Jackson	James H. Wear	Sat bef 3 Sun
170	Elba	Elba	Coffee	Elba	B. Dixon Armstrong	William M. Head	1 Saturday
171	Clopton	Ariosto.	Dale	Ariosto	George T. Weed	J. Matt Williams	2 and 4 Saturday
172	Fellowship	Fellowship	Pickens	Gordo	Elias A. Brown	Joseph A. Crocker	4 Saturday
173	Andrew Jackson	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Charles R. Westcott	John D. Carter	1 and 3 Tuesday
177	Orion	Harmony	Pike	Curry	Samuel J. Townsend	Chas. N Mallett	Sat bef 4 Sun
178	DeSotoville	DeSotoville	Choctaw	DeSotoville	William A. Brown	John C. Christopher	3 Saturday
180	Mount Hilliard	Mount Hilliard	Bullock	Mount Hilliard	Elijah M. McCreless.	James E. Jenkins	2 and 4 Saturday
181	Aberfoil	Aberfoil	Bullock	Aberfoil.			
184	Brundidge	Brundidge	Pike	Brundidge	Colvin McSwean	Howell R Foreman.	Sat bef 3 Sun
186	Mt. Eagle	New Site	Tallapoosa	New Site	Abner J. Nolen	John O. Davis	4 Saturday
186	Cataula	Ashville	St. Clair.	Ashville	James T. Greene	David E. Cason	1 Thursday
187	Land Mark	Knoxville	Greene	Knoxville	James H. May	John S. Colvin	4 Saturday
188	Clintonville	Clintonville	Coffee	Clintonville	Hiram D. Goynes.	Alfred McGee	4 Saturday
189	Delta	Womack Hill	Choctaw	Lusk	Francis A. Tate	John Hill	1 Friday
190	Tombigbee	Jefferson	Marengo	Jefferson	Charles B. Whitfield	Lawrence J. Pace	3 Saturday
191	Brush Creek	Brush Creek	Perry	Morgan Spring	G. M. Spencer	B. F. Gray	Sat bef full m

192	Chattahoochee	Berlin	Chambers	River View	Felix W. Shaub	Francis A. Calhoun	2nd and 4th Sat
193	Hopewell	Fitzpatrick	Bullock	Fitzpatrick	George Stowers	Richard H. Hutchinson	2nd and 4th Sat
197	Hillabee	Goodwater	Coosa	Goodwater	Francis M. Partridge	Andrew R. Lauderdale	2nd Saturday
198	Caladonia	Gordon	Henry	Gordon	Edward F. Tuttle	Samuel J. Hall	2nd and 4th Sat
199	Kiligee	Chanahatchee	Elmore	Kent	Moses D. Hornsby	Virgil W. Mullins	3rd Saturday
200	Sylacauga	Sylacauga	Talladega	Sylacauga	Green W. Sorrell	George A. Conville	3rd Saturday
201	La Pine	La Pine	Montgomery	Highland Home	Felix M. T. Tankersly	Herbert H. Hines	2nd Saturday
207	Elkmont	Elkmont	Limestone	Elkmont	John W. Bridgeforth	Augustus F. Evans	Fri on or bf f m
208	Alexandria	Alexandria	Calhoun	Alexandria	Felix W. Foster	Henry T. Persons	Sat bef 2 Sun
209	Marshall	Guntersville	Marshall	Guntersville	Wm. L. Thomason	Thomas B. Lusk	Sat bef f m
210	Ebenezer	Comer	Barbour	Harris	Eugene L. Graves	Moses L. Vaughn	Fri bef 2 & 4 Sun
211	York	Jasper	Walker	Jasper	J. A. Goodwin	John A. Gravlee	2 Friday
212	Putnam	Louina	Randolph	Louina	Joseph H. Mooty	Francis M. Handley	1 and 3 Sat
214	Carrollton	Carrollton	Pickens	Carrollton	Wm. G. Robertson	James G. Longmire	3 Thursday
218	Sam Dixon	Centre	Cherokee	Centre	John S. Blair	William A. Cobb	1st Thursday
219	Lineville	Lineville	Clay	Lineville	Robert D. Evans	James A. Bell	2nd Saturday
221	Tensaw	Montgom'y Hill	Baldwin	Tensaw	Marion Bryars	Robert W. Slaughter	4th Saturday
222	Western Star	Cuba	Sumter	Cuba	David S. Ward	Henry H. Andrews	2 Friday
223	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Montgomery	Mt. Carmel	John C. Fonville	Joseph B. Stockard	2nd Saturday
224	Newton	Newton	Dale	Newton	Willie H. Yarbrough	Cornelius V. Atkinson	1 and 3 Sat
225	Louisville	Louisville	Barbour	Louisville	Charles Capel	Christopher M. Capel	1 and 3 Sat
226	Santa Fe	Jackson	Clarke	Salitpa	Lamertine O. Hicks	Thomas J. Prim	3rd Saturday
227	James Penn	Clopton	Dale	Clopton	William A. Arnold	Augustus S. Clarke	2nd and 4th Sat
228	Dallas	Chulafinne	Clebu ne	Chulafinne	Samuel B. Gaston	William A. Striplin	3rd Saturday
230	Bexar	Bexar	Marion	Bexar	John Arnold	James T. Young	3rd Saturday
231	Duck Springs	Keener	Etowah	Keener	Francis M. Tabor	John T. Tabor	4th Saturday
233	Sepulga	Starlington	Butler	Sepulga	Daniel D. Bennett	Marion A. Ray	3rd Saturday
236	Gadsden	Gadsden	Etowah	Gadsden	George E. Christopher	Wm B. Ford	2 and 4 Tues
238	Fairmount	Fairmount	Covington	River Falls	Augustus W. Deens	Jefferson B. Bullock	2nd Saturday
240	Bowen	Whistler	Mobile	Whistler	Charles H. Kohl	Thomas Halliwell	1st Thursday
242	Coosa	Buyckville	Elmore	Sykes Mills	Arthur F. Huff	Isaac C. Hall	2nd Saturday
243	Ramer	Ramer	Montgomery	Ramer	George S. Turnipseed	Arthur L. Guice	1st and 3rd Sat
244	Dawson	Oakey Streak	Butler	Oakey Streak	James H. Shim	James Johnson	Sat bef 1 & 3 Sun
245	John Payne	Fernbank	Lamar	Antioch	Moses A. Taggart	George G. Weir	Sat bef 3 Sun
246	Harrison	Henderson	Pike	Henderson	Richard D. Windham	Jonathan D. McLendon	4th Saturday
247	Seddon	Seddon	St. Clair	Riverside	James D. Truss	John H. North	Sat bef f m
248	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Henry	Lawrenceville	William L. McGee	William S. Corbitt	2nd Saturday
250	Amand	Coopers	Chilton	Verbena	Elliott E. Estes	Wilbur F. Claughton	4th Saturday
251	Camp Creek	Honoraville	Crenshaw	Honoraville	John A. Stringer	Julius M. Baxter	1st Saturday
252	Northport	Northport	Tuscaloosa	Northport	Zimri Shirley	Robert S. Cox	3rd Saturday
253	Rose Hill	Rose Hill	Covington	Rose Hill	Stephen W. Bryant	Simeon T. Dillard	2nd and 4th Sat
254	Quitman	Shell	Butler	Georgiana	Henry Green	Thomas M. J. Porter	4th Saturday
256	Gaylesville	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Gaylesville	John P. Farill	William G. Daniel	4th Saturday
257	Ervin	Townley	Walker	Townley	James W. Davis	George G. Bagwell	Sat bf 4th Sun

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261	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Louis J. Wright	Robert P. Henderson	1 and 3 Friday
264	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	Etowah	Walnut Grove	Jesse E. Murphree	Andrew J. Phillips	2nd Saturday
265	Meridian	Meridian	Madison	Bell's Factory	William T. Green	James M. Jones	1st Friday
266	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant	Monroe	Mt Pleasant	Edmund T. King	Wm. A. Shomo	2n d Saturday
270	Forest Home	Forest Home	Butler	Forest Home	Rufus G Shanks	Joseph P Benson	Sat bf 1 Sunday
271	Pea River	Victoria	Coffee	Victoria	Andrew J Wise	William H Crook	3rd Saturday
272	Arlington	Arlington	Wilcox	Kimbrough	Richard M. Bu ge	Flavius F. Kimbrough	1st Friday
275	Frankfort	Frankfort	Franklin	Frankfort	James M. Kimbrough	John R Maddox	Sat bf 2 Sunday
276	Bullock	Brantley	Crenshaw	Brantley	S muel W. May	John W. Colquitt	2nd Saturday
277	Larkinsville	Larkinsville	Jackson	Larkinsville	Felix G. Petty	Jonathan B. Hall	2nd and 4th Sat
278	Northern	New Hope	Madison	New Hope	James R. Johnson	James A. Baker	Sat bef f m
280	Springville	Springville	St. Clair	Springville	Basil M. Hill	George M. Truss	Sat bef 3 Sun
281	Charles Baskerville	Fayette	Fayette	Fayette	Terrell M. Reese	John R Collins	2nd Saturday
285	Georgiana	Georgiana	Butler	Georgiana	Robert S. Pilley	Kincy L. Davis	1st and 3rd Sat
286	Walker	Arkadelphia	Blount	Arkadelphia	Wm. G. Martin	T F. S. York	1st Saturday
287	Clinton	Skipperville	Dale	Asbury	John F. Lewis	Ellis M. Snell	2nd and 4th Sat
290	Gillespie	Bankston	Fayette	Bankston	Freeman S. Jenkins	Ruf s N. Jenkins	Sat bef 3 Sun
291	Fort Deposit	Fort Deposit	Lowndes	Fort Deposit	John F. Hattemer	William L. Hairston	Fri bef 1 & 3 Sun
301	Norris	Brewton	Escambia	Brewton	John B O'Bannon	Nicholas G. Schad	1 and 3 Sat
304	Winfield	Winfield	Marion	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	Washington T. Musgrove	Sat bef 4 Sun
305	Central City	Selma	Dallas	Selma	Frank M Stillwell	Isaac Yaretzky	2 Wednesday
319	Cluttsville	Cluttsville	Madison	Cluttsville	Wm D. Pettus	John F. Smith	4th Saturday
320	Warrenton	Warrenton	Marshall	Warrenton	J. M. Thomason	J P. Morrow	
321	Pleasant Hill	Bear Creek	Marion	Bear Creek	William H. Flippo	James J. Coats	Sat bef 1 Sun
323	Holly Grove	Princeton	Jackson	Princeton	William W Thompson	Demetrius V. Enochs	2nd and 4th Sat
324	Viola	Chepultepec	Blount	Oneonta	H. Eugene Mitchell.	Frank H. Eaton	1st Saturday
329	Madison Station	Madison	Madison	Madison Station.	Seymore Doolittle	James P Ashford	1st Thursday
331	Charity	Six Mile	Bibb	Six Mile	John C. Hicks	John H Frost	3rd Saturday
332	Blue Eye	Lincoln	Talladega.	Lincoln.	J seph C. Wilson	J. V. Hall	2d Saturday
334	Oliver	Thomasville	Clarke	Campbell	Travis L Bedsole	John S. Henson	1st Saturday
335	Nanafalia	Nanafalia	Marengo	Nanafalia	Albert G. Westbrook	Edmund D Little	3rd Saturday
337	Johnson	Mt. Ida	Crenshaw	Mt. Ida	Joel Nichols	Alvin C Nichols	3rd Saturday
338	Georgiana Davis	Trussville	Jefferson	Trussville	Zachariah R. Day	Isaac Ellard	Sat bef 4 Sun
340	Clear Creek	Lynn	Winston	Nauvoo.	William M. Barton	George A. Beard.	1st Saturday
341	Ragan	Davisville	Calhoun	Iron City	Joseph W. Murphrey	William E Bowling	Sat bef 4 Sun
344	Hamilton	Hamilton	Marion	Hamilton	George N. Stokes	Rufus A. Baird	4th Saturday
345	Echo	Echo	Dale	Echo	William H. Stuckey	William H. Howell	2nd and 4th Sat
346	Hurtsboro	Hurtsboro	Russell	Hurtsboro	Malachi L. Long	Jacob Kurniker	1st Thursday

348	Bienville	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Edward L. Merkel	Benton C. Rain	2 and 4 Tues
349	Ozark	Ozark	Dale	Ozark	Angus G. Bowen	Horace O. Dowling	1st and 3rd Mon
350	Sipsey						Sat before 1 Sun
351	Wilson Williams	Phœnix City	Lee	Phœnix City	Wm. G. Posey	Isaac I. Moses	2 and 4 Tues
353	Rock Mills	Rock Mills	Randolph	Rock Mills	Isaac Burden	Wm. M. Taylor	2nd and 4th Sat
354	Heaton	Graham	Randolph	Graham	John W. Thomason	John A. Sherard	2nd and 4th Sat
355	Van Buren	Collinsville	DeKalb	Collinsville	Beverly A. Nowlin	John B. Appleton	2nd Friday
356	Ashland	Ashland	Clay	Ashland	George W. Mackey	Robert W. Manning	2nd and 4th Sat
357	Rutledge	Rutledge	Crenshaw	Rutledge	M. W. Rushton	R. O. Meek	1st & 3rd Sat
358	Barbour	Hull	Tuscaloosa	Hull	John D. Blocker	John W. Auxford	3rd Saturday
359	Scottsboro	Scottsboro	Jackson	Scottsboro	Samuel W. Tate	Lorenzo D. Burgess	1st and 3rd Fri
361	Town Creek	Town Creek	Lawrence	Town Creek	Joseph M. Houston	Wesley C. Bracken	4th Thursday
363	Chester	Warrior	Jefferson	Warrior	David B. Thompson	E. J. Bell	2nd and 4th Sat
364	Pleasant Site	Pleasant Site	Franklin	Pleasant Site	James T. Golding	Berry E. Finch	1st Saturday
365	Houston	Double Springs	Winston	Double Springs	Wm. R. Bonds	Wm. R. Adkins	2nd Saturday
366	Cotaco	Skidmores Ch'pl	Morgan	Apple Grove	James M. Winfrey	Alonzo Prince	Sat on or bef f m
367	Chandler	Edwardsville	Cleburne	Edwardsville	Bluford B. Bridges	Charles M. Coggin	Tue after 1 Sun
368	Piedmont Fraternal	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Frank B. Teague	Martin T. Ledbetter	M af 2 S, Sat bf 4 S
369	Athelstan	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Robert L. Douglass	Hugh Parks Watson	Thursdays
370	Goliad	Eldridge	Walker	Eldridge	William Thorogood	Giles C. R. Webb	2nd Saturday
371	Russellville	Russellville	Franklin	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	John W. White	Sat before 3 Sun
373	Bell's Landing	Buena Vista	Monroe	Buena Vista	Wm. M. Hestle	Aaron P. Majors	Tues bef 2 Sun
375	Gainesville	Gainesville	Sumter	Gainesville	Charles H. Winston	Augustus Schiffman	1 Mon or bef f m
377	Lake City	Florala	Covington	Florala	Henry P. Miller	James T. Manning	4th Saturday
378	Weogufka	Weogufka	Coosa	Gold Branch	Charles M. Martin	Calvert C. Duke	Sat before 1 Sun
379	Robert E. Lee	Pine Apple	Wilcox	Pine Apple	David C. Mims	Neil B. Matthews	Sat bef 2 Sun
380	Ohatchee	Peek's Hill	Calhoun	Ohatchee	Wm. G. Duke	Daniel W. Sturkie	Sat bef 2 Sun
381	E. H. Cook	Gastonburg	Wilcox	Alberta	John Q. Dansby	James C. Gross	2nd Friday
383	Attalla	Attalla	Etowah	Attalla	Clarence M. Frost	Harry C. Fariss	1st & 3d Tues
384	Birmingham Frat'al	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	James A. Downey	Daniel A. Greene	2nd & 4th Mon
386	Trinity	Trinity	Morgan	Trinity	Henry T. Lile	Joseph W. Emens	Sat on or bf f m
388	Newburgh	Newburgh	Franklin	Newbergh	Wesley M. Smith	Mike Finney	Sat bef 4 Sun
390	Weathers	Wesobulga	Clay	Wesobulga	Solomon Y. Lamberth	Samuel W. Walker	2nd Saturday
391	North Border	Westmoreland	Limestone	Westmoreland	Mack Robert Wilkinson	Archie W. Todd	1st Saturday
392	Hickory Flat	Stroud	Chambers	Stroud	Nathaniel L. Littlefield	James W. Grady	1st Saturday
394	Valley Head	Valley Head	DeKalb	Valley Head	George M. D Lowry	C. Y. Culberson	4th Friday
396	Falkville	Falkville	Morgan	Falkville	Sebern S. Leeman	Thomas L. Simpson	Sat bef full m
397	Black Oak	South Hill	DeKalb	South Hill	Levi B. Luckey	Willis W. Fountain	2nd Saturday
398	Hartselle	Hartselle	Morgan	Hartselle	Robert Sabatka	James W. Jaggers	3rd Saturday
399	Haw Ridge	Haw Ridge	Coffee	Haw Ridge	John W. Kenington	Erastus Byron	Sat bef 1 Sun
400	Hanceville	Hanceville	Blount	Hanceville	Felix A. Gillespie	Francis M Holmes	2nd Saturday
402	Green Hill	Green Hill	Lauderdale	Green Hill	Elias M. McDonald	Fernando S. McDonald	Sat on or bf f m
403	Childersburg	Childersburg	Talladega	Childersburg	James C. Ballard	Daniel E. Finn	Sat bef 3 Sun
404	Grady	Luther's Store	Marengo	Luther's Store	William S. Tucker	John W. Young	2nd Saturday

REGISTER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.	COMMUNICATION.
406	Doric	Tallassee	Elmore	Tallassee	Thomas B. Wallace	Thomas L. Turner	2 and 4 Friday
408	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	Lawrence	Hillsboro	James D. Pitt	Isaac L. Jones	Saturday aft f m
409	Pondtown	Russ	Geneva	Russ	Elisha C. Childs	William R. Kirkland	1 and 3 Sat
410	Helena	Helena	Shelby	Helena	Albert Fell	Thomas H. Griffin	3rd Saturday
411	Jemison	Jemison	Chilton	Jemison	Alexander Glasscock	Benjamin W. Silsbee	Sat on or bf f m
412	Amberson	Spring Garden	Cherokee	Spring Garden	Wm. H. Burnett	Thomas N. White	Sat bf 1st Sunday
413	High Shoals	High Shoals	Randolph	High Shoals	Newton S. Shelnut	Hiram E. Hester	1st and 3rd Sat
415	Oak Level	Oak Level	Cleburne	Oak Level	Daniel W. Gray	George W. Roberts	Sat bef 1 Sun
416	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	Jefferson	Porter	Alfred W. Nichols	John E. Williams	4th Saturday
417	George Smith	Toadvine	Jefferson	Toadvine	Ira G. Smith	Edmund C. Smith	3rd Saturday
419	Hilton	Blooming Grove	Walker	Mary Lee	John L. Weight	Nathaniel H. Estes	4th Saturday
420	Broomtown	Broomtown	Cherokee	Broomtown	Elijah B. Elrod	Miles A. Moseley	Sat bef 2 Sun
421	Cullman Fraternal	Cullman	Cullman	Cullman	William Bradford	Wm. H. Jones	Sat bef f m
422	Shorterville	Shorterville	Henry	Shorterville	James T. Fowler	George T. Roberts	Sat bef 1 & 3 Sun
423	Clanton	Clanton	Chilton	Clanton	Buchanan H. Chesnutt	William J. Mullins	1st Saturday
425	Temple	Marion	Perry	Marion	James O. Bailey	Richard P. Yeatman	2nd Saturday
427	Belgreen	Belgreen	Franklin	Belgreen	John H. Blackledge	Arthur C. Hargett	4th Saturday
428	Milo Abercrombie	Cross Keys	Macon	Shorters	John S. Lightfoot	Charles A. Tuttle	1st and 3rd Fri
429	Albertville	Albertville	Marshall	Albertville	Wm. T. Smith	Wm. W. Harper	1st Saturday
430	Steels Station	Steel's Depot	St. Clair	Steel's Depot	James W. Crump	Benjamin F. Owen	Sat bef 3 Sun
432	Branchville	Branchville	St. Clair	Branchville	Wm. A. Henderson	William Frazier	Sat bef 1 Sun
433	Andalusia	Andalusia	Covington	Andalusia	John W. Cross	Lawrence J. Salter	1st and 3rd Sat
434	Ware	Alexander City	Tallapoosa	Alexander City	Stephen M. Pearson	John M. Allen	Sat bef 4 Sun
435	Winston Star	Motes	Winston	Motes	David S. McCullar	William W. Chappell	1st Saturday
436	Fort Payne	Fort Payne	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	John L. White	Hiram A. McSpadden	3rd Friday
437	Headland	Headland	Henry	Headland	William D. Smith	Moses L. Ham	1 and 3 Sat
438	Mount Vernon	Kirk's Grove	Cherokee	Kirk's Grove	J. Mabry Pridgeon	Benjamin F. Roe	Sat bef 2 Sun
439	Forney	Forney	Cherokee	Forney	Moses J. Abernathy	Jacob W. Whorton	Sat bef 4 Sun
440	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Morgan	Lacy Springs	John M. Simpson	William T. Bartee	Sat bef 1 Sun
442	Anniston	Anniston	Calhoun	Anniston	George T. Anderson	Herbert H. McGuire	2nd and 4th Tue
443	Allsborough	Allsborough	Colbert	Mingo, Miss.	David B. Hall	Francis M. Burns	4th Saturday
444	Calera	Calera	Shelby	Calera	A. J. Powers	J. W. Bailey	2nd and 4th Sat
445	Leeds	Leeds	Jefferson	Leeds	Columbus L. Vaughn	John Berryhill	2nd Saturday
446	Taylor	Taylor	Geneva	Taylor	Isaac Hinson	William T. Taylor	2 and 4 Sat
447	Coalburg	Coalburg	Jefferson	Coalburg	William Askew	Francis P. Lewis	2nd and 4th Sat
448	Bankhead	Prude's Creek	Tuscaloosa	Hayes	William J. Gilbert	Jeremiah M. Gwin	4th Saturday
449	Florida	Pratt City	Jefferson	Pratt City	Robert F. Lovelady	John W. Wattersdorf	2d and 4th Tues
451	Seale	Seale	Russell	Seale	William A. Bellamy	Ben Jennings	2 and 4 Wed

452	Dolomite	Dolomite	Jefferson	Dolomite	Samuel R. Glasgow	William R. Thomas	1st and 3rd Thu
453	Gibson	Corona	Walker	Corona	D. J. Gibson	S. A. Cherry	1st and 2nd Sat
454	Lee	Opelika	Lee	Opelika	Jacob Kahn	Theodore D. Power	2nd and 4th Thu
455	Beulah	Beulah	Lee	Beulah	Wilburn M. Bass	James T. Yarbrough	1st and 3rd Sat
456	Sam Thompson	Morris	Jefferson	Morris	Ben M. Sharitt	W. J. Carlisle	4th Saturday
457	Harris	Razburgh	Jefferson	Razburgh	James K. P. Laird	James C Gilmer	2nd and 4th Sat
458	Bessemer	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	John T. McEnery	Edgar L. Mitchell	1st and 3rd Mon
459	Hardy Howle	Delta	Clay	Delta	Thomas H. Howle	Thomas J. McClintock	Thur bf 2nd Sat
460	King Solomon	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Benjamin M. Jacobs	Morrison D. Montague	2nd and 4th Tue
461	Ben Sims	Clay	Jefferson	Ayers	Elijah B. Sims	William A. Bradford	Sat bef 2 Sun
462	Corinthian	Shelby	Shelby	Shelby	Arthur H. Avery	James F. McLane	2nd Thursday
463	Addison	Addison	Winston	Addison	Newton L. Powell	Franklin T. O'Steen	3rd Saturday
464	Haleyville	Haleyville	Winston	Haleyville	Andrew D. Mitchell	Charles L. Haley	3rd Saturday
465	Oakman	Oakman	Walker	Oakman	James M. Tubb	William T. Butto	Fri b 2 S, Sat b 4 S
466	Dothan	Dothan	Henry	Dothan	Wm. J. Baxley	Matthew H. Jones	Tues af 2 & 4 Sat
467	Kennedy	Kennedy	Lamar	Kennedy	George J Collins	James M. Morton	1st Saturday
468	Bethany	Tattelaba	Clarke	Tattelaba	John Pettis	John Cox	2nd Saturday
469	Enterprise	Enterprise	Tuscaloosa	Coaling	Wesley B. Kyle	Wm. A. Koeppel	Fri bf 1st Sun
470	Hoke's Bluff	Hoke's Bluff	Etowah	Hoke's Bluff	John T. Hodges	Adam H. Barnes	Sat bf 2nd Sun
471	Mt. Willing	Mt. Willing	Lowndes	Mt. Willing	James C. Wood	James T. Garrett	Sat on or aft f m
472	Baileyton	Baileyton	Cullman	Etha	James M. Heaton	John A. Donaldson	Sat bf 2 Sunday
473	Stanton	Stanton	Chilton	Stanton	William J Ruddick	William T. Quillin	Tues bef f m
474	Blocton	Blocton	Bibb	Blocton	Benjamin F. Jones	Samuel Hartley	1st and 3rd Mon
475	Deatsville	Deatsville	Elmore	Holtville	Edgar Rogers	Wm. N. Nixon	Thu on or bf f m
476	Avondale	Avondale	Jefferson	Birmingham	Joseph Brower	Collins J. Morgan	1st and 3rd Tue
477	Renfroe	Renfroe	Talladega	Renfroe	Archibald H Hendrick	William B. Durpree	2nd and 4th Thu
478	Guin	Guin	Marion	Guin	Thomas J. Springfield	James H. Riley	Sat bef 3 Sun
479	Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Chambers	LaFayette	George W. Newman	John E. Lamb	Sat bef 1 & 3 Sun
480	East Lake	East Lake	Jefferson	East Lake	William H. Wilson	Isaiah C Brown	Fri bef 1 & 3 Sun
481	Locust Fork	Nectar	Blount	Tidmore	Thomas W. Chambers	Joseph C. Tidwell	4th Saturday
482	Millport	Millport	Lamar	Millport	John N. Propst	Wm C. Williams	4th Saturday
483	Davis Fraternal	Horse Creek	Walker	Horse Creek	William Drummond	Alford B. Phillips	Sat bf 2 & 4 Sun
484	Lebanon	Kemp Creek	Cleburne	Abernathy	Daniel M. Kaylor	James M. Beggs	1st Saturday
485	Monroe	River Ridge	Monroe	River Ridge	Wm. J McCants	Andrew H. Johnson	Wed on or bf fm
486	Cedar Bluff	Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Cedar Bluff	William A. Barker	George W. Hardwick	Thu bf 4th Sun
487	Round Mountain	Round Mount'n	Cherokee	Round Mountain	Thomas J. Allen	Jefferson F. Finley	3rd Saturday
488	Luverne	Luverne	Crenshaw	Luverne	John A. Armstrong	James H. Cowart	4 Tue & 4 Sat
489	Burnt Corn	Burnt Corn	Monroe	Burnt Corn	Fielding S. Daily	David H. Lee	2nd Wednesday
490	Mahan	Mahan	DeKalb	Mahan	Eugene R. Smith	Wiley J. Day	1st Friday
491	New Decatur	New Decatur	Morgan	New Decatur	James Esdale	Jerry Clark	1st and 3rd Mon
492	Wylam	Wylam	Jefferson	Wylam	John M. Russell	John Montgomery	2nd and 4th Sat
493	Ashford	Ashford	Henry	Ashford	Robert R. Adams	John W. McIntyre	1st and 3rd Sat
494	Carbon Hill	Carbon Hill	Walker	Carbon Hill	George L. Hewett	William Hulsey	Sat bef 3 Sun
495	Mt. Pinson	Mt. Pinson	Jefferson	Mt. Pinson	Manly T. Branham	Irvin B. Acton	Sat bef 3 Sun

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496	Bremen	Bremen	Cullman	Bremen	E. R. Tucker	William J. Felkins	Sat before 1 Sun
497	Sunny South	Sunny South	Wilcox	Sunny South	Solomon L. Strickland	Matthew D. Thomason	Fri on or bf f m
498	Bay Minette	Bay Minette	Baldwin	Bay Minette	David C. Byrne	Henry G Stanmyres	2nd Thursday
499	Cleveland	Cross Roads	Blount	McGarly	Eli Foust	James C. Morton	Sat before 1 Sun
500	Logan	Logan	Cullman	Clarkson	Theodore T. Dickerson	William J. Gay	Sat before 4 Sun
501	Delmar	Delmar	Winston	Delmar	George W. Wilson	George W Vanderford	2nd Saturday
502	Caldwell	Heflin	Cleburne	Heflin	Jesse C Bean	Augustus E. Carruth	Thu before 4 Sun
503	Sheffield	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Owen K. Cameron	William I. Witherspoon	2nd Friday
504	Midland City	Midland City	Dale	Midland City	James R. Levy	Samuel C. M. Howell	2nd and 4th Sat
505	Tennessee River	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	James C. Harris	James R. Crowe	2nd Tuesday
506	Irondale	Irondale	Jefferson	Irondale	Fred Brucker	Jefferson D. Payne	2nd and 4th Sat
507	George Morrow	Village Springs	Blount	Village Springs	David F. Crawford	Jasper H. Higginbotham	3rd Saturday
508	Mt. Signal	Bluffton	Cherokee	Bluffton	J. Davis Collins	William Sighin	Sat on or bf f m
509	Brookwood	Brookwood	Tuscaloosa	Brookwood	Ezra Foster	Alexander C. Vail	Sat after 15 ea m
510	Wilsonville	Wilsonville	Shelby	Wilsonville	William T. Smith	John H. Weldon	Th b 2 S, Sat b 1 S
511	Johns	Johns	Jefferson	Johns	Will B. Dowell	Richard H. Carter	1 and 2 Wed
512	Cunningham	Blossburg	Jefferson	Blossburg	David Alexander	Albert G. Gray	2nd Thurs
513	Morrow	Powderly	Jefferson	Powderly	Lucian G. Pettyjohn	Bramlet P. Mims	1st Monday
514	Cottonwood	Howard	Henry	Howard	Thomas J. Robbins	Eldridge L. Faulk	2nd and 4th Sat
515	James D. Truss	Ragland	St. Clair	Ragland	Asa R. Wyatt	James F. Reed	Sat after f m
516	Magnolia	Magnolia	Chambers	Langdale	Thomas S. Crowder	Carey P. Gantt	1st and 3rd Sat
517	East Bend	Talladega	Talladega	Kymulga	John D. Lanier	John W. Akin	2nd and 4th Tue
518	Davis	Sand Mountain	DeKalb	Sand Mountain	Samuel P. Smith	James J. Forester	4th Saturday
519	Hewitt	Lewisburg	Jefferson	Lewisburg	Jerry M. Fountain	Ernest M. Secrest	1st and 3rd Sat
520	W. F. Aldrich	Aldrich	Shelby	Aldrich	Thomas J. Haskins	James M. Hinolf	2 Sat after f m
521	Gurley	Gurley	Madison	Paint Rock	Elijah T. Walker	Wm. M. Gormley	Sat on or bef f m
523	Almond	Almond	Randolph	Almond	Zachariah T McGill	Arnold W. Catney	Sat bef 3 Sun
524	Windham	Level Lane	Tuscaloosa	Oregonia			
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	Woodlawn	Jefferson	Woodlawn	William M. Smith	Nathan'l L. Mewhinney	1 and 3 Mon
526	Hackleburg	Hackleburg	Marion	Hackleburg	A. McKay Cantrell	John A. Green	Sat bef 2 Sun
527	Middleton	Middleton	Calhoun	Ohatchee	William W. Gulledge	James P. Nunnelly	Sat bef 4 Sun
528	Charlton	Charlton	Dale	Charlton	Henry R. Jernigan	Edward R Phillips	1st and 3rd Sat
529	Brown's X Roads	Brown's X Ro'ds	Henry	Balkum	Henry A. Ethridge	John A. Summerford	1st and 3rd Sat
530	Myles J. Greene	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Littleberry J. Haley	Robert H. Kerr	1st and 3rd Mon
531	Muscadine	Muscadine	Cleburne	Muscadine	Edward T. Hartsfield	Joseph M. Brown	2nd and 4th Sat
532	Sulligent	Sulligent	Lamar	Sulligent	Robert J. Redden	George E. Brown	On or before f m
533	Whitfield	Galloway	Walker	Galloway	Bryan W. Whitfield	T Edwin McKinley	1st and 3rd Sat
534	Boseman	Boseman	Autauga	Boseman	C. C. Slaton	Edwin P. Golson	2nd Saturday

535	Bangor	Bangor	Blount	Bangor	John C. Rhodes	Dilmos L. Duncan	2 and 4 Sat
536	Spring Hill	Spring Hill	Pike	Milo	William H. Wilson	Thomas W. Lane	Sat before 2 Sun
537	Enon	Hollinger	Monroe	Hollinger	Charles R. McNeil	Archibald D. McNeil	2nd Saturday
538	Remlap	Remlap	Blount	Remlap	William H. Chappell	Reuben J. Wilson	Sat before 1 Sun
539	Wewoka	Alpine	Talladega	Alpine	Henry D. Moore	John W. Heacock	1st and 3rd Sat
540	Searight	Searight	Crenshaw	Searight	John O. McCreless	J. Leander Gunter	1st and 3rd Sat
541	Mt. Union	Mt. Union	Conecuh	Mt. Union	Alfred J. Miller	John M. Liles	Sat bef 4 Sun
542	Mt. Zion	Crow	Morgan	Crow	John H. Kitchens	John H. Short	2nd Saturday
543	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Jackson	Bridgeport	William K. Spiller	Robert Stephenson	2 and 4 Friday
544	H. Clay Armstrong	Salitpa	Clarke	Salitpa	Charles W. Davis	Alexander J. York	Sat bef 1 Sun
545	H. C. Tompkins	Hayneville	Lowndes	Hayneville	Hugh M. Caffey	Caswell W. Garrett	2 and 4 Mon
546	Boaz U. D	Boaz	Marshall	Boaz	David A. Morton	Leroy C. Mims	
547	Lozahatchee U. D	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Hesariah G. Earnest		

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA

George P. Harrison	Opelika	Arizona.
H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery	Arkansas.
H. Clay Armstrong	Auburn	Brazil.
George F. Moore	Montgomery	Canada.
Wallace W. Harrison	Fort Payne	Colon & Is. Cuba.
		Colorado.
Fletcher J. Cowart	Troy	Delaware.
Robert D. Webb	Livingston	Dist. of Columbia.
J. W. Penn	Attalla	England.
Pinckney N. Hickman	Elba	Florida.
		Georgia.
Russell M. Cunningham	Pratt Mines	Hungary.
John G. Harris	Montgomery	Idaho.
Wm. W. Daffin	Grove Hill	Illinois.
Jno H. Bankhead	Fayette C. H	Indiana.
Wm. G. Robertson	Carrollton	Iowa.
John DeLoach	Monroeville	Kansas.
		Kentucky.
Edward S. Gatchell	Selma	Louisiana.
B. Dudley Williams	Oxford	Maine.
Jesse M. Carmichael	Ozark	Manitoba.
Joel White	Montgomery	Maryland.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Minnesota.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Michigan.
Samuel K. McSpadden	Centre	Mississippi.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	Missouri.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Nebraska.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Jersey.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	New Mexico.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	New York.
John G. Smith	Birmingham	North Dakota.
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	U. G. L. N. S. W.
Ormond A. Duke	Clanton	Oregon.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Peru.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Prince Ed. Island.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Quebec.
Horatio C. Grayson	Choctaw Corner	Rhode Island.
Addison A. Walker	Eufaula	South Carolina.
Benjamin F. Elmore	Demopolis	Tennessee.
Daniel Smith	Mobile	Vermont.
George M. Morrow	Birmingham	Victoria.

Franc's L. Pettus.....Selma ....Virginia.
Henry H. Brown..... Birmingham..... .Washington.
Henry H. Brown.....Birmingham .....West Virginia.

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

William P. Vandervert.....Opelika.....Arizona.
Jasper M. Pinnell..... .....DeWitt .....Arkansas.
Pedro Antonio Gomez..... .....Rio de Janeiro. .....Brazil.
A. Haslem..... ....Nanians..... .....British Columbia.
G. H. F. Dartnel..... .....Whilby..... ....Canada.
Alvah Russell Conklin. .....Independence.....California.
Ernest Le Neve Foster.....Georgetown.....Colorado.
Segundo Alvarez..... .....Havana..... .....Colon & Is. Cuba.
Washington L. Morgan..... .....New Britain .....Connectict.
Benton V. Weldon ....Smyrna..... .....Delaware.
Phillip H. Hooe..... ....Washington ..... .Dist. of Columbia.
Brackstone Baker..... .....London.....England.
Norville R. Carter.....Levyville..... ...Florida.
William A. Love.....Atlanta.....Georgia.
Alexander P. Alexanderopulos..... .....Greece
Alexander Frankel.....Hungary.
James A. Hawley..... ....Dixon..... . .....Illinois.
Joseph S. Murrow..... .....Atoka..... .....Indian Territory.
Martin H Rice..... .....Indianapolis ... .Indiana.
John McConnell..... ....Belfast*.....Ireland.
Thomas J. Anderson ....Topeka..... .....Kansas.
D. Green Simmons.. ....Adairville... .....Kentucky.
Samuel M. Todd..... .....New Orleans..... .Louisiana.
Josiah H. Drummond..... ....Portland ....Maine.
James Leslie..... ....Minnesota..... . .....Manitoba.
William M. Isaac.....Baltimore. ....Maryland.
Jose Manuel Monoz ....Vera Cruz..... ....Mexico.
Arthur M Clark..... ....Lexington ....Michigan.
Richard A. Jones. ....Rochester.....Minnesota.
Frank Burkett.....Okalona..... ..... Mississippi.
A. M. Hough.....Jefferson City..... Missouri.
James M. Chadwick..... .....Nebraska City.....Nebraska.
William Silas Whitehead..... ..... Newark.....New Jersey.

*Callender Street.

Robert C. Stewart	Las Vegas	New Mexico.
James Porter Howe	Sidney U. G. L.	New South Wales.
Daniel T. Welden	New York	New York.
Donald W. Bain	Raleigh	North Carolina.
Benjamin K. Rusch	Forman	North Dakota.
Charles Bowman	Herring Cove	Nova Scotia.
Nelson Williams	Hamilton	Ohio.
James R. Bailey	Corvalis	Oregon.
Augusto Angulo		Peru.
Donald Darrach	Kensington	Prince Ed. Island.
Walter Nutt	Caton	Quebec.
Dwight R. Adams	Centreville	Rhode Island.
Andrew H. White	Rock Hill	South Carolina.
George L. Young		South Australia.
Frank M. Kremer	Estellim	South Dakota.
Henry R. Howard	Tullahoma	Tennessee.
Eugene S. Weston	Rutland	Vermont.
H. Bannister	Geelong	Victoria.
James J. Dudley	Norfolk	Virginia.
Jere A. Miller	Wheeling	West Virginia.
Louis Sohns	Vancouver	Washington.
Philo A. Orton	Darlington	Wisconsin.

AMERICAN GRAND LODGES WITH NAME AND ADDRESSES OF THE GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
British Columbia	W. J. Quinlan	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	John J Mason	Hamilton.
Colorada	Ed. C Parmelee	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Delaware	Benjamin F. Bartram	Wilmington
District of Columbia	William R. Singleton	Washington.
Florida	Albert J. Russell	Jacksonville.
Georgia	A. M. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Jonas W. Brown	Boise City.
Illinois	J. H. Dill	Bloomington
Indiana	William H. Symthe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Theodore S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	H. B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	William G. Scott	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Jefferson S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	T. Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil.	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Wm. R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	F. W. Wisdom	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thomas H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	A. A. Keen	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia	Wm. Ross	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.

Oklahoma	James S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Michael Nisbet	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	B. W. Higgs	Charlottetown.
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Edwin Bake	Providence.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs, Jr	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	George W. Atkinson	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	John W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	W. L. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sidney.
Ireland	Archibald St. George, DGS	Dublin.
New Zealand	Rev. W. Ronaldson	Christchurch.
Scotland	David Murray Lyon	Edinburgh.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
Tasmania	J. G. Steele	Hobart.
United G'd L. Victoria	T. H. Lempriere	Melbourne.
Cuba	Jose F. Pellon	Havana.
Peru	J. A. Ego Aguirre	Lima.
Chili	Jose Maldona	Valparaiso.
Mexico	Enrique Aragon	Mexico.
Egypt	F. F. Oddi	Alexandria.

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THE GRAND LODGE OF

MASONIC TEMPLE

ALABAMA.

1898.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE

OF

A. F. & A. M. OF ALABAMA,

AT THE

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1st and 2nd, 1896, A. L. 5896.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.:
ALABAMA PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1897.

PROCEEDINGS.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama and its Masonic Jurisdiction, commenced its Seventy-sixth Annual Grand Communication at the Masonic Temple in the City of Montgomery, on the evening of Tuesday, at 7:30 o'clock, the first day of December, 1896, A. L. 5896.

PRESENT.

GEO. P. HARRISON .....Grand Master.
JAMES A. BILBRO.....Deputy Grand Master.
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.....Senior Grand Warden.
RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM.....Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM H. DINGLEY .....Grand Treasurer.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG.....Grand Secretary.
DAVID W. McIVER .....Grand Marshal.
WILLIAM C. BLEDSOE..... Grand Chaplain.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS ..... .Senior Grand Deacon.
WILLIAM A. ARNOLD .....Junior Grand Deacon.
JAMES T. GREENE .....Senior Grand Steward.
J. KAHN .....Junior Grand Steward.
CHARLES A. ALLEN..... ....Grand Tyler.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

PALMER J. PILLANS.....Past Grand Master.
H. CLAY ARMRTRONG.....Past Grand Master.
JOHN H. BANKHEAD .....Past Grand Master.
JOHN G. HARRIS .....Past Grand Master.
GEORGE M. MORROW .....Past Grand Master.
FRANCIS L. PETTUS .....Past Grand Master.
JAMES M. BRUNDIDGE .....Past Junior Grand Warden.
BENJAMIN F. POPE.....Past Junior Grand Warden.
GEORGE A. JOINER.....Grand Secretary.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES FROM OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Arizona	George P. Harrison.
Arkansas	H. Clay Armstrong.
Canada	George F. Moore.
Florida	Pinckney N. Hickman.
Hungary	Russell M. Cunningham.
Idaho	John G. Harris.
Illinois	William W. Daffin.
Indiana	John H. Bankhead.
Iowa	William G. Robertson.
Louisiana	Edward S. Gatchell.
Maine	B. Dudley Williams.
Michigan	William J. Orum.
Minnesota	Palmer J. Pillans.
Nebraska	Palmer J. Pillans.
New Jersey	Palmer J. Pillans.
New Mexico	Palmer J. Pillans.
North Dakota	John G. Smith.
Oregon	Ormond A. Duke.
Quebec	Palmer J. Pillans.
South Carolina	Addison A. Walker.
Victoria	George M. Morrow.
Virginia	Francis L. Pettus.
Wisconsin	Palmer J. Pillans.

AND MASTERS, WARDENS AND PROXIES, FROM SUBORDINATE LODGES, AS FOLLOWS:

No.	3	Alabama	Isaac D. Roberts	W. M.
"	4	Rising Virtue	Wm. G. Cochrane	W. M.
"	7	Macon	Wm. W. Daffin	W. M.
			L. L. McLeod "	S. W.
			John W. Davis	J. W.
"	8	Farrar	Chas. J. Martin, Jr.	J. W.
"	9	Gilead	B. H. Warren	W. M.
"	10	Royal White Hart	B. Davie*	W. M.
			Wm. H. Robertson	S. W.
			W. A. Smart*	J. W.
"	11	Montgomery	Samuel Isaacs	W. M.
			Wallace J. Chambers	S. W.
			Wm. R. Hale	J. W.
"	16	Athens	Meritt K. Clements	J. W.
"	25	Dale	Richard E. McWilliams	W. M.
			Henry F. Cook	S. W.

Proxies.

No.	26	LaFayette	John M. P. Otts, Jr.*....W. M.
"	27	Selma Fraternal	Louis Raymond.....W. M. Edward A. Neil .....S. W. Albert G. Kahn.....J. W.
"	29	Rising Sun	Wm. E. Oakley.....W. M. Thomas F. Turley* .....S. W.
"	31	Autauga	Daniel W. Hicks.....S. W.
"	37	Courtland	Malcolm L. Gilchrist*...W. M.
"	39	Wetumpka	Sampson H. Williams...W. M. Leonard W. Farrow .....S. W.
"	41	Livingston	John G. Harris*.....W. M.
"	42	Hiram	Thomas R. Ward .. ... S. W.
"	46	Harmony	George A. Beauchamp ..W. M.
"	49	Demopolis	Edward S. Cornish.....W. M.
"	50	Union	Louis J. Adler .....W. M.
"	53	Greening	William H. Hawkins*...W. M.
"	54	Amity	William W. Hill ..... S. W.
"	55	Mt. Moriah	Aaron L. West.....W. M.
"	56	Troy	Edward H. Johnson. .. W. M.
"	59	Benton	Sloan Rowan .....S. W.
"	61	Tompkinsville	Ferdinand P. Clark.....S. W.
"	62	Sts. John	Alonzo D. Fielder.....S. W. Albion L. Hixson*.....J. W.
"	63	Social	William A. Rattey* ....W. M. George W. Smith.....S. W. James S. Nelson .....J. W.
"	64	Eureka	James B. Stanley .....W. M.
"	65	C. P. Whitt	Robert H. Tuck..... J. W.
"	70	Central	James A. Moore ..... W. M. William R. Weaver .....S. W. John A. Honeycutt .....J. W.
"	71	Tohopeka	James P. Oliver.....W. M. William C. Roeck* .....S. W.
"	72	Widow's Son.	George A. Barge.....W. M. John W. Purifoy* .....S. W.
"	74	Solomon	Lum Duke..... ..W. M. Allen Driver.....S. W.
"	76	Auburn	H. Clay Armstrong* ....W. M.
"	78	Crozier	John C. Watson* .....W. M.
"	79	Fredonia	Andrew J. Thompson...W. M. James F. Cumbee*. ..S. W.
"	80	Wilcox	Joseph S. McBryde.....W. M.
"	84	Erophotic	Oliver G. Bruner.....W. M. David B. Dismuke*.....S. W.
"	88	Meridian Sun	William R. Hardy .....W. M. William J. Shirley.....J. W.
"	89	Prattville	Emmett I. Smith .....W. M. William M. Anthony ....J. W.
"	91	Henry	Newell M. Thornton ...W. M.
"	93	Sawyer	James P. D. Murphy....W. M. Joseph C. Swann .....S. W.

*Proxies.

No.	97	Lozohatchee	Hesariah G. Earnest	W. M.
			Lawrence O'Bryant*	J. W.
"	98	Fulton	Robert D. Craig*	W. M.
"	101	Hartwell	Xerxes H. Bagley	W. M.
"	104	Good Samaritan	James M. Boone	W. M.
"	106	Hermon	Matthew B. Cameron*	W. M.
"	111	Sylvan	Thaddeus C. Willingham	W. M.
"	112	Dean	W. Robert Duggan	S. W.
"	116	DeKalb	David C. Case*	W. M.
"	119	Notasulga	Francis M. Bryant	W. M.
			William T. Duke*	S. W.
"	122	Coffeeville	Joseph R. Cowan	W. M.
"	123	Havana	Robert A. Owens	W. M.
"	125	Herndon	William J. N. Taylor	W. M.
			Thomas W Smith	J. W.
"	126	Mortimer Reeder	James M. Meadows*	W. M.
"	127	Bolivar	D. L. G. Wilson	W. M.
"	129	Geneva	Pinckney B. Hickman	W. M.
			W. H. Chapman*	S. W.
"	131	Yorkville	Samuel C. Nabors	W. M.
"	133	Loachapoka	William W. David*	W. M.
"	134	Wiley	Turner J. Bates.	W. M.
"	135	Columbia	Clarence L. C. Atkinson	S. W.
"	136	Unity	Kossuth A. Mayer	W. M.
"	145	Fraternity	Joshua Ratliff.	W. M.
"	146	Missouri	Andrew B. Laney*	W. M.
"	147	Rogersville	James P. Jones	W. M.
"	148	Cold Water	Andrew W. Hayes	W. M.
"	149	Chambers	Charles S. Baker	S. W.
"	153	Monroeville	Samuel H. Dailey.	W. M.
			William G. McCorvey*	S. W.
"	154	Nixburg	Lochlin McC. Smith	S. W.
			Simeon A. Thomas*	J. W.
"	161	Penick	Eli Haynie	W. M.
"	163	Fay'tev'le Auth'ntic	Kineon J. Thomas	W. M.
			Oliver P. Looney	S. W.
			Noah C. Looney*	J. W.
"	168	Mt. Hope	George W. Jackson	W. M.
"	170	Elba	B. Dixon Armstrong*	W. M.
			John S. Windham	J. W.
"	171	Clopton	Andrew J. Batcheler	W. M.
"	172	Fellowship	Elias A. Brown	W. M.
"	173	Andrew Jackson	John M. DeCotts	W. M.
			Thomas A. Dillard	S. W.
			Francis M. Purifoy*	J. W.
"	185	Mt. Eagle	Abner J. Nolen	W. M.
"	186	Cataula	James T. Greene	W. M.
"	187	Landmark	Hezekiah S. Thornton*	W. M.
			Winfield S. Phillips	J. W.
"	189	Delta	Francis A. Tate	W. M.
"	192	Chattahoochee	William H. Vinson	J. W.

*Proxies.

No.	197	Hillabee	George W. McElhiney	W. M.
"	198	Caledonia	Daniel J. Hartzoge*	W. M.
"	199	Kiligee	Nathan Landers	W. M.
"	200	Sylacauga	Wiley O. Horton	S. W.
"	201	LaPine	Alpha Champion*	W. M.
"	208	Alexandria	Edward T. Clark	W. M.
			Andrew J. Douthit*	S. W.
			Thomas O. Jones*	J. W.
"	209	Marshall	William L. Thomason	W. M.
"	210	Ebenezer	Charles L. Guice*	W. M.
			Charles H. Bishop	S. W.
			Benjamin F. Long	J. W.
"	211	York	Joseph A. Goodwin	W. M.
"	212	Putnam	Joseph H. Mooty	W. M.
"	214	Carrollton	William G. Robertson	W. M.
"	219	Lineville	Bhurrell A. Stephens	J. W.
"	221	Tensaw	Marion Bryars	W. M.
"	224	Newton	William H. Yarbrough	W. M.
			Leslie P. Lathran*	S. W.
"	225	Louisville	Christopher M. Capel*	W. M.
			William D. McDonald	S. W.
			Van T. Baxter	J. W.
"	227	James Penn	Augustus S. Clarke*	W. M.
"	228	Dallas	Samuel B. Gaston*	W. M.
"	230	Bexar	John Arnold	W. M.
"	231	Duck Springs	Francis M. Tabor	W. M.
"	233	Sepulga	Daniel D. Bennett	W. M.
"	236	Gadsden	George E. Christopher	W. M.
			Benjamin F. Pope*	S. W.
			James A. Bilbro*	J. W.
"	238	Fairmount	Augustus W. Deans	W. M.
"	242	Coosa	James P. Arant	W. M.
			Thomas A. Wall	S. W.
			Isaac C. Hall*	J. W.
"	243	Ramah	George S. Turnipseed	W. M.
"	245	John Payne	Jephtha Seay	W. M.
"	246	Harrison	Richard D. Windham	W. M.
			William B. Darby	S. W.
"	247	Seddon	James D. Truss	W. M.
			Daniel H. Carpenter	S. W.
			Henry G. Crump	J. W.
"	250	Amand	Peyton C. Dennis	W. M.
			Benjamin F. Higgins	S. W.
"	251	Camp Creek	Julius M. Baxter*	W. M.
"	253	Rose Hill	James L. Straughn*	W. M.
"	256	Gaylesville	William G. Daniel*	W. M.
"	257	Ervin	John J. Steadman	W. M.
"	261	Talladega	George A. Joiner*	W. M.
			William A. Rhodes*	S. W.
"	266	Mt. Pleasant	Edmund T. King	W. M.
			James R. Norris*	S. W.

*Proxies.

No.	270	Forest Home	William H. Shanks	J. W.
"	272	Arlington	Benjamin E. DeVann	W. M.
"	275	Frankford	James M. Kimbrough	W. M.
"	276	Bullock	Mansfield R. Gilchrist	W. M.
"	280	Springville	Edward M. McClendon	W. M.
			Basil M. Hill*	S. W.
"	281	Charles Baskerville	Thomas C. Morton	W. M.
"	285	Georgiana	Robert S. Pilley	W. M.
			David S. Ellison*	S. W.
"	286	Walker	Thomas J. Callahan*	W. M.
"	287	Clinton	John F. Lewis	W. M.
			William A. Arnold*	S. W.
"	290	Gillespie	Freeman S. Jenkins	W. M.
"	291	Fort Deposit	J. F. Hattemer*	W. M.
			William Hairston	S. W.
"	301	Norris	Ezekiel B. Lovelace	W. M.
			Jno, E. Finley*	S. W.
"	304	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	W. M.
"	305	Central City	Francis L. Pettus*	W. M.
"	321	Pleasant Hill	James J. Coats*	W. M.
"	323	Holly Grove	James N. Walker	W. M.
"	324	Viola	John M. Fendley	W. M.
"	334	Oliver	John S. Hinson*	W. M.
"	337	Johnson	William M. Nichols	S. W.
"	338	Georgiana Davis	Zachariah R. Day	W. M.
"	340	Clear Creek	Benjamin R. C. Harper	W. M,
"	344	Hamilton	William C. Davis	J. W.
"	345	Echo	John E. Collins*	W. M,
"	348	Bienville	Palmer J. Pillans*	W. M.
"	349	Ozark	John E. Z. Riley	S. W.
"	351	Wilson Williams	Charles W. Hancock	W. M.
			Cicero H. Buchanan*	S. W.
"	353	Rock Mills	William M. Allison	W. M.
"	354	Heaton	Thomas J. Thomason	...
"	355	Van Buren	M. Crump	S. W.
"	356	Ashland	Robert W. Manning*	W. M.
			Joseph A. White	S. W.
"	357	Rutledge	M. W. Rushton*	W. M.
"	358	Barbour	John D. Blocker	W. M.
"	363	Chester	David B. Thompson	W. M.
"	365	Houston	Thomas C Gibson	S. W.
"	368	Piedmont Fraternal	Thomas P. Savage	J. W.
"	373	Bell's Landing	William M. Hestle	W. M.
"	375	Gainesville	Edward N. Kring	S. W.
"	377	Lake City	Henry P. Miller	W. M.
"	379	Robert E Lee	David C. Mims	W. M.
"	380	Ohatchee	Eli D. Meherg	W. M.
"	388	Birm'ham Fraternal	Lew Lazarus*	W. M.
			Walter W. Ransom	S. W.
			Daniel A. Greene	J. W.
"	384	Trinity	Charles T. Burt	J. W.

Proxies.

No.	388	Newberg	Andrew J. Barnett*	W. M.
"	391	North Border	William J. Dupree	W. M.
"	394	Valley Head	George M. D. Lowrey	W. M.
			George H. Moss*	S. W.
			Jesse Barnard*	J. W.
"	396	Falkville	William H. Junkins	W. M.
"	398	Hartselle	Robert Sobotka	W. M.
"	402	Green Hill	Henry A. Killen	J. W.
"	404	Grady	William S. Tucker	W. M.
"	406	Doric	Robert L. Harris	W. M.
			John O'Hara*	S. W.
"	411	Jemison	William G. Atkinson*	W. M.
			James A. Skaggs	S. W.
			Allen J. Atkinson	J. W.
"	412	Amberson	William H. Burnett	W. M.
			William T. Clark	S. W.
"	419	Hilton	James L. Wright	W. M.
"	420	Broometown	Miles A. Mosely*	W. M.
"	421	Cullman Fraternal	Charles J. Brown*	W. M.
			Robert J. Fuller*	S. W.
			Charles A. Owen*	J. W.
"	422	Shorterville	Henry T. Miller	S. W.
"	423	Clanton	James M. Stanfield*	W. M.
			John W. Stanfield*	S. W.
"	425	Temple	James O. Bailey	W. M.
"	430	Albertvile	Asa Ray*	W. M.
			William M. Coleman	J. W.
"	432	Steele's Station	John P. Russell	W. M.
"	433	Branchville	Cordelius M. Simpson	S. W.
"	434	Andalusia	John W. Cross	W. M.
			Walter J. Henry*	S. W.
"	435	Ware	John T. Adcock	W. M.
			John M. Allen*	S. W.
"	437	Fort Payne	William T. Fuller	W. M.
"	438	Headland	Drury W. Smith	W. M.
			William H. Williams*	S. W.
"	439	Mt. Vernon	J. Mabry Pridgen	W. M.
"	440	Forney	Joseph K. Neyman*	S. W.
			John K. Abernathy	J. W.
"	443	Anniston	George A. Clipper*	W. M.
"	447	Taylor	John J Collins	W. M.
"	448	Coalburg	William Askew	W. M.
"	450	Florida	Robert F. Lovelady	W. M.
			Thomas H. Moore*	S. W.
			John R. Hembree*	J. W.
"	451	Seale	William J. Boykin	S. W.
"	454	Lee	Jacob Cahn	W. M.
"	455	Beulah	William M. Bass	W. M.
"	458	Bessemer	John T. McEwing*	W. M.
"	460	King Solomon	Archibald W. Miller	W. M
			Ben M. Jacobs*	S. W.
			E. A. Wright*	J. W.

*Proxies.

No.	461	Ben Sims	William A. Bradford	S. W.
"	463	Addison	Franklin O. Burdick	W. M.
"	464	Haleyville	Andrew Mitchell	W. M.
"	465	Oakman	William T. Hutto	W. M.
			Wilson Shepperd	S. W.
"	466	Dothan	William J. Baxley	W. M.
			Matthew H. Jones*	S. W.
"	467	Kennedy	George J. Collins	W. M.
"	468	Bethany	Daniel W. Robinson	W. M.
			John A. May	S. W.
"	471	Mt. Willing	James C. Wood	W. M.
			Joseph D. Poole	S. W.
"	474	Blocton	George B. Bainbridge*	W. M.
			Jacob M. Ray	S. W.
			Sam Hartley*	J. W.
"	475	Deatsville	Millard F. Berry	W. M.
			William M. Nixon*	S. W.
"	477	Renfroe	Albert G. Sims	W. M.
			Marion H. Sims*	J. W.
"	478	Guin	James M. Springfield*	W. M.
			Walter H. Matthews*	S. W.
"	479	Rock Springs	George W. Newman	W. M.
"	480	East Lake	Ransom D. Jeffcoat*	W. M.
			John H. Finch*	S. W.
"	481	Locust Fork	Joseph C. Tidwell*	W. M.
"	482	Millport	Lewis C. Blakeny	S. W.
"	483	Davis Fraternal	Daniel M. Davis	W. M.
"	486	Cedar Bluff	William A. Barker	W. M.
"	487	Round Mountain	James P. Knight*	W. M.
"	488	Luverne	Charles R. Bricken	S. W.
"	489	Burnt Corn	Fielding S. Daily	W. M.
"	490	Mahan	James M. McGuffey*	W. M.
"	492	Wylam	Robert King	W. M.
"	495	Mt. Pinson	Thomas T. Taylor	W. M.
"	496	Bremen	Erasmus Tucker	W. M.
"	497	Sunny South	Solomon L. Strickland	W. M.
"	498	Bay Minette	David C. Byrne	W. M.
"	500	Logan	Theodore T. Dickinson	W. M.
"	501	Delmar	Samuel A. Palmer*	W. M.
"	503	Sheffield	Owen K. Cameron	W. M.
"	504	Midland City	James R. Levy	W. M.
			S. M. C. Howell*	S. W.
"	506	Irondale	George S. Earnest	W. M.
			Ezra Manring*	S. W.
"	508	Mt. Signal	Charles B. Parker*	W. M.
"	510	Wilsonville	William S. Tinney*	W. M.
			James M. Ray	S. W.
"	511	Johns	James J. Reynolds	S. W.
"	514	Cottonwood	William I. Ham	W. M.
"	515	James D. Truss	Asa R. Wyatt	W. M.

*Proxies.

No.	516	Magnolia	Ivey B. Morris	W. M.
			William L. Waller*	S. W.
"	518	Davis	Landric Gravit	J. W.
"	519	Hewitt	Jere Fountain	W. M.
"	520	W. F. Aldrich	Thomas J. Haskins	W. M.
"	521	Gurley	John W. Grayson*	W. M.
"	525	Woodlawn Frater'l	James McDonald*	W. M.
"	526	J. C. Hackleburg	Perry N. Green	W. M.
"	527	Middleton	Berry P. Nunnelly*	W. M.
			John Shurbutt	S. W.
"	528	Charlton	Joseph E. Barnes	W. M.
			Randall D. Blackshire*	S. W.
"	529	Brown's X Roads	Henry A. Ethridge	W. M.
"	532	Sulligent	Robert J. Redden*	W. M.
"	535	Bangor	Matthew T. Richard	W. M.
"	536	Spring Hill	William H. Wilson	W. M.
"	539	Wewoka	John W. Hancock	W. M.
			Frank P. Christopher*	S. W.
"	540	Searight	George H. Thigpen	W. M.
			William M. Knox*	S. W.
			David A. Levy*	J W.
"	541	Mt. Union	Charles P. Davis	W. M.
			William R. Shaver*	S. W.
"	544	H. Clay Armstrong.	David A. Chapman	J. W.
"	545	H. C. Tompkins	Hugh M. Caffey	W. M.
			George E. Gordon*	S. W.
"	546	Boaz	David A. Morton	W. M.
"	548	Carmichael	William H. Johnson	W. M.

*Proxies.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form by the M.·. W.·. Grand Master.

Prayer by R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

With my heart full of gratitude to Almighty God for his watchful care over us during the past Masonic year, I welcome you to this, our Seventy-sixth Annual Communication. As a supreme body, with original and exclusive jurisdiction over all Masonic legislation in the State of Alabama, great responsibilities rest upon us. Let us then be diligent in ascertaining the duties that

devolve upon us, and careful in enacting such legislation as will conduce to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the Craft.

We have many reasons to be thankful to the Supreme Architect of the universe; our order has grown and prospered during the past Masonic year; our membership has increased, and new Lodges have been formed. Upon the whole, the past year in this jurisdiction has been a prosperous one. Congratulating you, and those whom you represent, upon these favorable conditions, I now submit for your information and consideration the following synopsis of my doings as Grand Master, since our last Regular Communication:

I have rendered the following

DECISIONS.

(1) That it was proper for a Lodge of Masons to attend the funeral sermon of a deceased Brother, but not proper to have the regular funeral ceremony after the Brother had been buried.

(2) That a Master Mason who has been regularly elected and installed and served as a Warden of a Lodge, of which he was at the time a member, and afterwards dimits from said Lodge and affiliates with another, is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master in the latter Lodge.

(3) That when a dimitted Master Mason submits satisfactory proof of the loss of his Dimit, and the destruction of the records of the Lodge from which he dimitted, the Lodge with which he applies for affiliation should, upon such proof, proceed to act upon his application just as if he had produced the Dimit.

(4) That the Constitutional prohibition, contained in Section 11, Article 6, of the Masonic Constitution, which says that "no applicant for initiation or membership, whose petition may have been rejected by any other Lodge, shall be initiated or received a member in any other Lodge without the consent of the majority of the Lodge to which the applicant first petitioned be obtained for that purpose," means, a majority of those present, and not a majority of the entire membership of the Lodge.

(5) That in the case of a Mason suspended by his Lodge for a definite length of time, that after the expiration of that period his status as a member is restored without any action on the part of the Lodge.

(6) That after a Lodge has tried, convicted and sentenced a Brother for any offense, and he has served such sentence, the

Lodge cannot re-consider the matter and try him again. If the punishment inflicted by the Lodge was inadequate for the offense for which he was convicted, an appeal should have been taken to the Grand Lodge. Two years or more having expired since he served out his sentence, the Lodge has no right to again consider the matter.

(7) That a Masonic obligation taken by a party under an assumed name, is as binding upon him as if taken in his proper name.

(8) That before a Master Mason is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master of a Lodge, he must have filled the station of Warden by having been elected and installed as such.

(9) That every Lodge has a right to try its own members for offenses committed within its jurisdiction. For offenses committed without its jurisdiction, either the Lodge to which the Brother belongs or the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense was committed, may try him.

(10) That a Subordinate Lodge may execute a mortgage on its own property without the permission of the Grand Lodge.

(11) That when an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-Craft Mason moves into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, other than the one which has conferred one or both of these Degrees upon him, upon his applying for a Dismissal Certificate, he is entitled to receive it, if in good standing. Upon the presentation of such Certificate to any Lodge in whose jurisdiction he then resides, such Lodge has authority, if it deems proper, to advance him to the Degree of Master Mason, and such advancement of itself constitutes him a member of this Lodge.

(12) That a Subordinate Lodge has the right to re-consider its action on any subject, upon a motion made by a Brother who voted in the affirmative at the Communication next succeeding the one at which such action was taken.

(13) That when an applicant for initiation or membership has been rejected by any Lodge, he cannot be initiated or received as a member of any other Lodge without the consent of the majority of the Lodge to which the applicant first petitioned. It is altogether proper that this consent should be applied for and obtained from the Lodge by whom he was rejected before applying to any other Lodge for initiation or membership. The latter clause of Section 11, Article 6, of the Constitution, which "prohibits any Mason from knowingly assisting or recommending for

initiation or membership to any Lodge whatever any rejected applicant who may not have obtained the consent of the Lodge to which he first petitioned," seems to imply that this is not only the proper but necessary mode of procedure.

(14) That a Grand Master has no right to grant a Dispensation to fill a vacancy caused in the office of Worshipful Master whilst either the Senior Warden's or Junior Warden's station is filled by a duly elected and installed officer.

(15) That any violation of the law of the land is un-Masonic, and if a Mason violates such law, in selling bitters or anything else at a place where the law prohibits it, he would be guilty of a Masonic offense. But how strong cider must be, or how much alcohol a grippe cure or any other bitters must contain, before they would fall under the prohibition of the law, is a question of fact that a Lodge or jury would be more apt to determine correctly than I can.

(16) That any Subordinate Lodge, by consent of all parties concerned, may confer one or all the Degrees of Masonry for another Lodge, and in such case the membership of the person so initiated or advanced would be in the Lodge for which the work was done, and the fees would belong to it.

(17) That a profane residing in the Jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge cannot be made a Mason in a foreign Jurisdiction, without the consent of the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction he resides having first been obtained.

(18) That Masters of Subordinate Lodges cannot permit the members to vouch for visiting Brethren unless they have set in a Lodge with them.

(19) That the ruling of Past Grand Master Pettus, "That it was not proper that Masonic ceremonies should be performed over the grave of a dead Mason after his interment," having been adopted by the Grand Lodge, is the Masonic law on this subject.

(20) That any Mason who is a tippler and a profane swearer, and who captiously prevents any Minister of the Gospel from affiliation with the Lodge of which he is a member, simply because he is such, is guilty of un-Masonic conduct and should be dealt with by his Lodge.

(21) That no ballot on a petition for initiation can be taken until the expiration of one month from the time of filing the petition.

(22) That a Brother indefinitely suspended can be restored to the rights and benefits of Masonry while under such sentence by the two-thirds vote of the majority of the members of the Lodge, and such re-instatement restores to membership as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

(23) That the death of a Brother pending an appeal to the Grand Lodge, from the action of a Subordinate Lodge, abates the proceeding. If, however, prior to his death an appeal had in fact been taken from the Subordinate Lodge, the Secretary of the Subordinate Lodge should forward the papers to the Grand Lodge, in order that an entry of the abatement of the proceeding should there be made.

(24) That charges and specifications of un-Masonic conduct against a Master Mason, when preferred in writing and signed by the Brother making them, and duly filed with the Lodge, is sufficient to authorize the Brother complained of to be put upon his trial. In other words, one Master Mason may prefer charges against another, and if these charges are in proper form and involve un-Masonic conduct, it is the duty of the Lodge to proceed as required by Article 7 of the Constitution.

(25) That a profane may present his petition for initiation to the Lodge of his choice, though he resides in the Jurisdiction of another Lodge, and the Lodge receiving such petition and conferring a Degree or Degrees without obtaining the information required by Article 6, Section 13, of the Constitution, is liable to the Lodge having jurisdiction, for the fees.

(26) That a Worshipful Master has a right to call a Special Communication of his Lodge for the purpose of conferring Degrees upon candidates whose petitions have been favorably acted upon at a Regular Communication, provided sufficient notice of the time and object of the meeting shall be given.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

(1) On December 8th, 1895, I granted Special Dispensation to Eastaboga Lodge, No. 155, whose charter was forfeited for non-payment of dues, to re-organize and continue work until the meeting of the Grand Lodge ; said Lodge having paid all its dues to the Grand Lodge.

(2) On December 11th, 1895, I granted Special Dispensation to Bolivar Lodge, No. 127, to confer the Master Mason's Degree

on Brother Alec Vaught, good and sufficient reasons having been shown to me.

(3) On December 31st, 1895, I granted Special Dispensation to Gurley Lodge, No. 521, authorizing it to meet regularly until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, the Hall, Charter and paraphernalia and all the furniture belonging to said Lodge having been consumed by fire a few days before that time.

(4) On January 8th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Lozahatchee Lodge, No. 547, to confer the Fellow-craft and Master Mason's Degrees upon Brothers Clayburn A. and Thomas M. Sharp, on the occasion of the Calhoun County Conference, which met with said Lodge, on Jan. 15th, 1896.

(5) On February 6th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Davis Lodge, No. 518, to elect a Senior Warden, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

(6) On February 20th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Searight Lodge, No. 540, to confer all the Degrees, during the visit of Grand Lecturer A. M. Scott, upon such candidate as said Lodge and said Grand Lecturer should deem worthy to receive same.

(6) On March 12th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Scottsboro Lodge, No. 35, to initiate W. S. Bridges upon condition that the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, J. A. Bilbro, was present, and consented and assisted in the same.

(8) On May 26th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Louisville Lodge, No. 225 to confer the Master's Degree upon Brother A. Berlin, on the occasion of the County Conference of Barbour County with said Lodge.

(9) On July 1st, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Syllacauga Lodge, No. 200, to raise Brother F. C. Scady, a Fellow-craft Mason, to the sublime Degree of Master Mason, it being the occasion of the County Conference of Talladega county.

(10) On July 29th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Almond Lodge, No. 523, to elect a Senior Warden to fill a vacancy caused by death.

(11) On August 3rd, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Elba Lodge, No. 170, to confer the Master Mason's Degree upon Brother A. B. Metcalf, without waiting for the usual delay, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

(12) On August 4th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Geneva Lodge, No. 129, to confer the Fellow-Craft and Master

Mason's Degrees upon three candidates without waiting for the usual delay, under the supervision and direction of Brother A. M. Scott, of the Committee on Work.

(13) On August 10th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 321, to confer the Master Mason's Degree, without waiting for the usual delay, good and sufficient grounds having been shown therefor.

(14) On August 26th, 1896, I granted Special Dispensation to Dale Lodge, No. 250, to ballot and confer the Fellow-Craft and Master Mason's Degrees upon Brother J. McDowell, good and sufficient reasons having been shown therefor.

DISPENSATIONS FOR NEW LODGES.

Dispensations have been granted for the formation of the following new Lodges during the past Masonic year:

On December 4th, 1895, to Brother Hezekiah G. Earnest and six others, to organize a Lodge at Piedmont, Calhoun County, to be known as Lozahatchee Lodge, No. 547.

On April 15th, 1896, to Brother William Henry Johnson and seven others to organize a Lodge at Enterprise, Coffee county, to be known as Carmichael Lodge, No. 548.

REMOVAL OF LODGES.

Special Dispensations have been issued for the removal of the following Lodges, good cause having been shown, and the law complied with in each case:

Chas. Baskerville Lodge, No. 281, to remove from its present site to point one mile distant, to the new town of Fayette, Ala.

Mayhan Lodge, No. 490, to remove to Howard's Chapel.

Winston Star Lodge, No. 436, to remove to Clear Creek Falls.

Pond Town Lodge, No. 409, to remove to Hartford.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 484, to remove its Lodge room from its present site to Lecta.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Upon proper application and for good reasons shown, Special Dispensations were granted to the following Lodges to elect officers, at another than the time fixed by the Constitution:

Hendricks Lodge, No. 162.

Quitman Lodge, No. 254.

Madison Station Lodge, No. 293.

Havana Lodge, No. 123.

Milo Abercrombie Lodge, No. 420.
Hopewell Lodge, No. 193.
St. Albans Lodge, No. 22.
Cotaco Lodge, No. 366.
Mt. Hilliard Lodge, No. 180.
Penick Lodge, No. 161.
Chambers Lodge, No. 149.
Warrenton Lodge, No. 320.
Sylvan Lodge, No. 111.
Chandler Lodge, No. 367.
Hillsboro Lodge, No. 408.

CHARGES AGAINST MASTERS.

(1) In the matter of the charges preferred against Brother Elijah D. Elrod, Worshipful Master of Broomtown Lodge, No. 420, which was mentioned in my last Annual Address, after a careful examination of the second report of the Committee appointed to investigate same, I was left in grave doubt as to whether or not Brother Elrod was actuated by any improper motive in the ruling made by him, which was the subject of the charge, and giving him the benefit of the doubt, I did not suspend him.

(2) On the 20th of November, 1896, I received from the constitutional number of the members of Blocton Lodge, No. 474, a communication under the seal of the Lodge, preferring charges against Brother James T. Reed, Worshipful Master of said Lodge, whereupon I appointed A. W. Hayes, W. M. of Coldwater Lodge, No. 148., J. C. Hicks, Past Master of Charity Lodge, No. 321, and Thomas J. Hasking, Past Master of W. F. Aldrich Lodge, No. 520, to investigate into the nature of the charges and report to me. I furnished the committee a copy of the charges and addressed to them the following letter, to-wit:

BRETHREN:

Jas. T. Reed, W. M. of Blocton Lodge, No. 474, A. F. & A. M., having been impeached before me by five members of his Lodge, as shown by articles of impeachment hereto attached, you are hereby directed to investigate into the nature of the charges, and report to me or my successor in office the result of your investigation at the earliest practicable moment. The charges preferred are of a very grave and serious character, and if true, constitute an outrageous offense against both moral and Masonic

law. If untrue, it is due Brother Reed that the facts should be made known at once. I am quite sure that your zeal for Masonry, and earnest desire to preserve its purity and good name, will incite you to diligent promptness in the investigation of this matter. Yours fraternally,

(Signed.) GEO. P. HARRISON,
Grand Master.

DISTRICT MASONIC LECTURERS.

On January 29th, I appointed Brother H. G. Earnest, Masonic Lecturer for the Seventh and Ninth Masonic Districts of Alabama.

COMMITTEE ON WORK.

Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, R. M. Cunningham, having, at the last session of the Grand Lodge, tendered to me his resignation as a member of the Committee on Work, to take effect on the appointment of his successor, I accepted the same on the 24th of November, 1896, and appointed as his successor, Brother W. A. Arnold.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On February 26th, I appointed R.·. W.·. Brother Frederick G. Styles, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, a vacancy having been created by the death of former Representative R.·. W.·. Dwight R. Adams.

On September 19th, I appointed Brother J. H. Westerfield, of Springfield, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, having received notice of the death of Brother J. M. Pinnell, our former Representative.

On November 17th, being notified of the death of Brother Jas. W. Chadduck, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, I appointed Brother Thornton B. Myers, of David City, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near that of Nebraska.

On November 18th, having received notice of the death of R.·. W.·. Daniel T. Walden, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, I appointed W.·. Brother Chas. P. Lyon, of Rochester, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near that of New York.

I have received notice of the appointment of Grand Representatives, of the Grand Lodges named below, near the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

W.·. Brother Daniel Smith, Vermont.

W.·. Brother Wm. S. Foster, British Columbia.

LAYING CORNER STONES.

On February 20th, I appointed Brother Le wisBloch, W. M. Montgomery Lodge, No. 11, my Special Deputy to lay the Corner Stone of the Church of the Annunciation at Highland Park, which I am informed was properly and becomingly done, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

On October 10th, I, with the assistance of Lee Lodge, No. 454, and representatives of a number of other Subordinate Lodges, laid the Corner Stone of the new Court House of Lee County at Opelika, Alabama, in Ample Form.

On October 12th, I appointed Brother Travis W. Straugh, W. M. Rose Hill Lodge, No. 253, as my Special Deputy, to lay the Corner Stone of the new Court House of Covington County, at Andalusia, on the 14th of October, 1896, which I am officially advised was well done.

NECROLOGY.

Though many blessings and successes have attended our progress during the past year, the black-winged Angel of Death has hovered above the Brotherhood of our own and sister Jurisdictions.

The portals of our Grand Lodge have been invaded and a number of our loved ones "have been called up higher."

Samuel K. McSpadden, Past Master of Sam Dixon Lodge, No. 218, died at his home in Centre, on the 3rd day of May, 1896, aged seventy-three years.

Daniel Smith, Past Master of Howard Lodge, No. 69, died at his home in Mobile, May 26th, 1896, aged sixty-seven years.

Harry A. Lowe, W. M. of Athelstan Lodge, No. 369, and Senior Grand Steward of this Body, died June 2nd, 1896, aged thirty-eight years. Trusting that he is now at refreshment in the Grand Lodge above, we can but feel sad at his loss to us.

Many of our sister Grand Jurisdictions have been called upon to surrender some of their choicest jewels to the relentless tyrant. Among them are the following:

M.·. W.·. George Enoch Dowling, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, died at his home at Montague on March 30th, 1896.

M.·. W.·. John E. Jones, Past Grand Master of Nevada, died in San Francisco on April 10th, 1896.

M.·. W.·. Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania, died May 7th, 1896. His Brethren say of him: "His sterling qualities as a man and a Mason endeared him to all who knew him. We recognized his worth during life, and in death we mourn his loss."

M.·. W.·. Edward B. Rowe, Past Grand Master of Connecticut, died in the City of Boston, June 1st, 1896.

M.·. W.·. Asa H. Battin, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, died June 3rd, 1896, at Steubenville.

M.·. W.·. Joseph M. Anderson, Past Grand Master of Tennessee, died July 14th, 1896.

M.·. W.·. Owen A. Bassett, Past Grand Master of Kansas, died at his home in Ellsworth, Kan., on July 19th, 1896.

R.·. W.·. Benjamin Wilson Higgs, Past Grand Secretary of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. Prince Edward Island, died at his home on Sunday, August 16th, 1896.

GRAND LODGE TRUST FUND.

Your Committee, consisting of the R.·. W.·. Deputy Grand Master, the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary and myself, who had heretofore been given full power and authority to invest the Trust Fund at any time the said Fund or any part thereof, in such property or properties as in their judgment would be to the best interest of the Grand Lodge, did, on the 6th day of January last, purchase from H. L. and John D. Roquemore, of Montgomery, a lot on the Southwest corner of Perry and Washington Streets, situated in the City of Montgomery, and fronting 112 feet on Perry and running back 150 feet on Washington Street, for which we paid the sum of $9,750. The funds used for this purpose consisted of $75 in currency, and the proceeds of the sale of nine Alabama Class A Bonds of $1,000 each, for which we received the sum of $9,675. It was the purpose of your Committee in purchasing this lot to proceed at once to the erection of a Masonic Temple thereon, and, with this end in view, we selected a plan and advertised for bids soon after the purchase of the lot. In the early summer of the present year we opened these bids, and

would have accepted one, and have proceeded to the erection of said building, but for the fact that Alabama Bonds, of which our Trust Fund consists, had so greatly depreciated in value that we thought it unwise to proceed further in the matter until these securities should again at least approximate what we conceived to be their true value. Their price has recently enhanced in the markets of the country, and I sincerely trust will soon reach a point where my successor and his associates on the Committee will deem it proper to proceed to the erection of a Temple on the lot purchased for the purpose.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL OBSERVANCES AND MOUNT VERNON.

In my last Annual Address I had occasion to call your attention to a communication relative to a proposed "Memorial Observance of the Centennial of the Death of Worshipful Brother George Washington," to which matter I again beg to call your attention. In this connection I would also remind the Masons of Alabama of the noble work which has been and is now being done by the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," relative to the restoration and preservation of the beautiful home and sacred grave of our departed Brother, on the bank of the Potomac. These noble ladies are striving to obtain an Endowment Fund for Mount Vernon, with the view that the interest thereon shall be sufficient to defray all expenses. The Fund so far has been obtained by individual subscriptions and the entrance fees to the grounds. It is the wish of these ladies to make the entrance to the grounds free to the public. This they can only do after the Endowment Fund is so increased as to bear the expenses incident to the restoration and necessary keeping of the premises. Alabama has in charge the Entrance Hall at Mount Vernon, and her name has not appeared for many years on the list of contributors. As our special representative in this noble work, we have Miss Leila Herbert, who, like her noble mother, has reflected great honor upon our State in her untiring efforts to make the Alabama Hall as attractive as the rooms assigned to other States. She needs help, and Alabama should give it to her. I know of no class of people who are under greater obligations to assist, or who, in my opinion, would more cheerfully do so, than the Masons of Alabama. As many of you know, prominent in one of the halls at Mount Vernon stands the statue of our beloved Brother, in his Masonic garb. He was not only "The

Father of his Country," but a devoted and eminent patron of Masonry. I respectfully recommend an annual appropriation, by the Grand Lodge, of such sum as the condition of our Treasury will permit, or the generosity of the Brethren will authorize, to the Endowment Fund of Mount Vernon.

I herewith attach a letter recently received from Miss Herbert, which I heartily endorse and approve, and submit for your consideration. It is as follows:—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·., of Alabama, in Grand Lodge assembled:

"Washington was the greatest of good men and the best of great men."

Washington was a Mason.

He was a member of Alexandria (Va.) Lodge, No. 22, and presided as Master.

Forty years ago the Masons of Alabama did their share in contributing money towards the purchase of the home and tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, then a melancholy wreck in the possession of one of Washington's heirs, who was financially too poor to keep it up.

A picture is sent to show into what a pitiful decay the precious house had been allowed to fall where once lived the great Master Mason

An invalid lady, passing down the Potomac on one of the river steamers, forty years ago, saw on the high banks the forlorn, deserted-looking house and the tomb, apparently uncared for. It was plain to anyone who looked, that, after a few years more of neglect, the dwelling of our Washington would leave only its bricks and flagging stones to mark its spot. This lady, Miss Pamela Cunningham, was weak in body, but of a high and loving soul. It is pleasant to Southerners to reflect that Miss Cunningham was a Southern woman, and to Alabamians that Alabama signally and greatly aided her. Miss Cunningham, by appealing to gentlemen, got a bill introduced in Congress, praying that body to buy, in the name of the nation, the home and tomb of Washington—to preserve it to the men and boys of future days. The bill failed.

Miss Cunningham then started an Association of ladies, knowing the generosity of American men to women. She worked

with a spirit that made the Association national in its endeavors to obtain enough money to buy Washington's home and tomb, and wrest them from destruction. And the men of America *did* aid; and the Masons of Alabama stood high on the list.

Though it was on account of Miss Cunningham's inception and work, and the work of her lady assistants, that Mount Vernon is to-day a Mecca to American patriots, those ladies did not forget to whom their thanks were due—the men of America, and among them the Masons, and they saw to it that a perpetual record should be made of the gifts of individuals and bodies towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, and the list of honor is to be read to-day.

"Whatever is, is right."

Congress would not buy Mount Vernon as the property of the nation; so it is now never in the hands of political parties, but is the loving care of gentle women who have no politics but love of their country and love of their sections; the latter is a concentrated patriotism, the foundation stone of national patriotism.

Ladies now own the home and tomb of Washington, and have transacted the business of preserving them for forty years without a cent of pay for their work, in trust for the nation, and, in the highest sense, the property of the nation.

The war came on immediately after the purchase, and, there being no Endowment Fund, Mount Vernon was in a worse condition before the restorations could be begun.

That Mount Vernon is to-day in a good condition, the pictures sent you will show, as also the accompanying annual report of the Ladies' Association. Mount Vernon is supported by entrance fees and the efforts of individuals, societies and sections in donating money. The ladies have made, and are making, special efforts to create an Endowment Fund which will be sufficient to keep up Mount Vernon in a less uncertain way.

The tomb of Washington must be constantly guarded from depredators, as also the house with its valuable relics, which to-day are priceless. There was much vandalism, and many and trusty guards are necessary to keep everything from being ruined by the relic-hunters who daily visit the hallowed place.

It has taken by far more than a moderate fortune to restore Mount Vernon with its wrecks of buildings, out houses, walls, wharf, fences and decaying tomb of the great American, and what of Washington's furniture was obtainable, to its former condition and to keep it so.

Who furnished this fortune?—the different sections of the Union.

The Masons of Alabama did a noble share in helping to buy the place; the records of the Ladies' Association take care that the future shall see what share; the sums they presented can be read to a figure to-day. But the Masons of Alabama have done nothing of the vast work to restore and preserve it.

It is the duty of the Vice-Regents of the Ladies' Association for the different sections of the Union to bring to the attention of their States the needs and the methods of preserving the home and mortal remains of Washington.

I have the honor to be Vice-Regent for Alabama.

It is to the Masons of our State, first of all, that I appeal, believing that they will delight to honor Washington and that they will set an example that will be followed in the State.

Washington was a man who received not one cent of pay for his services in making of his country the Home of Freedom. It will not do to ask men or a body of men to oppress themselves in the name of Washington. I do not ask a sum large enough to take away by personal deprivation the sense of patriotism which prompts the giving. The Masons of Alabama stood well by the ladies in the beginning. We hope they will stand by them to the end.

I ask the Masons of Alabama to make a yearly contribution to the Endowment Fund for the preservation of the home and tomb of Washington until the large sum is complete to make Mount Vernon self-dependent, whatever may happen. A yearly small contribution would be much more gratifying to the ladies of the Association than a larger sum at once. They believe that in the end they will thus have received more substantial aid, that will also be less onerous in the giving; and that there will be evidence that we have the unforgetting hearts of the Masons with us in our work of love.

The Endowment Fund, through the efforts of different States and bodies, has reached the sum of $49,100.

Two hundred thousand dollars is deemed the fund absolutely necessary. * * * Will each Mason in Alabama contribute five or ten cents a year to this purpose?

* * * * * * * *

I hope the Honorable Body of Masons will be pleased to accept, for use in their assemblies, the little memento I send of

Washington's connection with the Masons—a gavel, made of the wood of the last tree, a magnolia, which Washington planted at Mount Vernon before his death, an imitation in shape and dimensions of the famous gavel in possession of Potomac Lodge No. 5 (then Columbia Lodge, No. 19, of Maryland), to which Washington presented it, after using it in laying the corner stone of the United States Capitol at Washington. The magnolia tree—a very beautiful one—was blown down by a cyclone about two months ago. The wood is now well seasoned, and, for this reason, makes a less pretty gavel than I would wish.

A picture of the Washington Gavel is sent, with its authentic history.

I quote from the "Freemasons' Hymn":

"The world beholds with curious gaze
The jewels of our ancient fame;
But virtue lends the brightest rays
That keep from death the Mason's name.

"And *one*—the world will ne'er forget,
His glories gained, his duties done—
One peerless name with ours is set,
The immortal name of Washington."

The ladies' success in preserving Washington's home and tomb has always been an up-hill and often a gloomy and most discouraging work. Will the Masons of Alabama help them?

I am

Very respectfully yours,

LEILA HERBERT,

Vice-Regent for Alabama of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for Preserving the Home and Tomb of Washington.

Wednesday, Nov. 24th, 1896.

The gavel and pictures referred to I now present to the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

CONCLUSION.

My official relation with the Grand Lodge of Alabama must soon close. For years I have been the recipient of your partiality. From the floor you placed me in the South. From the South you transferred me to the West, and from there elevated me to both stations in the East. With the close of this Grand

Communication I shall have served in my present position two years, the maximum of time allowed by our Constitution. I have been indeed honored by my Brethren far beyond my deserts. To have been twice elected to the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama is an honor that any man could well be proud of. I am, and shall ever be proud of it, and shall never cease to thank you for the honor thus bestowed. I have honestly and conscientiously endeavored to discharge the onerous and responsible duties of the office. That I have fallen short of the high measure of duty which rested upon me, I am painfully aware. But, if errors I have committed, they were errors of the head, and not of the heart. In my every official duty, it has been my earnest desire to support and maintain the tenets of our Order. In all my efforts I have been assisted and sustained by each of the several Grand Officers, and for this I officially commend them.

To every officer and member of the Grand Lodge I return my grateful acknowledgments for the official regard and prompt assistance always given me. When my successor shall be elected and installed, and I again take a place upon the floor, upon a level with you, with whom I have so long been associated, it will be with an increased love for Masonry, "and a fixed and steady purpose of mind" to always labor for the upbuilding of our noble Order.

GEORGE P. HARRISON,
Grand Master.

ADDRESS REFERRED.

On motion of Brother F. S. Jenkins, the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master was referred to a Special Committee of three Past Grand Masters, as follows:

Palmer J. Pillans, John H. Bankhead and Francis L. Pettus.

REPORT ON ADDRESS.

M.·. W.·. Brother John H. Bankhead, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the Address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, made the following Report, which was concurred in:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee, to which was referred the Address of Most Worshipful Grand Master, begs leave to report as follows:

First—Your Committee commends the Most Worshipful Grand Master for his able, eloquent and instructive address, and expresses the hope that it will be read by all the members of the Craft throughout this Jurisdiction.

Second—Your Committee recommends that the decisions reported by the Most Worshipful Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence; that the Reports of the Most Worshipful Grand Master with reference to the Dispensations granted by him, be referred to the Committee on Dispensations, and that portion of his Address which refers to the institution of new Lodges be referred to the Committee on Chartered Lodges. Your Committee is constrained to say that, in its opinion, without intending in the least degree to criticise or reflect upon the Grand Master, that the power of granting Dispensations to confer Degrees out of their regular time is too freely exercised in this Jurisdiction, and in the opinion of your Committee this power should be exercised with the greatest caution and only in extreme cases.

Third—With reference to that portion of the Address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, which recommends an appropriation for the support of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association for preserving the home and tomb of Washington, your Committee would beg leave to say that, while all citizens of the United States must revere the name and memory of the immortal Washington, the Father of his Country, we are constrained to say that we do not think the funds of this Grand Lodge can be properly applied, under our Constitution, to any such purpose. Ours is a charitable institution and order, and possibly its primary object is the extension of relief to the needy and destitute of our Order. Not for show or display, nor even for the erection of monuments or the perpetuation of the memories of deceased members of our Order or illustrious citizens, endeared to us by their virtues and attainments.

We think that no part of the funds of the Grand Lodge should be devoted to such a purpose; and recommend that the matter be referred to a Special Committee of three Past Grand Masters, whose duty it shall be to bring this subject to the attention of the Subordinate Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, and to re-

quest personal contributions from the Brotherhood for this important and worthy cause.

In conclusion, we beg to say that our Most Worshipful Grand Master, by his earnestness and fidelity to the Craft, has endeared himself to the entire fraternity in the State of Alabama. We commend him for his zeal and ability, and part with him as our Most Worshipful Grand Master with many regrets; and we can say of him, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Most respectfully,

P. J. PILLANS,
JNO. H. BANKHEAD,
F. L. PETTUS.

GRAND OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS.

The Grand Treasurer, R.·. W.·. Wm. H. Dingley, submitted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibit A.)

The Grand Secretary, R.·. W.·. H. Clay Armstrong, submitted his Annual Report, which was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See Exhibits B. and C.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Brother P. J. Pillans, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted his Annual Report, which, on motion, was received and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

(See Appendix.)

OVERTURE FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN.

M.·. W.·. Palmer J. Pillans, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, near this Grand Lodge,

presented an overture from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to the Grand Lodge of Alabama, which, on motion, was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain Brother Wm. C. Bledsoe, R.·. W.·. Senior Grand Warden B. Dudley Williams, and R.·. W.·. Junior Grand Warden Russell M. Cunningham, with instructions to report at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF WISCONSIN.

MASONIC RELIEF.

To the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

The Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to bring before the several Grand Lodges the matter of a uniform system of Masonic Relief, was at our last Annual Communication, ordered to be continued. Owing to the general misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the plan proposed by that Committee, they deem it their duty to again present the subject to your consideration.

There seems to be a general tendency to confound the two principles of Masonic Charity and Masonic Relief. The former is broader than any system of relief, and might be studied to advantage by some of those who have commented on the "Wisconsin Proposition."

We re-state the Proposition:

It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to do, this duty devolves upon the Grand Lodge from which it holds its Charter. It being understood that in no case is the Lodge furnishing relief and asking re-imbursement, to go beyond actual necessities, without express authority from the re-imbursing body.

Now, as to the meaning of this Proposition:

We do not propose to relieve any Mason from his duty of charity, which is broader than merely giving relief.

We do not propose to relieve any Brother from his duty of individual relief.

We do not propose any innovation, or new departure in Masonry.

We do propose to relieve our Fraternity from confusion worse confounded, by substituting method for entire lack of method.

We do propose that a worthy Brother in distress shall have relief, when absolutely necessary to him, and which he is not at all sure of, under present lack of method.

It is mainly because we recognize the fact that many Subordinate Lodges, and their individual members as well, are unable either to relieve their own members, or to care for the stranger within their gates, that our proposition becomes necessary, and because of that fact we made it. All Grand Lodges should have, and nearly all do have, relief funds. And our proposition simply asks Grand Lodges, in case their Subordinates are able but unwilling, as is frequently the case, to see that they do their duty, and in case they are unable, to come to their relief, as Wisconsin has always done. The effect of this would be to remove all controversies on this subject between Lodges.

It is very seldom that a member of a Wisconsin Lodge is relieved, abroad, without the bill being promptly sent to his home Lodge. It is very frequently the case that the distressed Brother cannot get relief unless his home Lodge first guarantees the expense. This in itself shows that there is a prevalent idea that it is the duty of the Lodge to look after its own members.

Let us look at this duty of individual relief for which our eminent brethren contend. The writer of this circular claims to have done his full share in this line, but he does not *know* that he has ever given one dollar to a *worthy* applicant for relief. He does know that in every case where he has had a subsequent chance for investigation, he has found that he has been imposed upon. In cities the size of Milwaukee no day passes without appeals for assistance. The writer has sometimes had three or four in one day. Under such circumstances what is my duty? To give without investigation? That encourages fraud, and does not relieve the worthy. To investigate? That takes more time than a busy man has at his disposal. To turn away the applicant with a refusal? I may have rejected a worthy Brother in his distress. The only other recourse is to send the applicant to a Committee, whose duty it is to investigate such cases. This

seems to us to effectually dispose of the "individual relief" theory. It applied in early days when the country was sparsely settled. It applies now, when the applicant and his circumstances are known: but for the relief of the transient, unknown Brother, it is utterly inefficient and impracticable. And it is to these transient distressed Brethren that our proposition is intended to apply.

There is another feature of the objection to our proposition. In our first circular we called attention to existing evils, and suggested it as a remedy. But we expressly stated that it was our suggestion of a remedy, and, in making it, we asked for suggestions from others. But those who have opposed it have devoted themselves entirely to attacking our proposition, and have not given one word or one thought to the consideration of the evils they must admit do exist. We are not so infatuated with the proposition that we can see no room for improvement, and we ask, as we asked in our first circular, those who oppose it to suggest something better.

A word or two as to some of the objections which have been raised, which are varied and contradictory:

Illinois: Grand Master and Committee say the proposition is a "new departure," and talk of the large amounts they have disbursed in charity, but just the same, a portion of her Lodges decline to furnish relief without re-imbursement, and promptly send in the bill, while other prosperous Lodges refuse even one dollar for the relief of one of their own members in distress who are at the time in some other Jurisdiction, an inconsistency in practice that would disappear under the system we propose. A member of one well-to-do Illinois Lodge would now be under the sod, and his wife would have been buried in a pauper's grave, had it not been for the large sums expended by Wisconsin Lodges. Past Grand Master Robbins, as well as Brother Drummond, of Maine, says that it is an attempt to degrade Masonry into an insurance or benefit association. Is it? We claim that it is merely an attempt to regulate an existing condition of affairs, under such restrictions as Grand Lodges may see fit to impose.

Indiana: Claims that "substituting the Lodge for the individual Brother would destroy one of the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry." Then what does Indiana do with her Relief Fund? We think that point has been pretty thoroughly answered. It would also be in order for them to point out which one of the Ancient Landmarks is infringed upon.

South Carolina: "The obligation to re-imburse exists without any such compact." But as others claim that it does not exist, there can be no harm in formally adopting it.

Washington: We confess to a feeling of surprise at the comment of the Grand Master of this Jurisdiction that we are not to ask for re-imbursement, that the adoption of our proposition would "prostitute the grand principles of the Masonic Fraternity to the narrow, selfish ways of a mere beneficiary order." The delegate from Washington, at the Masonic Congress, was one of the strongest advocates of our proposition, and spoke warmly for it. And it is not very long since our Grand Lodge paid a bill of about $150.00, sent by a Washington Lodge to one of our Subordinates, for relief of one of its members, and which the Subordinate was too poor to pay! Sentiment versus practice.

We might go on indefinitely, but we think we have answered the main objections, and we make the bold assertion that the methods of individual relief advocated by Brothers Drummond, Fellows, etc., are not charity—are not relief, and, under present conditions of society, it is impossible that they should be.

We note, however, one point made by Brother Drummond, that in case our proposition is adopted, an additional clause should be added, that the relieving Lodge is to be the sole judge of the distressed Brother's necessities, otherwise it would be a *felo de se*, and consequently that it might run its brother Lodge hopelessly in debt. We cannot conceive how so distinguished a Brother can gravely cast such an assertion upon the Masonic Fraternity. No man in active business but has, at times, to trust those with whom he deals, to as great an extent, and certainly our own brethren are to be trusted to that extent, or we had better disband. In all legislation, civil and Masonic, the principle is recognized that laws may be adopted containing certain provisions subject to restrictions.

We have put the question plainly: What is to be done with cases, constantly occurring, where a sick or destitute Brother is stranded in the Jurisdiction of a weak Lodge, unable to care for him? We have never been able to obtain but one answer. Brother Drummond, when asked point blank, says that when we have done what we can, there is the end. In other words, the Brother must go to the poor house. We have a hopelessly sick Brother from Iowa, with a family, whom we have been supporting several years. We should drop him and let the town

take care of him. We are now supporting the widowed daughter of a former Grand High Priest of Ohio. Shall we send her to the poor house?

We again ask you to consider this question in all its bearings, with full confidence that you will see the necessity, if not of our proposition, of some relief from existing confusion.

WM. C. SWAIN,
N. M. LITTLEJOHN,
JOHN CORSCOT,
Committee.

APPROVED:
ALDRO JENKS,
Grand Master.

[EXHIBIT "A."]

GRAND TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WH. H. DINGLEY, Grand Treasurer,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

		DR.		
1895.				
Nov.	15.	To balance		$3689 03
1896.				
Jan.	3.	Received form Grand Secretary	$1339 28	
Nov.	16.	" " " "	3957 50	—$5296 78
				$8985 81

		CR.		
1895.				
Nov.	30.	Rent of Hall and Offices	800 00	
		" Safe Deposit	10 00	
Dec.	4.	Grand Chaplain	25 00	
		Assistant Grand Secretary	200 00	
		Com. on Finance—W. S. Foster	25 00	
		Benj. F. Pope.	25 00	
		Benj. M. Jacobs	13 50	
		Committe on Appeals	50 00	
		Com. on Work—A. M. Scott	30 00	
		W. W. Daffin	20 00	
		R. M. Cunningh'm	15 00	
		W. W. McCollum	36 00	
	5.	Grand Lecturer, 4th quarter '95	75 00	
		Grand Master, expenses	50 00	
		Committee on Correspondence	200 00	
	7.	Grand Tyler	45 45	
	11.	Grand Treasurer	150 00	
		Testimonial to Past Grand Master	100 00	
1896.				
Jan.	3.	Contingent Fund	750 00	
Feb.	19.	Insurance	100 00	
Sept.	1.	Grand Lecturer	225 00	
		Grand Registrar	450 00	
		Grand Secretary	1800 00	
		Trust Fund	208 60	—$5403 55
		Balance on hand		3582 26
				$8985 81

WM. H. DINGLEY,
Grand Treasurer.

Dec. 1st, 1896.

[EXHIBIT B.]

GRAND SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.
To General Fund,

DR.

	Dues collected since last report.....	$1339 28	
1896.			
Jan. 4.	Henry Lodge, No. 91.....	13 50	
	York Lodge, No. 211.....	19 00	
6.	Hermon Lodge, No. 106.....	6 50	
17.	Loachapoka Lodge, No. 133.....	7 00	
Feb. 18.	Blue Eye Lodge, No. 332.	10 50	
Mch. 9.	Deatsville Lodge, No. 475.....	16 50	
25.	Weathers Lodge, No. 390.....	1 00	
Apr. 22.	Shiloh Lodge, No. 105	10 00	
May 9.	J. W. Portis for lot at Suggsville formerly property of Marion Lodge, No. 10	1 00	
June 16.	Chester Lodge, No. 363	13 00	
Nov. 15.	Dues collected to date.....	3458 95	
	For eight Charters	280 00	
	For two Dispensations.....	70 00	
	For Grand Lodge Certificates.....	19 00	
	Widows Certificates	13 25	
	Masonic Codes sold.....	18 30	$5296 78

CR.

June 3.	By amount paid Grand Treasurer..	1339 28	
Nov 16.	" " " " "	3957 50	$5296 78

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

[EXHIBIT "C."]

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Grand Secretary,
In account with GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.
1896. To Contingent Fund,

DR.

To Balance on hand	$ 4 64		
Amount from Grand Treasurer	750 00	$ 754	64

CR.

By Printing and Stationery	356 50		
Postage, Express, Telegrams, etc	229 50		
Fuel	23 25		
Gas Bills	21 17		
Post-Office Box Rent	8 00		
Servant Hire	32 50		
Sundries	22 62		
Typewriter	70 00	$ 763	34
Balance due Grand Secretary		$ 8	70

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

OVERTURE FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

R.·. W.·. B. Dudley Williams, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Alabama, presented an overture from the Grand Lodge of Maine to this Grand Lodge, and, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and is as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
PORTLAND, Sept. 4th, 1896.

R.·. W.·. B. Dudley Williams, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—At the recent Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted a Report in relation to rejected candidates, which was accepted, and the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is deeply impressed with the necessity of uniform legislation by the several Grand Lodges in relation to the admission of rejected candidates.

Resolved, That the effect of a rejection should be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate should be allowed to petition only to the Lodge which rejected him, or to another Lodge with the consent of that Lodge, or such consent of officers and members of that Lodge as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction in which the rejection occurs.

Resolved, That each of the Representatives of this Grand Lodge be requested to present these Resolutions to the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited and request for them fraternal consideration.

The Report will be found in the printed Proceedings (pages 43 to 56), a copy of which has been forwarded to your address.

In accordance with the Resolutions, you are requested to present them and the Report, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to your Grand Lodge and request its fraternal consideration thereof.

Yours fraternally,
STEPHEN BERRY,
Grand Secretary.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master, through the Grand Secretary, announced the following—

COMMITTEES.

ON DISPENSATIONS, NO. 1.

Wm. L. Thomason, Richard E. McWilliams,
L. L. McLeod, Charles J. Martin,
Wm. H. Robertson.

ON DISPENSATIONS, NO. 2.

Meritt K. Clements, Louis Raymond,
John M. P. Otts, Jr., Thomas F. Turley,
Sampson H. Williams.

ON BY-LAWS.

Jerre N. Fountain, Thomas R. Ward,
Edward S. Cornish, William W. Hill,
Edward H. Johnson.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

William G. Robertson, Louis J. Adler,
Joseph A. Goodwin, James D. Truss,
S. M. D. Lowery.

ON FINANCE.

William S. Foster, Benjamin F. Pope,
Ben. M. Jacobs.

ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

James O. Bailey, William M. Bass,
William J. Baxley.

ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory, James T. Greene,
Pinckney N. Hickman.

ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins, Francis L. Pettus,
Lum Duke, George A. Joiner,
William G. Cochran.

ON WORK.

Angus M. Scott, Robert J. Redden,
William W. McCollum, William W. Daffin,
William A. Arnold.

REPORT ON THE E.·. A.·. DEGREE.

Brother Robert J. Redden, of the Committee on Work, made Report on the E.·. A.·. Degree, and the Report was adopted.

PRESENTATION OF GAVELS FOR GRAND OFFICERS.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, on behalf of the students of the Mechanic Arts Department of the A. & M. College at Auburn, Ala., presented the Grand Lodge, for use of the Grand Officers, with three skillfully wrought and beautifully finished gavels, the hand-work of the students of said Department.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master accepted, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, gratefully, this beautiful and useful gift, and, on motion of R.·. W.·. Junior Grand Warden Cunningham, the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary was requested to return the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the students of the A. & M. College who so thoughtfully prepared and donated the same.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

Bro. H. S. D. Mallory, Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals, submitted the following Reports, and they were severally adopted:

CASE OF ZADOCK B. GAMBLE.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals respectfully submit the following Report in the case of

Zadock B. Gamble, on appeal from Hillabee Lodge, No. 197.

This case was before this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at the last Grand Communication, and was returned to the Subordinate Lodge with instructions to send up a correct transcript, with which instructions the Subordinate Lodge has complied.

Said Zadock B. Gamble was tried on specifications charging him:

First. That in the ante-room of Hillabee Lodge, No. 197, and while the Lodge was in session and an examination of an Entered Apprentice was proceeding in the Lodge, said Zadock B. Gamble did ruthlessly and heavily wrap on the door of the Lodge Room with his own hand, without the permission or consent of the Tyler, and did exclaim, in a loud voice, while in the ante-room, that they had no right to keep him out, and that he had a right to go in and hear the examination, and thereby did disturb the Lodge.

Second. That the said Zadock B. Gamble, while acting as Tyler, did refuse to receive a communication from the Worshipful Master and tile accordingly, thereby acting in contempt of

the Worshipful Master, and disturbed and hindered the Lodge in its work.

Third. That said Gamble, after being admitted to the Lodge Room and being present when a vote was being taken on the examination of an Entered Apprentice, made no objection to the examination or proficiency of the candidate, but cast a black ball on the ballot, and stated in open Lodge that he had heard only a part of the examination and was for that reason dissatisfied with the examination, and that if the candidate was recalled and re-examined, and if he could be satisfied with the examination, he would cast a white ballot; that he had nothing against the candidate, but was dissatisfied with the examination.

And the specifications further charged him with reprimanding the Worshipful Master in open Lodge, and using to him the following language: "You, Worshipful Master, had no right to keep me out while the examination was being had. You ought to have ordered me admitted at first, and I do not like to be treated in any such style."

The accused made no objection to the specifications as to form or substance, and, on the trial, admitted all the facts set out in the specifications, but denied that he violated any Masonic law or was guilty of any un-Masonic conduct. He was found guilty and indefinitely suspended, from which he takes this appeal, through his attorney.

Your Committee find no error in the case, and therefore recommend that the action of Hillabee Lodge, No. 197, be affirmed.

We beg leave to express our regrets that the conduct of Bro. Gamble made it necessary for his Lodge to take this action against him, for our information as to him leads us to believe that he is a worthy citizen and zealous Mason. On this occasion he seems to have lost his temper and indulged in conduct and language that could not be overlooked with due regard to that respect which every Master Mason should have and exercise to his Worshipful Master, while presiding over the Lodge, and to his Lodge while in session.

We indulge in the hope that Hillabee Lodge will see fit to re-establish Masonic relations with him, and that the same may result in good to Masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
Chairman.

THE CASE OF W. T. MAUND, OF COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 135.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals beg leave to submit the following report in the case of

W. T. Maund, of Columbia Lodge, No. 135:

The appeal is taken by W. A. Brown, a member of said Lodge.

The specifications charge Brother W. T. Maund with:

(1) Public intoxication.

(2) Gambling with cards.

(3) Refusing to carry out the award of certain Brethren of the Lodge, to whom was submitted certain differences between himself and another Master Mason.

He was acquitted on the first charge and convicted on the second and third charges, and was sentenced to be reprimanded. Your Committee do not think the Lodge erred in acquitting on the first charge. As to the second charge, the evidence shows that the betting was not done in a public place, and was with only one other person, and one occasion only and after resisting for two nights the other party's invitation to play. As to the third charge, the evidence tends to show that if the Brother declined to carry out the award in full, it was under a misapprehension of the finding of the arbitrators. The accused does not appeal. Under the evidence as it appears in the transcript, your Committee are of the opinion that the action of said Lodge should be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
Chairman.

CASE OF ALONZO J. HARRIS, OF LEBANON LODGE, NO. 484.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals beg leave to submit the following report in the appeal of

Alonzo J. Harris, from action of Lebanon Lodge, No. 484.

In this case the specifications, of which there were six in number, charged said Alonzo J. Harris with "falsely, carelessly or recklessly" testifying in answer to interrogatories on his examination as a witness in a suit in Chancery in which he was a party.

The accused demurred to the charges and specifications on the grounds stated briefly by this Committee as follows:

(1) Indefiniteness.

(2) That the specifications charged the defendant with testifying falsely, carelessly *or* recklessly, and being thus in the disjunctive, did not charge a substantive offense.

(3) That the specifications did not aver that the person before whom the testimony was given, was an officer authorized to administer oaths.

(4) That the specifications failed to charge that the defendant was sworn or that his testimony was delivered under oath.

(5) That the specifications failed to charge that the testimony of defendant was willfully and corruptly false.

(6) That they failed to allege that the defendant testified in any proceeding in any court of law or equity, or that the testimony was material.

The demurrer of the accused was overruled; and trial being had, he was found guilty on specifications 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, and not guilty on specification No. 3.

Your Committee are of opinion that the demurrer should have been sustained, and that the Worshipful Master erred in overruling it.

Each of the specifications charge the accused with "falsely, carelessly *or* recklessly" testifying, being thus, as will be observed in the disjunctive, and hence, if a good averment, the defendant might be convicted for mere carelessness in giving his answers, which, it can hardly be contended, is either an offense against the laws of the State or of Masonry.

Specification No. 1 entirely fails to set out or aver the testimony given by the accused. He was certainly entitled to notice of what he was to defend. While the strictest rules of pleading may not be required in the specifications in Masonic proceedings, they must at least notify the defendant with reasonable certainty and detail of what he is accused, and to what he must answer.

Specification No. 2 does not, except by inference, aver in what suit, nor before what officer, the testimony was given, nor under what authority the testimony was taken. Each specification should be complete in itself, and its averments not required to be aided by mere inference from the other specifications.

Specification No. 4 is subject to the same objections as No. 2, and to others.

It attempts to set out the facts testified to by the accused, but in such an incomplete manner that it might as well not have given any of them. It uses such language as this: That the said A. J. Harris falsely, recklessly or carelessly testified that "he and E. J. Kayler recounted the trade," "that he (Harris) delivered the bond to E. J. Kayler," "and that E. J. K. delivered the notes to him (Harris)," "and that the agreement was made with E. J. Kayler," and wholly fails to aver what trade was recounted, or what the bond or notes were, or what connection they had with any transaction or otherwise to describe them or connect them with any known affair, or proceeding, or in what possible way they were material evidence.

Specifications numbered 5 and 6 are subject to the same objections applicable to No. 4.

None of the specifications aver that the testimony of defendant was material or that it was untrue.

We suggest that upon another trial of this case, in the Subordinate Lodge, if one be had, that the specifications be so amended that each will plainly and clearly set out the offense, according to due Masonic procedure. There are other errors in the specifications which could be avoided by due care.

We have stated the main ones.

The evidence in the case, as appears from the transcript, was not sufficient to sustain the conviction. Following the errors of the specifications, it was ambiguous, indefinite and uncertain. The main insufficiency, however, is in the total absence of any proof that the defendant ever testified to the facts stated or testified at all as charged in the specifications.

It appears that the transaction about which the defendant testified was a land purchase, and there was much testimony pro and con offered as to the facts of the transaction, but, for some unaccountable reason, none appears to have been introduced showing that the defendant gave any evidence in the suit which grew out of the business, or any proof that he testified as charged in the complaint. No matter what the real facts of the business were, the offense attempted to be charged was false testimony of the accused in reference thereto; and, as to this, no evidence appears to have been taken.

Your Committee recommend that the action of said Lodge, finding the appellant guilty and indefinitely suspending him, be set aside and reversed, and that this case be remanded for further

proceedings in said Subordinate Lodge in accordance herewith.

Fraternally submitted,

H. S. D. MALLORY,
Chairman.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Brother Benjamin F. Pope, from the Committtee on Finance, made the following Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, H. Clay Armstrong, and the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer, W. H. Dingley, and also the funds of this Grand Lodge in their hands, and from said examination your Committee find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "General Fund," to-wit:

Grand Lodge dues for 1895 collected since last report	$ 1,339 28
Grand Lodge dues for 1896 to Nov. 15, 1896	3,458 95
" " " from various Lodges for previous years	98 00
Amount received for Charters (8)	280 00
" " " Dispensations (2)	70 00
" " " Gr. Lodge Certificates	19 00
" " " Widow's "	13 25
" " " Masonic Codes sold	18 30
Making total of	$ 5,296 78

All of which has been paid to Grand Treasurer, and for which he has proper vouchers, to-wit:

1896. June 3. Amount paid this day (voucher 1)	$ 1,339 28
" Nov. 16. Amount paid this day (voucher 2)	3,957 50
Making total of	$ 5,296 78

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary has received and is properly chargeable with the following amounts as "Contingent Fund," to-wit:

Balance on hand at last Annual Communication	$ 4 64	
Amount received from Grand Treasurer	750 00	
Making total of		$ 754 64

Of which amount he is entitled to the following credits, as disbursements from said fund, to-wit:

For postage, express, telegrams, etc	$ 229 30	
" printing and stationery	356 50	
" gas	21 17	
" servant hire	32 50	
" fuel	23 25	
" post office box rent	8 00	
" various sundries on proper vouchers	22 62	
Making total credits		$ 693 34
Leaving a balance in his hands of said funds		$ 61 30
Your Committee further find that the R.·. W.·. Grand Treasurer had on hand at our last Annual Communication a balance of	$ 3,689 03	
Since that time he has received from Grand Secretary	5,296 78	
Making total of		$ 8,985 81
And has paid out on proper vouchers		5,403 55
Leaving a balance on hand of		$ 3,582 26
To which add balance of contingent fund in hands of Grand Secretary	$ 61 30	
Estimated dues received by Grand Secretary since Nov. 15th, 1896	1,200 00	
Estimate of back dues	150 00	
Estimated receipts for Charters (2)	70 00	
" " " Dispensations (4)	140 00	
" " " Certificates	40 00	
" " from sale of Codes	20 00	—1,681 30
Making total of		$ 5,263 56

Of this amount your Committee recommend the following appropriations to defray current expenses, to-wit:

For salary of Grand Secretary (to be paid in monthly installments)	$ 1,800 00	
For Assistant Grand Secretary	200 00	
" Salary of Grand Treasurer for last year	150 00	
" " " " Lecturer, to be paid quarterly	300 00	
For salary of Grand Chaplain at this communication	25 00	
For salary of Grand Tyler at this communication	25 00	
For Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence	200 00	
For Chairman of Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals	50 00	
For Rent of Grand Lodge Hall	800 00	
" Expenses of Grand Tyler this Communication	17 00	
For expenses of Committees on Work and Finance	120 00	
For Salary of Brother Dingley as Grand Registrar for ensuing year as heretofore recommended	450 00	
For Contingent Fund of Grand Secretary, including sum of $70.00 to be paid therefrom for a typewriter for use of Grand Sec'tary	750 00	
For amount due Permanent Trust Fund for Charters, Dispensations and Codes	368 30	—5,255 30
Leaving balance of		$ 8 26

PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Committee have also examined the Annual Report of the Trustees of your Permanent Trust Fund, and find that at the date of last Report they had a balance of	$ 2,651 20	
Have received from Grand Registrar Dingley as cash found among old records	17 25	
Have received from General Fund	208 60	—$2,877.05

Have received interest on 27 Alabama Bonds	540 00	$2,877.05
" " " " 18 " "	360 00	
" " " " 2 Coupon "	8 00	
" " from sale of 9 Alabama "	9,675 00	
Making total of		$12,460 05
Of which amount they have paid:		
For deed to real estate	9,750 00	
For fees to State Treasurer....	4 50	9,754 50
Leaving balance on hand of		$ 3,705 55

CONDITION OF PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Your Permanent Trust Fund consists of the following items, to-wit:

Eighteen Alabama Bonds, Class "A," registered, of the denomination of $1,000.00 each.....	$18,000 00
Two Alabama Coupon Bonds of $100.00 each.....	200 00
Interest due January 1st, 1897, on $18,200.00 at 5 per ct.	455 00
Cash on hand	3,705 55
Add appropriations for Charters, Dispensations and Codes.....	368 30
Total amount.....	$22,637 85
To which add value of real estate purchased.....	9,750 00
Making grand total of Trust Fund and property	$32,387 85

Fraternally submitted,

BENJ. F. POPE,
BEN. M. JACOBS,
Committee.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 2d, 1896.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master George P. Harrison presiding, and other Grand Officers at their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT ON F.·. C.·. DEGREE.

Brother A. M. Scott, of the Committee on Work, made Report on the F.·. C.·. Degree, and it was adopted.

On motion of Brother H. H. Matthews, the further Report of the Committee on Work was postponed and made the special order for 8 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Brother H. G. Earnest, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 3 o'clock this p. m.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO MASONIC CODE.

R.·. W.·. Brother R. M. Cunningham offered the following Resolution, which was, on motion, referred to a Special Committee, consisting of R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary and Brothers Louis J. Adler and Robert F. Lovelady, as follows:

Whereas, Brother D. P. Christenberry has prepared an Alphabetical Index to the Masonic Code of 1893, and

Whereas, He fraternally tenders the same to the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, of which the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary shall be Chairman, to examine said Index and report to this Grand Lodge such recommendation in relation thereto as it may determine.

LOZAHATCHEE LODGE, NO. 97.

R.·. W.·. Brother R. M. Cunningham offered the following Resolution as to Lozahatchee Lodge:

Whereas, The Charter of Lozahatchee Lodge, No. 97, formerly at Goshen, Cherokee County, has been declared forfeited by this Grand Lodge; and

Whereas, A number of the former members of said Lodge, together with other Master Masons, having petitioned for a Dispensation for a new Lodge to be opened at Piedmont, Calhoun County, to be known as Lozahatchee Lodge, No. 547, and

Whereas, The jewels, furniture and other property belonging to the old Lodge were turned over to the said new Lodge for its use, and said jewels are inscribed, "Lozahatchee Lodge, No. 97"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the jewels, furniture, etc., be given to the said new Lodge, and that the Charter granted to it be given the No. 97, in lieu of No. 547.

MASONIC BURIAL.

Brother William G. Robertson offered the following Resolution, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Work:

Resolved, That the decision of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master on The Burial Service be so modified that, in cases where it is reasonably impracticable and inconvenient to perform such service at the time of interment of a deceased Brother, it may be done as soon thereafter as practicable; but that this Resolution shall not warrant the willful or careless neglect of performing the service at the time of the burial.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 2d, 1896.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 3 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master George P. Harrison presiding, and other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The special order for the hour being the election of Grand Officers, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election, with the following result:

JAMES A. BILBRO ..... Grand Master.
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS ..... Deputy Grand Master.
RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM ..... Senior Grand Warden.
ROBERT J. REDDEN ..... Junior Grand Warden.
WILLIAM H. DINGLEY ..... Grand Treasurer.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG ..... Grand Secretary.
CHARLES A. ALLEN ..... Grand Tyler.

APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

WILLIAM C. BLEDSOE ..... Grand Chaplain.
DAVID W. McIVER ..... Grand Marshal.
HENRY H. MATTHEWS ..... Senior Grand Deacon.
BEN M. JACOBS ..... Junior Grand Deacon.
JACOB KAHN ..... Senior Grand Steward.
J. M. P. OTTS, JR. ..... Junior Grand Steward.

BY-LAWS.

Brother Jerry Fountain, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, made the following Report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on By-Laws have examined the following:

Boaz..... No. 546
Lozahatchee..... No. 547

And beg leave to report as follows:

Boaz, No. 546, By-Laws approved.

Lozahatchee, No. 547. By-Laws approved.

Your Committee would recommend that By-Laws hereafter presented to this Grand Lodge, for action thereupon, be sent up in a well-written and proper shape, and not in an interlineated copy of some other Lodge's printed By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

JERRY FOUNTAIN,
W. W. HILL,
E. S. CORNISH,
T. R. WARD.

TIME FOR BALLOTING ON PETITIONS.

Brother B. Davie offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That Section 30 of Chapter IV, of the Edicts and Decisions of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, on page 57, of the Masonic Code of 1893, which reads, "No ballot on a petition for initiation can be taken until the expiration of one month from the time of filing petition," be amended by adding the following: "*Provided*, That Lodges holding their Communications semi-monthly may, at their discretion, ballot on a petition at the Regular Communication next succeeding that at which the application was filed."

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO CODE.

Brother Louis J. Adler, from the Special Committee on Alphabetical Index to Code, made the following Report, which was adopted:

To the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

We, your Special Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution relative to the Alphabetical Index of the Masonic Code, prepared by Brother D. P. Christenberry, beg leave to report that we appreciate the importance of the work, which supplies a greatly felt want. We deem this Index of much importance and recommend that the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary be authorized to have 1,500 copies of the same printed, of a size to correspond with the Code and in shape to be attached thereto, furnishing Worshipful Masters a copy gratuitously. Copies of the Code in future shall contain this said Index, without additional charge.

The Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges are requested to notify the Grand Secretary as to the number of Codes in their respective Lodges, in order that they may be supplied with the requisite copies of said Index.

DISPENSATIONS, NO. 1.

Brother W. L. Thomason, from the Committee on Dispensations, No. 1, made the following Reports and they were adopted:

BOAZ LODGE, NO. 546.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Dispensations, No. 1, to whom was referred the books and records of Boaz Lodge, No. 546, at Boaz, in the County of Marshall, having given them that careful consideration that the subject demanded, beg leave to report as follows:

We find the Minutes neatly kept and practically correct, and recommend that a Charter be granted to the said Lodge.

CARNEY LODGE, NO. 549.

Also that the petition for a Dispensation for Carney Lodge, No. 549, to be located at Atmore, in the County of Escambia, being in due form and recommended by Bay Minette Lodge, No. 498, and from representations made to your Committee, accompanied by proper vouchers, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Fraternally submitted,

W. L. THOMASON,
L. L. MCLEOD,
C. J. MARTIN, JR.,
R. E. MCWILLIAMS,
WM. H. ROBERTSON.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR.

Brother Wm. H. Dingley, Registrar, made the following Report, and, on motion, it was received and ordered to be printed with the Proceedings:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, A.·. F.·. & A.·. M.·. of Ala.:

In compliance with the instructions of the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, I have continued the classification of papers, and the Grand Register, now numbering about 18,000 names.

The returns of 1895 have been examined and registered.

The returns of 1896 have been examined, corrected and made ready for registration; so far as information has been given by the Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges, many additions have also been made to the Register of Lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. H. DINGLEY,
Registrar.

On motion of R.·. W.·. Brother R. M. Cunningham, the action of the Grand Lodge, fixing the time for the further Report of the Committee on Work at 8 o'clock, was reconsidered, and the hour for the Report was fixed at 7:30 this p. m.

After prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Rev.·. Grand Chaplain, the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 7:30 o'clock p. m.

IN GRAND LODGE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 2d, 1896.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7:30 o'clock, M.·. W.·. Grand Master Geo. P. Harrison presiding, and other Grand Officers in their respective stations.

Prayer by the R.·. W.·. and Rev.·. Grand Chaplain.

The Minutes were read and approved.

REPORT ON M.·. M.·. DEGREE.

The special order for this hour being the further Report of the Committee on Work, Brother A. M. Scott, from said Committee, made Report on M.·. M.·. Degree, and it was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

M.·. W.·. Brother F. L. Pettus, from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following Report which was considered *seriatim:*

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the Decisions of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, at the present Communication of the Grand Lodge, would most respectfully report as follows:

(1) That we approve of Decisions of the Grand Master numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24 and 26. (Adopted.)

(2) That the Decision of the Grand Master, numbered 12, "that a Subordinate Lodge has a right to reconsider its action on any subject, upon a motion made by a Brother who voted in the

affirmative, at the communication next succeeding the one at which such action was taken", would depend entirely on the By-Laws of the Subordinate Lodge, it having the right to regulate the matter. (Adopted.)

(3) We think the ruling of the Grand Master, numbered 14, is too broad and may be an invasion of the prerogative of the Grand Master. (Rejected.)

(4) We do not agree with the Grand Master in his decision, No. 18, "that Masters of subordinate Lodges cannot permit the members to vouch for visiting Brethren, without they have sat in a Lodge with them", (see Edicts and Decisions on page 80, sections 1 and 2 of the Masonic Code of 1893). (Adopted.)

(5) We do not agree with the Decision of the Grand Master, No. 20, for the reason that no one has a right to know anything whatsoever with reference to a ballot in a Masonic Lodge, how it was cast, or the motives which may or may not have actuated the member casting the ballot. (Adopted.)

(6) We disapprove Decision No. 22, with reference to the restoration to membership of one indefinitely suspended, as this matter was, in our opinion, finally decided at the session of this Grand Lodge in 1894—(see Proceedings 1894, pages 53 and 54). (Adopted.)

(7) We are also constrained to differ with the Grand Master in his Decision, No. 25, in reference to right of a profane to petition for Initiation. We think that in such cases it is the intention of the Constitution to confine the profane to the Lodge within whose Jurisdiction he resides, unless, by its consent, authority is given to another Lodge to receive his petition. (Rejected.)

Fraternally submitted,

FRANCIS L. PETTUS,
WM. G. COCHRANE,
G. A. JOINER,
LUM DUKE,
Committee.

OVERTURE FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

W.·. W.·. Brother Pettus, on behalf of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, asked for further time in which to consider the overture from the Grand

Lodge of Maine, with reference to the admission of rejected candidates, which was granted.

DISPENSATIONS, NO. 2.

Brother M. K. Clements, from Committee on Dispensations, No. 2, made Report, and it was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Dispensations, No. 2, begs leave to report that we have examined the minutes of LOZAHATCHEE LODGE, NO. 97 (working under Dispensation as No. 547), and find that they have been neatly and correctly kept, and recommend that a Charter be granted to the said Lodge.

We recommend that CARMICHAEL LODGE, No. 548 (working under Dispensation), be permitted to continue to work under Dispensation for the ensuing Masonic year, the Secretary having failed to send the books and records for examination, but the Worshipful Master of said Lodge assures your Committee that the Lodge is doing faithful work.

Fraternally submitted,

M. K. CLEMENTS,
S. H. WILLIAMS,
JNO. M. P. OTTS, JR.,
Committee.

PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Brother William G. Robertson, on behalf of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, submitted the following Report, which was adopted:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Propositions and Grievances beg leave to submit the subjoined Report:

First. The petition of LOZAHATCHEE LODGE, NO. 547, requesting the change of the number of said Lodge, for reasons therein stated, which being satisfactory to your Committee, and no objections having been filed against said petition, we therefore recommend that said petition be granted and that the Charter granted to said Lodge have the number 97, instead of 547.

Second. WARRENTON LODGE, NO. 320, asks for permission to move location of said Lodge from Union Grove to Arab. It appears from the petition that at a Regular Communication of said Lodge, in October, 1896, a Resolution was adopted authorizing said petition, and, as appears from the certificate of the Secretary, under the Seal of said Lodge, the names attached to the petition constitute a majority of the members of said Lodge; and, further, that no counter petition has been filed.

We therefore recommend that said petition be granted.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM G. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

THANKS OF GRAND LODGE TO MISS LEILA HERBERT.

R.·. W.·. James A. Bilbro, Deputy Grand Master, offered the following Resolution, *and it was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge on a rising vote:*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are cordially extended to Miss Leila Herbert, Vice-Regent for Alabama of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for Preserving the Home and Tomb of Washington," for her generous donation of handsome photographic views of the home and tomb of Washington, and a gavel made of the wood of the last tree—a magnolia—which Brother George Washington planted at Mount Vernon, before his death, "an imitation, in shape and dimensions, of the famous gavel now in possession of Potomac Lodge, No. 5 (then Columbia Lodge, No. 19, of Maryland), to which Washington presented it, after using it in laying the corner stone of the United States Capitol, at Washington."

And, also, that our R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary be requested to furnish Miss Herbert with a copy of the above Resolution, under the Seal of this Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON'S HOME AND TOMB.

Brother W. J. Shirley offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to provide an adequate plan for bringing the appeal of Miss Herbert, Vice-Regent for Alabama of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association for Preserving the Home and

Tomb of Washington," to the attention of the Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction, and for the purpose of raising funds for this laudable and patriotic cause, that this Grand Lodge hereby requests the Delegates present to bring this matter to the attention of their respective Lodges, and to ask the Brethren to make contributions commensurate with the claims of this worthy object; and that the Worshipful Masters of said Lodges forward the amounts so contributed to the "Special Committee on the Home and Tomb of Washington," as provided for by this Grand Lodge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Brother James O. Bailey, Chairman of the Committee on Leave of Absence, made the following Report, which was received and ordered entered upon the Minutes:

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Leave of Absence beg leave to report that, for good and sufficient reasons, leave of absence has been granted to the following Brethren, to-wit:

T. C. Morton—Charles Baskerville, No. 281.
E. Vickery—Winfield, No. 304.
V. D. Bennett—Sepulga, No. 233.
J. T. Greene--Cataula, No. 186.
A. W. Hayes—Cold Water, No. 178.
T. J. Springfield—Guin, No. 478.
J. U. Ray—Blocton, No. 474.
M. H. Jones—Dothan, No. 466.
J. J. Collins—Taylor, No. 447.
M. R. Gilchrist—Bullock, No. 276.
W. W. Ransom—Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384.

Fraternally submitted,

J. O. BAILEY,
Chairman.

EASTABOGA LODGE, NO. 155.

The R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary offered the following Resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, The Charter of Eastabogo Lodge, No. 155, was declared forfeited for Non-Payment of Dues; and

Whereas, Said Lodge having paid all dues to the Grand Lodge, therefore

Resolved, That the Charter be restored and said Lodge authorized to re-organize, elect officers and continue to do all regular Masonic work.

INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M.·. W.·. Brother George P. Harrison, Grand Master, duly installed the Grand Master elect, Brother James A. Bilbro, assisted by R.·. W.·. Brother David W. McIver, Grand Marshal, and M.·. W.·. Grand Master Bilbro then proceeded to install the other Grand Officers elect.

TESTIMONIAL TO RETIRING GRAND MASTER.

Brother William A. Arnold offered the following Resolution, and it was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our M.·. W.·. Past Grand Master, George P. Harrison, by his devotion, ability and zeal in the discharge of his official duties, often difficult and sometimes delicate, has greatly contributed to the growth and prosperity of our Order throughout this Grand Jurisdiction; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to him as a slight token of our appreciation and esteem.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master appointed the following Committee to procure this testimonial: Past Grand Masters Armstrong and Harris and Grand Treasurer Dingley.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following as the Special Committee to raise contributions in aid of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association for the Preservation of the Home and Tomb of Washington: Past Grand Masters Geo. P. Harrison, J. G. Harris and H. Clay Armstrong.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master announced the following Standing Committees:

ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENE.

Palmer J. Pillans.....Belknap.

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Henry C. Tompkins.....Montgomery.
Francis L. Pettus.....Selma.
Geo. P. Harrison.....Opelika.
Pinckney N. Hickman.....Geneva.
Wm. G. Cochrane.....Tuscaloosa.

ON FINANCE.

William S. Foster.....Mobile.
Benjamin F. Pope.....Gadsden.
Lew Lazarus.....Birmingham.

ON SUSPENSIONS EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. Mallory.....Selma.
Lum Duke.....La Fayette.
Wm. G. Robertson.....Carrollton.

ON PERMANENT TRUST FUND.

Jas. A. Bilbro.....Gadsden.
B. Dudley Williams.....Oxford.
H. Clay Armstrong.....Montgomery

ON WORK.

Angus M. Scott.....Charlton.
Robert J. Redden.....Sulligent.
Wm. W. McCollum.....Brierfield.
Wm. W. Daffin.....Grove Hill.
Wm. A. Arnold.....Clopton.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

Jno. M. DeCottes.....Montgomery.
Samuel Isaacs.....Montgomery.
A A. Wiley.....Montgomery.

THANKS TO RAILROADS.

On motion of R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, H. Clay Armstrong, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the railroads that so generously transported the members of this Grand Body at reduced rates.

MINUTES READ.

There being no further business to be brought before the Grand Lodge at this Annual Grand Communication, the Minutes were read and approved.

CLOSED.

And then, after solemn prayer to the Throne of Grace, by R.·. W.·. and Reverend Grand Chaplain Brother Wm. C. Bledsoe, the Seventy Sixth Annual Grand Communication of The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama, and its Masonic Jurisdiction, was closed in Ample Form and the Most Worshipful Grand Master's Gavel fell at 1:30 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, Dec. 3d, 1896.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Grand Secretary.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

—BY—

M.·.W.·. Bro. P. J. PILLANS, P.·. G.·. M.·., Chairman.

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Alabama:

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence congratulates the Grand Lodge on the peace prevailing throughout the Masonic world and the harmony apparent among its scattered members.

A few questions remain unsettled, but the desire for a harmonious adjustment of these, so universally expressed, betokens that ere long a final settlement will be reached which shall give pleasure to all of us, and be entirely satisfactory.

There are but a few that attempt to justify the use of ciphers and their position is by no means strong. Indeed, we think that they are feebly attempting only to defend the wrong doing of their Brethren. Our older Brethren, even those near our own age, must well remember the earliest lesson taught when they were made Masons, and the horror experienced on hearing that such a thing existed. We are satisfied that enough has occurred to demonstrate the folly of their use.

With thanks to our Grand Lodge for its continued confidence and to the Brethren of the Guild, whom I may not hear from again, for their uniform kindness, I tender you, my dear Brethren, this review of nearly all English speaking Lodges. The absence of the few is deeply regretted by

P. J. Pillans,
Chairman Committee.

We have attempted to give a fair review of the following Proceedings which have reached us:

Arizona	1895	New Hampshire	1896
Arkansas	1895	New Jersey	1896
British Columbia	1895-96	New Mexico	1895
California	1895	New South Wales	1895
Canada	1896	New York	1896
Colorada	1895	New Zealand	1895-96

Delaware	1895	North Carolina	1896
District of Columbia	1895	North Dakota	1896
England	1896	Nova Scotia	1895
Florida	1896	Ohio	1895
Georgia	1895	Oklahoma	1896
Idaho	1895	Oregon	1895
Illinois	1895-96	Pennsylvania	1895
Indiana	1896	Prince Edward Island	1896
Indian Territory	1896	Quebec	1896
Iowa	1896	Rhode Island	1895
Kansas	1896	South Australia	1896
Kentucky	1895	South Carolina	1895
Louisiana	1896	South Dakota	1896
Maine	1896	Tennessee	1896
Manitoba	1896	Texas	1895
Maryland	1895	Utah	1896
Massachusetts	1895	Vermont	1896
Michigan	1896	Virginia	1895
Minnesota	1896	Washington	1896
Mississippi	1896	West Virginia	1895
Montana	1895-96	Wisconsin	1896
Nevada	1896	Wyoming	1895
New Brunswick	1895		

ARIZONA 14TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Held at Prescott, the Jurisdiction embracing 11 Lodges, with a membership of 503, there having been a loss during the year of 9.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master R. N. Fredericks, in his Address, speaks of the prospect, in that State, we believe, in terms which we give below:

"The past year has been a prosperous one for nearly every section of Arizona. The building of railroads has brought us in closer touch than ever before: the stage-coach and buck-board have in some localities become almost obsolete; a few hours ride behind the iron steed will now bring us to our destination, whereas, in former years, it took several days to make the same journey. The capitalist is not as shy to invest in Arizona as in years gone by; we see him in the mountains furnishing the necessary funds to carry on mining; again we find him in the val-

leys engaged in water storage, horticultural and agricultural pursuits. New blood is being infused into our various enterprises; the hardy emigrant has turned his face to the southwest, and, unless all signs fail, we are actively engaged in building a large and prosperous State."

This is gratifying intelligence to us at this distance and generates hopes not heretofore entertained.

Equally gratifying is the following in relation to the finances, from the Report of Committee on the Address:

"We congratulate the Jurisdiction upon its financial condition, and would recommend that the incoming Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be authorized to invest the funds of this Grand Lodge in such manner as they, in their good judgment, may see fit. The individual Lodges are to be congratulated on their excellent financial standing."

In response to the proposition from Wisconsin, Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Arizona, for itself and its constituent Lodges, believes that it is the duty of each Lodge of Masons to take care of its own members and their widows and orphans in distress wherever they may be; *provided*, that the Lodge furnishing relief shall in no case go beyond the actual necessaries without first being authorized to do so by the Lodge from which repayment is expected."

This Grand Lodge joined the "Masonic Collector's Association" and provided for its contribution.

No grievances were reported, nor did we find any Report on Correspondence, which is as last year, though among the Committees apponted we see that this one is provided for, and we may again hear from Brother Goldwater.

Artemus L. Grow, Tombstone, G. M.
George J. Roskruge, Tucson, G. Sec'y.

ARKANSAS—56TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 442; members, 13,421; loss 399.

Grand Master N. P. Richmond opened the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, and spoke feelingly and beautifully of the apathy

and loss of interest in Masonry, suggesting that in addition to the prevalent financial condition of the country, it was probable that the too infrequent use of the black-ball tended to this condition. Would it not be well in this connection to consider also what influence the cheapening of Masonry, by diminishing the fees and requiring small dues, and the inordinate multiplication of Lodges, may also have?

Dispensations for three new Lodges were issued, while two had been continued, and these five received Charters at this Communication.

Grand Master, to the following question, decided as given:

"Question. Has a visiting Brother the right to demand to see the Charter of the Lodge visited before he submits to examination?"

"Answer. He may, doubtless, demand to see the Charter, but such demand would be in bad taste, and the Lodge would be under no obligation to comply therewith, and should refuse to do so."

And the Committee further says:

"As to No. 7, disapproved. A visitor has no right to demand to see the Charter, as was so decided by this Grand Lodge in 1892."

Our Grand Lodge determined a few years since the exact reverse of this position. We ourselves think the above the better position.

The Temple debt still annoys, but matters are looking brighter.

Two Lodges made application to Grand Lodge for authority to unite in making one strong Lodge, and this was granted. If there were fewer Lodges, with larger membership and money in the till, there would be fewer dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues and dimissions, we firmly believe.

Three gavels made of olivewood from the Mount of Olives, were presented to and accepted by Grand Lodge. They were the gift of Brother Iatt, Master of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge at Jerusalem.

Brother H. H. Meyers delivered a very chaste and eloquent oration on the character and foundation of Masonry and the duties of Masons. From it we take:

"We live in acts, not breaths; in deeds, not thoughts. We should count life by the heart beats. He lives most who thinks the purest, acts the noblest and does the best",

Let us each do our part, and let to do good be our motto.

A. G. Washburn, Waldron, G. M.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is the product of Brother Sam'l H. Davidson, and he presents a valuable review, including Alabama for 1894.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—24TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 21; members, 1,269; gain, 193.

There was one Dispensation for a new Lodge, which was chartered at this Communication.

Grand Master R. B. McMicking, in the following, well puts the feelings that inspire and trouble every one elevated to the exalted position, we think:

"The Masonic year just closed has been to me, at times, as your chief executive, one of deep concern, yet, withal, a source of genuine pleasure. Concern, born of the very thought of the grave responsibilities assumed which must come to all in varying measure, who are called upon to preside over the destinies of a craft so hoary with years, dignified by attainment and association, and characterized by acts of tenderness and compassion; a craft so lofty in its aims, so ripe with brilliant and honorable achievement, so potent for good, whose object has ever been the elevation of our race, by lifting men into a higher and nobler estate, and making them free by deliverence from the tyranny of their passions and appetites—among human institutions, first in usefulness, as it is first in order of time. And pleasure, brethren, in being called upon to build upon the foundations so well and truly laid by generations of faithful master-builders who have preceded us, and whose memory we revere, as well as by the many courtesies extended by officers and brethren alike, with whom it has been my privilege to exchange fraternal greeting, since you so generously honored me, a year ago, by calling me to preside over you in the capacity of your Grand Master."

He urges the establishment of a Masonic Home, and the committee to whom the address was referred on this subject say:

"We are in hearty accord with the sentiments expressed about the desirability of erecting and maintaining a Masonic Home, but we feel ourselves compelled to declare that the time is not yet ripe for such an undertaking. The charity dispensed by the various Lodges has, we consider, in a great measure, thus far, met the needs of the Jurisdiction in this particular. The appointment of a committee, however, as suggested by the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, meets with our hearty approval."

A resolution providing such committee was appointed to make report at next Annual.

The Treasurer reports a balance of over $1,200 in the general fund and near $5,000 as the amount of the charity fund.

At the afternoon session of the second day the Grand Lodge, in a body, proceeded in due order to a church to listen to an able sermon from V. W. Bro. John A. Logan, Grand Chaplain, on the duties of a Mason.

Lacey R. Johnson, Vancouver, G. M.

W. J. Quinlan, Victoria, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1894 is found, is by P.·. G.·. M.·. Marcus Wolfe, and is a very complete display of the acts of other Grand Lodges and the thoughts governing them on all important subjects. He is a strenuous endorser of the position taken by Wisconsin on the duties of Lodges and Grand Lodges towards their disabled and needy members wheresoever dispersed. He quotes liberally from California on this subject, and we fancy demonstrates that such was contemplated in the original formation of our Order, or at any rate may fairly be inferred from the provisions for a charity fund to be found in the Old Regulations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—21ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 24; members, 1,274; gain, 43.

Grand Master Lacey R. Johnson opened Grand Lodge in ample form with Representatives from eighteen Lodges present.

We commend the following to the attention of our brethren, believing that perhaps they are as applicable to our condition as to theirs:

"I have been, sometimes, and especially during the last two or three years, obliged to think that many of us look upon Masonry as a mere rendering of a perfect and beautiful Ritual within our Lodge Rooms, and that as long as we are able to see that Ritual performed to our satisfaction,—and mind you, we are willing to spend any amount of time and trouble to that end,—we have done our duty as Masons. Brethren, this is not enough, beautiful and instructive as our Ritual may be, it is simply the shadow, the substance is not in it, or as an eminent Past Grand Master has so beautifully put it,—'The Ritualistic teachings, however beautiful and instructive they may be, are simply the Key, put into the Mason's hand, by which he may unlock the great Treasure House, where are garnered the stores of Masonic Truth.'"

"This truth must be studied and the lessons drawn from it must be practised in the everyday life of the Mason, if the outside world is to be made to believe that Masonry is what we claim it to be. The world is not in possession of our secret signs and words, and therefore only able to judge of Masonry as they see it exemplified in the Masons' lives. How often, brethren, do they have to judge it as anything but a teacher of morality and virtue, temperance and brotherly love! Too often, I am afraid, we put off our Masonry with our regalia, and leave it locked up in the Lodge Room and forget directly we are outside, what we acknowledged only a few minutes before, viz:—That the All Seeing Eye of the Most High ever beholds us."

Two new Lodges were chartered at this Communication.

This Grand Lodge requires that one who has been raised should pass an examination satisfactory to the Lodge, ere he can be admitted to membership.

We give you one section of the Report on Masonic Home, showing the caution of these, our brethren, yet a liberal appropriation is made to aid in the support and education of orphans within the Jurisdiction:

"2. They do not feel warranted in recommending that such a Home should be opened even in rented quarters, until the Grand Lodge can clearly see its way to meet the annual expense that would be involved in maintaining the Home in a creditable manner. . . That great difficulty would be experienced in providing annually the amount required for this purpose may be

inferred from the difficulty experienced by other Grand Lodges whose membership and resources are vastly in excess of ours. The Grand Lodge of Michigan, for example, has 374 Subordinate Lodges and 36,500 members, and yet the Grand Secretary of that Jurisdiction says: "With a beautiful and commodious Home completed, and now giving a comfortable home to twenty-five or thirty worthy inmates, the question of its permanent support is yet problematical. Although Grand Lodge is appropriating from year to year such sums as its financial condition will warrant for the temporary support of the Home, no acceptable plan has yet been devised for its permanent maintenance." Bearing in mind the financial and numerical weakness of this Grand Lodge as compared with that of Michigan, your Committee are of opinion that it will be wise to make haste slowly."

The Wisconsin plan received the approval of this Grand Lodge and was ordered to be specially sent the Subordinate Lodges that the matter might be considered at the next Annual understandingly.

The General Fund amounts to $1,500, and the Charity Fund to $6,800.

A very fine sermon from the text, "I therefore beseech you that you walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called," was delivered before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Chaplain, Bro. J. A. Logan.

Alex. Charleson, New Westminster, G. M.
W. J. Quinlan, Victoria, G. Sec'y.

A very complete Report on Correspondence was presented by M.·. W.·. Bro. Marcus Wolfe, P.·. G.·. M.·., in which Alabama for 1895 finds her usual place. He thinks G.·. M.·. Harrison right and the Committee wrong on the Chastity decision.

CALIFORNIA—46TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

Lodges, 261; members, 17,040; gain, 391.
M.·. W.·. Grand Master James B. Stevens says:

"It is with unfeigned satisfaction that I am able to congratulate you upon the prosperity of the Craft within our Jurisdiction during the year just closed, and that peace and harmony everywhere prevail.

"There have been 2,522 degrees conferred, and we have made a net gain in membership of 391, and three new Lodges were added during the year by Dispensation."

In the Address appears the following:

"I have received certain documents from the Representative of a clandestine French Lodge, existing in the city of Los Angeles, claiming to hold a Charter from the Grand Lodge Symbolic of France—a Body, by the way, of which we have no official knowledge—and asking recognition by this Grand Lodge. These documents have been placed in the hands of the Committee on Jurisprudence for such action as that committee, in its wisdom, may deem proper ; their report will in due time be submitted to you."

He is grieved that so many dimitted Masons carry their dimits for so long a period in their pockets, and recommends some action of Grand Lodge on the subject, notwithstanding in this Jurisdiction one remaining unaffiliated for more than six months is deprived of all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

The fund for the Masonic Home does not increase, as we had believed it would, yet the land is purchased and paid for at over $33,000.

The amount expended by the seven boards of relief during the year in the relief of indigent worthy brethren was $19,000.

There was a measure introduced providing for life membership, but it was rejected. We think this the course of wisdom, for there are very many difficulties in the way which render this a very troublesome question.

The recognition of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria was deferred, that further information in relation to it be obtained.

Edward Myers Preston, Nevada City, G. M.
George Johnson, San Francisco, G Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence was again prepared by our respected brother, P.·. G.·. Master Wm. A. Davies, who kindly and courteously notices both Alabama 1894 and ourself. He heartily endorses the decision of Grand Master Pettus, wherein he ruled as to the absolute secrecy of the ballot, and held "that a Lodge has no right to inquire who casts a black ball and why it was cast." He also designates as common sense decision that of our Committee on Jurisprudence, wherein they hold that "It is not within the power of the Grand Lodge to impose any other qualifications upon the candidate for the degrees than those imposed

by Section 7, Article VI of the Constitution," viz: that he "be a man free born, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of good reputation, and of sufficient natural intellectual endowment, and with means of honest subsistence, and free from certain corporeal deformity."

In coinciding with our views of Cipher Rituals, he thus expresses himself:

"The Report on Correspondence is presented by Bro. Palmer J. Pillans (veteran). He gives a review of the doings of fifty-six Grand Masonic Bodies full of practical information and wise comment. In noticing Arkansas, he quotes Bro. Sam H. Davidson, and endorses his opinions in opposition to a Cipher Ritual in its many forms, and thinks the Mason or Lodge using the pesky thing should be "stood up;" but Bro. Pillans says we are constantly informed "that we are old fogy, behind the age, and that Masonry is a progressive science," etc. Under the awful threat of "you're another," we side with the protestants, Davidson and Pillans. The loose methods adopted in the dissemination of the cipher is the first objection; the second and greatest is the much more careless methods of the individual recipient. We have heard of their being worn out from carrying in the side pocket, and then the copies that are made for convenience—oh, Lord!"

We approve the following sentiment, and believe that it is strictly in accordance with Masonic requirements:

"We don't like dual membership, but do believe with Bro. Singleton that a Master Mason should have the right to elect his own Masonic home. We think so long as he retains membership "somewhere" he cannot be charged with neglect of duty; it's true, we prefer home to non-resident membership, but then circumstances sometimes make it not only justifiable, but a Masonic duty."

You ought to have seen Bro. Davies' antics when he read from one of the reports, he found himself alluded to as "our youthful brother of California," and the manifestations of delight the words conveyed, for to be called "able and profound" is exhilarating, but "our youthful brother yes, "it might have been."

CANADA—41ST ANNUAL, JULY, 1894.

Lodges, 360; members, 23,951; gain, 566.

Dispensations were granted for the formation of six new Lodges, and to four of these were Charters issued.

Everywhere, says the Grand Master (in his visits), have I found the same earnest, enthusiastic feeling animating the brethren, and the report of the Board on the condition of Masonry says: "The great prosperity which we enjoy is no doubt attributable to the painstaking and intelligent band of brethren who, having the interest of the Craft at heart, make great sacrifices in order to honestly perform their allotted tasks." This was in reference to the D.·. D.·. G.·. Masters.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master W. R. White, in the following, utters what might well be heeded by those of other Jurisdictions besides his own. This was in consequence of many propositions to amend the Constitution:

"I can only recommend to you, as I did last year, that, where amendments to the Constitution are proposed, you should be exceedingly careful not to disturb the existing order of things unless you are quite sure that you are going to get something very much better. Two years' experience as Grand Master has convinced me that, although our Constitution is not absolutely perfect, yet it is fairly workable, and that great care should be exercised in amending it."

He reported that all differences heretofore existing between this Grand Lodge and an irregular one within the same territory, styling itself the Grand Lodge of Ontario, had been settled, and that harmony now prevails, and that hereafter there will be no contention "save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree." Truly this is exceedingly gratifying to all true Masons.

This Grand Lodge has funds as follows:

General fund	$76,000 00
Asylum fund	14,000 00
Total	$90,000 00

In addition there was expended during 1895 in benevolence the sum of $13,000. This is indeed worthy of imitation.

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COLORADO—35TH AN

Lodges, 99; members, 7,023; g

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As an evidence of the rapid de
try, we take the following parag
Master Wm. L. Bush:

"As we look back over the thi
a Grand Lodge, we have every
been accomplished. Masonry h
ized in August, 1861, by three
sixty-seven, there are at this tin
working Lodges, with

account of Indian depredations, making it unsafe to travel. There are at this time three lines of railway between Denver and Pueblo, with the hills and valleys dotted with pleasant farms and prosperous towns and villages. My Brethren, much has been accomplished in the short space of thirty years, and with the many and varied resources of our state we can expect a prosperous future for both Masonry and our Commonwealth."

Yet although so rapid has been the development, there are drawbacks accompanying all mining countries. Even here there grew up towns and populations about the mining camps that dissolved like the mists of the morning when the breath of adversity overtook them. A notable instance is given by Grand Master, for though Grand Lodge promulgated an edict allowing three Master Masons to transact the business of the Lodge, which was possessed of good property, yet in two years the membership had so melted away that the Secretary of the Lodge informed the Grand Master that "within one month there would be but one Master Mason left in the town."

Grand Master decided that an E. A., who had subsequently lost an arm, could not be advanced, but specially called attention to the decision, and expressed his opinion that having been admitted into the order, such maiming, through no fault of his, should not debar him from proceeding. This view was sustained by the Jurisprudence Committee, and Grand Lodge adopted the following;

"*Resolved*, That Grand Lodge By-Law No. 74, be so amended as to read as follows:

"No. 74. No Lodge shall confer any degree upon a candidate unless he be a perfect man, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art and becoming perfect in the Work. But when a candidate has taken the Entered Apprentice Degree, he shall not be denied the privilege of advancing by reason of any accident or misfortune that may have happened to him after the conferring of such Entered Apprentice Degree; *Provided.*, He possesses all other essential qualifications."

Grand Master is averse to the present system of Representatives and thinks:

"If we depended upon the Representatives themselves for knowledge of their existence, we would never know that we had such

an officer. That the system is not a success, I believe is more the fault of the Representatives than the system."

He recommended the repeal of the law setting aside 25 per cent of Grand Lodge receipts for a Home, because the same had of necessity been used for the expenses of Grand Lodge, and the finances at present do not warrant it.

Balance in treasury, $2,800.

A resolution prohibiting the use of a Masonic title by organizations, corporations or societies, and deprecate their use in any business connection as "wrong and un-Masonic."

Wm. D. Peirce, Denver, G. M.

Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver, G. Sec'y.

P.·. G.·. M.·. L. N. Greenleaf once more gives us the Report on Correspondence. He, with Cunningham and a few others, is an industrious and discreet searcher after the history of our Order, and possessing the inclination, has also the time and means to devote to this interesting study.

Alabama for 1894 receives a thorough consideration and from the Address of G.·. M.·. Pettus extracts are liberally made.

We wish to give you, dear Brethren, such information as is not readily met with, hence, passing much of great value, we copy liberally from his conclusion:

"From present indications neither the Mississippi uniform rules nor the Wisconsin plan for Masonic relief will receive general endorsement. Favorable action has been taken by several Grand Lodges regarding the establishment of the National Masonic Consumptives' Home at Santa Fe, but as to the extent of substantial encouragement in the way of subscriptions to stock, donations, etc., we have no definite information.

"The movement in the direction of the establishment of Masonic Homes shows no signs of abatement. Many Grand Lodges have Special Funds already set apart for this purpose, while others have under consideration plans for the erection and maintenance of such institutions in the near future.

"Masonic Temples of a costly and imposing character are in process of erection in the great centres of population and business activity, while less pretentious structures are rising in smaller towns and villages throughout our land.

"In former Reports we have had something to say upon matters of Masonic history, antiquity and Degrees. The great inter-

est that has been manifested in these discussions is our excuse for again recurring to these topics. Prefatory to any observations of our own, we desire to lay before our readers extracts from the letters of the distinguished Masonic historians, Brothers W. J. Hughan and R. F. Gould, upon which we shall take occasion to comment. We first ask your attention to the following letter addressed to Brother W. M. Cunningham, of Ohio:

"'Dunscore, Torquay, England, January 20, 1894.

"'Dear Most Worshipful Brother Cunningham—Pleased to have a copy of your last Report on Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Ohio.

* * * * * * * *

"'Your Report is very interesting, and with much I am in full agreement. As to the degrees question (with Brothers D. Murray Lyon, W. F. Vernon, John Lane, J. G. Findel, Dr. Begemann and other Masonic students), I not hold your views; but believe there were neither two, three nor more degrees prior to the last century, but only one simple ceremony—the recital of the "old charges" being a necessary feature of initiations. There were the three classes or positions—Apprentice, Fellow Craft or Journeyman, and Master Mason—but there is not a record to show that any separate degree was ever conferred on Craftsmen or Master Masons from which other Masons were excluded. All is pure theory as to three degrees prior to the year 1717, or, say 1710. My dear friends, Brothers Gould and Speth, now believe there were two separate and distinct degrees prior to the last century, but I do not, and hope ere long to find time to give my reasons for differing from old and valued fellow students. Brother Gould held my view when he wrote his great "History of Freemasonry," but towards the end of his labors saw reasons sufficient to him, but not to me, to alter his views.

"'Dr. Manningham's letters I gave many years ago, in one of the Masonic magazines published in the United States of America, and had his signature authenticated by the late Grand Secretary of England, Brother John Hervey. I am familiar with all the Masonic works and manuscripts known; but these lead me to doubt the existence of more than one ceremony prior to the Grand Lodge era, or, say, before last century. As to

speculative Freemasonry we are fully agreed. I date it long before the Grand Lodge era. All good wishes.

"Yours fraternally and truly, W. J. HUGHAN.

"'Most Worshipful Brother W. M. Cunningham, Past Grand Master.'

"The concluding reference to speculative Freemasonry leaves us somewhat in doubt as to his precise meaning. He seems to draw a wide distinction between operative and speculative Freemasonry at the very period when our traditions inform us that our ancient brethren worked in both! In his view, as cited above, one simple ceremony, coupled with the recital of the Old Charges, was all there was of initiation, so far as operative Masons were concerned, and he takes special pains to emphasize the statement that there is no record to show that any separate degree was ever conferred on Craftsmen or Mastor Masons, from which other Masons were excluded. It is pertinent to ask who then were in possession of the speculative Masonry, to which he subsequently refers, and which was co existent at that period? Was it reserved for the special delectation of philosophers, students and persons of quality? Happily, this is no longer a matter of surmise, Brother Condor having shown in his 'Records of the Hole Crafte and Fellowship of Masons' that, under the wing of the London Company of Masons, there existed from before 1631, or the earliest record extant, a Lodge of Freemasons working in harmony with the company and holding its meetings in the Masons' hall. This Lodge was entirely distinct from the operative Guild of Masons, and though doubtless composed exclusively of its members, did possess an esotery from which other Masons were excluded, unless they were elected to receive the same in the secret Lodge.

"This is in line with Masonic conditions as we find them existing to-day. This secret Lodge in the bosom of the old London Company of (operative) Masons, was doubtless in possession of the essentials of the degrees as now understood, in whatever manner they may have been conveyed—whether in steps, grades, classes, degrees or as an entirety. Since the symbolism of Masonry seems to require the imparting of its truths in steps or degrees, to conform to the order of the universe, there is great probability that they were always so conveyed. Certain it is, that those holding opposite views have as yet produced no convincing proof to the contrary. That the Freemasonry of to-day

is the outgrowth of the 'one simple ceremony' so frequently alluded to, we can not believe since its structural features exhibit greater losses than accessions during the so-called formative period before and after 1717.

"We have so frequently expressed our views upon this subject that it seems unnecessary to enlarge upon them further in this connection.

"Bro. R. F. Gould, in a letter to Bro. Cunningham, under date of August 14, 1894, goes over much of the same ground already traversed by him in his contention that the words 'Master' and 'Fellow Craft' in Old Regulations XIII are interchangeable terms. This particular point has already been sufficiently enlarged upon in our former reports, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to devote any further space to the subject at this time. In his letter he gives an extract from our 1893 report concerning the Constitutions of 1723 and 1738, as to which is to be accepted as authoritative, upon which he comments as follows:

" 'These remarks, it should be noted, extend to both Old Regulation 13 and the New Regulation (of the same number), cited under the date of the 22d (?) of November, 1725.

" 'As regards the Old Regulation (13), I shall merely observe that the language of the original Book of Constitutions (1723), from the first to the last page, leaves no room for doubt that the Degree of Fellow Craft (or Master) was then the highest either known or recognized by the Grand Lodge, and it is worthy of our most careful recollection that the author of the work—Dr. Anderson—mentions therein the "Key of a Fellow Craft" as being that by which the secrets communicated in the ancient Lodges could be unraveled.

" 'With reference, however, to the New Regulation (13), or what purports in the Constitution of 1738 to be the law actually passed in 1725, I am simply lost in astonishment at its being gravely contended that the wording of an enactment passed in Grand Lodge on November 25, 1725, and duly entered in the official records of current date, is of inferior value to the statement, in 1738, of a loose and inaccurate writer who, moreover, was not even present when the privilege of making 'Masters' was restored to the Lodges.

" 'Before and after 1717—certainly down to 1723—the Masonic ceremonial was limited to two degrees, or steps, and these are plainly referred to in the First Book of Constitutions.

"'After 1723, and before 1738, the same symbolic teaching was imparted in three steps, and in his "New Book of Constitutions" (1738), Dr. Anderson was apparently left to deal with the altered procedure as best he could.

"'The separation of Fellow Crafts from Masters was very clumsily carried out in that work, and, apart altogether from the weight of the evidence at first hand of the Constitutions of 1723, and the actual minute of November 25, 1725, with respect to the state of facts at those dates respectively, the manner in which the degrees of Masonry are referred to in the later publication (1738) is such as to amply confirm the reports that have been handed down to the incapacity—at that time—of Dr. Anderson as an historian.'

"Brother Gould says that Old Regulation XIII as changed November 25, 1725, according to the original minute-book of Grand Lodge, reads as follows:

"'That the Master of each Lodge, with the consent of his Wardens and the majority of the brethren, being Masters, may make Masters at their discretion.'

"In the 1738 Constitutions, Brother Anderson's version appears in these words:

"'The Master of a Lodge, with his Wardens and a competent number of the Lodge assembled in due form, can make Masters and Fellows at discretion.'

"The Grand Lodge on January 25, 1738, formally adopted the new book of Constitutions and ordered it to be printed. It was not done in the dark; there were present in addition to the Grand and Past Grand officers, the officers of sixty-six Lodges. It had been submitted to former and present Grand officers, in accordance with the order of the Grand Lodge, and it had been three years in preparation. Those to whom it was submitted signified their approbation, 'after making some corrections.' The Grand Lodge approved and recommended it, under signature of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Secretary, as 'the only Book of Constitutions, for the use of the Lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons.'

"Such is the history of the adoption of the 1738 Constitutions by the Grand Lodge of England. The restatement of the XIIIth Regulation, as it appears therein, was accepted as the true ver-

sion and correct interpretation of its meaning. Were not the 1738 Constitutions thus officially adopted, as official as those of 1723 or any other period, or as much so as the original minute in 1725? To charge Brother Anderson with looseness and inaccuracy of statement and incapacity for the task assigned him, reflects upon the judgment of those Grand officers and Past Grand officers to whom the work was submitted and by whom it was approved. Then, again, in the face of the fact that there were changes and corrections made by them, how are we to ascertain the measure of Brother Anderson's offending? May not some of the distinguished brethren have changed words and phrases in Brother Anderson's MS. which he himself did not approve, but which changes, in view of the influential position of those making them, he felt constrained to acquiesce in?

"Brother Gould says in his letter above quoted, that after 1723 and before 1738, symbolic teaching was imparted in three steps, and that Dr. Anderson, in the Constitution of 1738, was 'left to deal with the altered procedure as best he could,' in pursuance of which task Brother Gould informs us that 'the separation of Fellow Crafts from Masters was very clumsily carried out in that work.' Since his contemporaries, who were the best judges of his performance, approved of his work and adopted it, we very much question the propriety of these aspersions upon our old brother at this late date, when we are in no position to correctly judge his motives or his sources of information. Brother Gould himself has come to see the importance of maintaining that Masonry is a complete system or symbolism, whether formerly conveyed in two steps (or degrees) or not, and he is ready to cry halt at any amplification beyond the Third.

"We quote from a letter which he addressed to the late Brother Connor, of Tennessee, under date of September 22, 1893, in which he uses the following language:

"'Albert Pike argued that because the Third Degree was invented after 1717, so might other degrees; a conclusion that naturally follows if the premises are conceded. But the present Third Degree was not invented after 1717. That it existed before that year is certain. (You will do me the justice of believing that the limits of epistolary correspondence alone prevent my going into the proof.) That it was worked, there is no distinct evidence to show. But if gentlemen's evening dress was worn,

say, on January 1, 1893, and the fact recorded at the time, and should garments of the same pattern subsequently turn up in some repository which had been closed up ten years previously, I should conclude that they had been worn, albeit there was no mention of them in writings predating 1893.

" 'The present Third Degree—or "Master's Part" of old days—is not specifically referred to in any print or writing to which an exact date can be assigned before 1723. But the Ritual of that period was very old, and had gone through many, many years of wear and tear, and had become so corrupted as to be even then incomprehensible in part. Can it be seriously contended that the revivalists of 1717-1723 introduced a symbolism, the meaning of which they did not understand ?'

"Whatever views our English brethren may continue to advance, certain it is, that those who fully comprehend the Masonic symbolism, can not conceive of it in any other light than as an entirety. Its component parts or degrees are so interwoven and inter-dependent that the theory that any one of them ever stood for Freemasonry at any period of its existence, seems untenable. Nor are they mere dreamers, who cherish an ideal which has no foundation in reality, since evidences are constantly multiplying to strengthen their belief.

"The London Masonic Magazine, in an article on old English Bibles, after citing the fact that the title Abi or Abif can not be found in a later version than the old folio of 1549, says :

" 'The fact that Masons, at their Lodges and instruction meetings, employ words and texts from a version of Holy Writ that has been for more than 300 years completely lost sight of, proves the verbal accuracy with which Masonic lore must have been handed down from generation to generation, and is also evidence of the antiquity of the Order.'

"In closing, we tender our thanks to our fellow-reporters for their courteous treatment and continued expressions of good will."

Fraternally submitted,

"LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF,

"For the Committee."

DELAWARE—89TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

Lodges, 21; members, 2039; gain, 41.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master V. V. Harrison expressed himself as averse to the system of Grand Representatives, and made appointments only in view of its being customary, and left the consideration of the propriety of abolishing or continuing it to Grand Lodge. This body differed with him in these views and continued it.

He laid before Grand Lodge the proposition of Wisconsin in reference to Masonic Charity, and expressed his opinion adversely thereto, as follows:

"I submit this for your consideration, but, it seems to me, if we place ourselves in a position that would bind us as a Grand Lodge to be responsible for the return of alms that may be given to a poor and distressed Brother in obedience to a fundamental principle, then one of the foundation stones on which our structure is erected crumbles into dust.

"On becoming Masons, one of the first lessons we are taught is 'Charity' Masonry is a charitable institution and not a beneficial one; therefore, when it becomes necessary to relieve a distressed Brother, let us do so freely, without thought of re-imbursement. The adoption of this 'proposition,' in my opinion, would reduce our Fraternity to a mere beneficial organization."

He recommended action by Grand Lodge against allowing Lodges to become incorporated, and the prohibition was adopted.

He urged upon Grand Lodge to begin to make some provision for the aged and destitute among the Brethren, and a Committee of nine were appointed to devise and recommend some suitable and satisfactory system.

He thought that the business of Grand Lodge could well be transacted in one day, and recommended that this be acted on, thus saving $75 to aid the Charity Fund, but this Grand Lodge objected to, and we see that the banquets for the two days required an appropriation of over $250.

We extract some good advice, which he gives the Lodges, not because it is at all new, but because the heeding of it is important here as well as in Delaware.

On intemperance and the sale of intoxicants, Grand Lodge says:

"*Resolved*, 1. That it is hereby made the duty of all Lodges in this Jurisdiction to restrain, as far as possible, the evil of intemperance among the Brethren, even to the extent of trial and punishment, when necessary.

"2. All Lodges are required to exclude from the Lodge Room and ante-rooms all intoxicating liquors, and for the faithful performance of this duty will be held strictly accountable to the Grand Lodge.

"3. All Subordinate Lodges are prohibited from receiving and acting upon a petition for initiation or membership from any person engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and all Masons are fraternally advised and requested to refrain from engaging in the liquor traffic."

Grand Treasurer's balance is $1,244, being $137 less this year than at last Report.

John L. Cahall, Georgetown, G. M.

Benjamin F. Bertram, Wilmington, G. Sec'y.

R.·. W.·. Brother Reverend L. H. Jackson, P.·. D.·. G.·. M.·., again presented a concise but very interesting Report on Correspondence, reviewing in it the Proceedings of sixty-one Grand Lodges, Alabama being among them. He complains because he feels constrained by the size of the Treasury, and our own experience knows well how that is.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—85TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 25; members, 4,948; gain, 134.

One Lodge which had been working U. D. received a Charter at the Semi-Annual Communication, and the M.·. W.·. Grand Master expresses great pleasure at the prosperous condition of the Craft, despite the continued business depression.

At the Semi-Annual, March 27th, and other later dates, much important business was transacted, Grand Master David G. Dixon presiding. At this the Committee on Jurisprudence reported on the Address of the Grand Master, previously made, in relation to the abandonment of the representative system by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, using in part the following language:

"The Grand Master of Kentucky has used pretty strong language in expressing his opinion of the Grand Representative system, but your committee see no just grounds for any expres-

sion of 'contempt' for a system which has received the sanction of nearly all the Grand Lodges of the world for the past thirty or forty years, whilst under it very many of the most distinguished Masons of our time now hold or have held commissions as Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges than their own."

Grand Lodge adhered to the system. It also declined the scheme from Mississippi for providing uniform rules in relation to rejected candidates, though expressing views favoring such an end whenever a practicable plan should be devised.

At this Communication it was declared that before a petition should go to the committee, it should be formally received by the Lodge by a majority vote in the usual way.

At the Annual Communication the Grand Master thus expresses himself as to the value of Masonic Boards of Relief:

"Indiscriminate almsgiving too often fosters crime and encourages idleness and demoralization of manhood. Too frequently deserving poor are overlooked because of their own sense of pride and modesty, but the unworthy, undeterred by any such praiseworthy impulses, do not hesitate to importune those who are charitably inclined. It gives me pleasure to speak of the good work that is being done by the Masonic Board of Relief, which is in correspondence with similar organizations in all the larger cities of this country and Canada. Our various lodges contribute generously to its support, and by this systematic method of dispensing charity much good is done among deserving brethren, the impostors are detected in their nefarious practices, and the treasuries of lodges generally benefited thereby. The following report of the work of the board has been furnished me by Brother Lurtin R. Ginn, its very able secretary."

George W. Baird, Washington, G. M.
Wm. R. Singleton, Washington, G. Sec'y.

Brother Singleton, as is the custom, then again made the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1894 is courteously reviewed. We are much relieved in finding that we need fear no danger from our brother, as he assures us his "bark is worse than our (his) bite."

From this report we copy for the information of our brethren what is said about the Gran Dieta of Mexico, as the recognition of this Masonic Body will ere long be presented to them for their

consideration. The recognition by Texas, you will recollect, was by a "treaty" made by the Grand Master of Texas, and subsequently New York came into line. Missouri, without expression of sentiment, withdrew her Charter from a Lodge established by her in Mexico, and recommended the Lodge to seek shelter under the wing of the Gran Dieta. We shall be delighted when we can become satisfied that there has been established in that neighboring Republic a permanent head to the symbolic degrees, believing that much good to the Order and to the people at large would result.

The length of the extracted argument precludes paying other attention to this excellent report. The following was taken from the procedings of Grand Lodge of Texas, and was alluded to by us in our last report:

"MEXICO.

"We have waited with much patience to get the latest news from Mexico, that we might give our brethren correct official information as to the true status of Masonry in that country, and just before going to press we received the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, which held its Annual Communication December 3-5, 1895, and we find at the close of the Report on Correspondence an article on Freemasonry in Mexico, which we copy as follows:

"'So much has been said and written in the past two or three years by some of the writers on correspondence for the various Grand Lodges, and some of their criticisms have been so severe upon the action of the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York in recognizing "Le Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico," notably of the former, that we cannot longer pass them in silence. Moreover, as Texas for hundreds of miles borders upon, and so is the nearest neighbor, of all the United States, to the Mexican Republic, and therefore of necessity its intercourse and relations are more intimate, we have been repeatedly called upon for definite information upon the subject.

"'We last year promised to collect all the reliable data we could, and give it as an addendum to our report.

"'Finding that owing to circumstances which we could not control, we would be unable to make good our promise, we called upon Brother George W. Tyler, Past Grand Master, of our committee, who kindly came to our relief and wrote the article for us.

"'It appears that Brother Tyler's paper did not satisfy some, at least, of those who have been calling for light.

"'We have, therefore, (while we feel assured that there are some who in any event, or by anything we may say, will not be satisfied) determined to give the result of our efforts for the benefit of those who are willing to be convinced.

"'We wish it, in the outset, to be distinctly understood, however, that we are not in this defending the action of the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York. They are free and independent bodies, the peer of any and of all others, and conscious of having acted rightly, and in the true spirit of Masonry, care little for the sneers, jeers and insinuations of those who would "throw mud" upon them. They neither ask nor need, therefore, any one to take up the gauntlet for them.

"'We shall assume as granted the legitimacy or regularity of the formation of the Gran Dieta, since it is everywhere admitted that any number, not less than three, of Blue Lodges working Craft Masonry, no matter whence they sprang, can meet and organize a Grand Lodge, whose authority is supreme over the three symbolic degrees in the territory wherein it claims jurisdiction, and which was heretofore unoccupied by any other Grand Lodge.

"'We assume also as granted that a number of Grand Lodges, so constituted may, if they so choose, meet and organize another Grand Body having jurisdiction or control over those entering into such organization, forming thus a system similar to that which obtains in England, Scotland and Ireland--a General Grand Lodge, District Grand Lodges, and constituent or Subordinate Lodges. This question is not, therefore, at issue. The matter upon which it seems that information is wanted, we can best state by copying from an "open letter" addressed by R.·. W.·. Brother Theodore Sutton Parvin, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, to Past Grand Master George W. Tyler, of Texas, published in the American Tyler, Detroit, Mich., June 8, 1895:

"'You say in your letter that "not only the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York recognize the Gran Dieta of Mexico, but that many other Grand Lodges are about to fall into line, and why not?" you ask.

"'I reply, because they are not possessed of sufficient information of reliable data upon which to base such a recognition.

"'I desire to ask, as you are well informed upon this subject, one or two questions. Your replies may serve to enlighten the brethren, and as our Grand Lodges meet only once a year, will you please favor the American Tyler with your replies?

"'Question first: Is not the Bible, the great light in Masonry, excluded from the altars and halls of the Masonic Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta and the Book of Constitutions substituted in its place? Is it not a pre-requisite that every Lodge of the York Rite and Scottish Rite have, when the Lodge is open, the open Bible upon its altar, and if so, by what right and authority has the Gran Dieta displaced it and rejected it, if not throwing it over among the rubbish?

"'Second: Did not the Gran Dieta, in 1891, authorize the initiation, passing, and raising of women into their Lodges, and did not the Lodges, in some four or five of the Jurisdictions, act upon it and confer the degrees, in some instances under the immediate direction and supervision of the chief officer of the Gran Dieta itself? (I refer to its Grand Secretary, as its nominal head; President Diaz leaves everything to him.) We have been told that the Gran Dieta has revoked the order, edict, or legislation—grant it. Has or does the Gran Dieta exclude from its Lodges women who had been previously initiated therein, and do they now regularly visit the Lodges in which they hold membership?

"'Third: Has not the Gran Dieta issued Charters to women exclusively, to organize Masonic Lodges upon the same basis precisely as it has issued charters to Lodges of men?

"'Before I can vote for the recognition of the Gran Dieta as a sovereign and independent body, I would like information upon these topics. Perhaps you can enlighten myself and others seeking light and knowledge upon these subjects.

"'The editor, if he publish this, will please send a marked copy to Brother Matthews, Chairman of the Committee, and also to Brother Tyler, who prepared this part of his report for him.

"'At some other convenient season I may have something further to say upon these subjects.

"'I remain, fraternally and courteously yours,

'T. S. PARVIN,

"'Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 27, 1895. 'Grand Secretary.'

"In reply hereto we state first that in December, 1893, by direction of the then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, R.·. W.·. Brother Thomas B. Cochran, we visited San Antonio to interview Brother Dr. P. Ornelas, who is the Mexican Consul at that point, a very intelligent and well informed Mason, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the practices and workings of the Lodges in his native country, and who is now a member of Alamo Lodge, No. 44, Jurisdiction of Texas. We met him by arrangement in the office of Judge and Brother J. H. McLeary, Past Grand Master, and with him spent a very pleasant afternoon talking about and learning from him of the customs and practices in the Mexican Lodges. We then addressed to him a letter, asking, as will be seen, substantially the questions propounded by Brother Parvin to Brother Tyler. We have not a copy of our letter or would insert it here. To this letter Bro. Ornelas replied in writing. We give herewith such extracts as bear directly upon the questions asked:

"'SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1893.

"'R.·. W.·. THOMAS M MATTHEWS,

"'*Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence.*

"'DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Please pardon my involuntary delay in replying to your courteous and kind letter of the 1st instant. Its subject being of such importance as to necessitate careful consideration, it has been subordinated to my daily lot of professional and official labors. I have, nevertheless, devoted to the matter all the attention I could, and I take pleasure in giving you now an answer, as accurate and correct as possible, to the best of my knowledge, on the subject involved. This answer must needs be brief, and will be restricted to the three specific questions contained in your letter.

"'In our conversation upon the subject matter, I gave you at some length my views, and little, if anything, can I say further, except to confirm them here. * * * * *

"'There is not in the Constitution of the Gran Dieta a single article which can be construed as allowing, approving, confirming, or authorizing the establishment of Lodges for women. There is an Adoptive Lodge composed of women, but this Lodge is similar to those existing in the United States, such as the "Order of the Eastern Star," from whence it was introduced into Mexico, but has nothing in common with the Gran Dieta, beyond its pro-

tection. It is not true that women are admitted to the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, and, clothed in regalia, to enter and be seated in Mexican Lodges, when all parties not Masons have been notified to retire. It is a fact that this adoptive lodge happens to be invited to the banquets and feasts of the regular Lodges, but only to such as have in no way the secret character of the institution.

"'Regarding the second question, I must say that the Bible has not been proscribed by the Gran Dieta, but simply has not been imposed upon Masons as a *conditio sine qua non*, which shows the greatest respect for human liberty of conscience and perfect tolerance of religious belief.

"'To confirm my assertion, it is enough to state that under a Charter of the Gran Dieta, there exists in the city of Mexico, in regular standing, the English speaking "Anahuac" Lodge, No. 141, composed mainly of English and Americans.

"'This Lodge conducts its Ritual with the Bible, according to the choice of its members, who are gentlemen occupying high social positions.

"'Relative to the third question, I have only to say that there is no truth in the assertion that "Mexican Lodges are nothing more nor less than well organized political clubs, and a part of the machinery by which certain prominent men perpetuate their hold in power." * * * *

"'Sincerely hoping that the fraternal relations so happily established between the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Texas and the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico may not only remain, but grow and prosper for the benefit of both countries, I beg to remain,

"'Fraternally yours,

"'P. ORNELAS.'

"We now invite attention to the following extract from a letter of R.·. W.·. Brother Emilio G. Canton, Grand Secretary of the Gran Dieta and M.·. W.·. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge El Valle de Mexico, No. 1, written under date of July 3, 1894, in reply to one addressed to him by us:

"'Our Gran Dieta is a legal, regular, solid founded Masonic Body, constituted for the Masonic Government of the Mexican Republic and formed by the State Grand Lodge. We work the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, but without any intolerance on behalf of other rites. We have only jurisdiction over the first three Degrees (Blue Masonry) and no command over higher

Degrees, which work separate from the Gran Dieta. For instance, under Charter of the Gran Dieta are constituted the following Lodges:

" 'Riego, No. 4, (Spanish Lodge), Scottish Rite.

" 'Anahuac, No. 141, (English Lodge), Scottish Rite,

" 'Hidalgo-Washington, No. 145, (American Lodge), York Rite.

" 'Washington-Juarez, No. 161, (American Lodge), York Rite.

" 'George Washington, No. 195, (American Lodge), Scottish Rite.

" 'Toltec, No. 214, (American Lodge), York Rite.

" 'Germania, No. 219, (German Lodge), Old English Rite.

" 'These facts prove our tolerance towards foreign systems.

" 'Your questions have met already with our full consideration in our reply to the Missouri Grand Lodge, whose Committee on Foreign Correspondence did not judge it convenient to publish it.

" 'Therefore we beg to state that here exists a woman Lodge, established some years ago. It is now under auspices and protection of our Gran Dieta, but by no means under Jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge El Valle de Mexico, No. 1.

" 'This Lodge has no seige (evidently meaning seat, or representation) in our Grand Lodge. On festival occasions this Lodge has been invited, but members of our Grand Lodge and dependent Lodges are not allowed to visit this women Lodge. It is a separate organization which is governed by itself and controlled by our Gran Dieta. No article of our Constitution provides its legal existence.

" 'The Bible is not banished from our Lodge Rooms, because we allow and grant it to every Lodge who thinks it useful or indispensable. Anahuac (English), George Washington (American), Toltec (American), Germania Lodge (German), and the most Mexican Lodges use the Bible in their secret work.

" 'We are by no means opposed to the Bible, but cannot enforce the use in our first degree work, and therefore we leave every Lodge at liberty. The Bible is used with us in the third, Master Mason, Degree. Your York Lodges are built (as far as we can understand) upon a protestant platform, and hence the use of the Bible. The material of our Scottish Lodges is the broken up Catholic element, whose opinion about the Bible is not at all

equal to yours. Nevertheless, we hold and keep the Bible as one of our three Grand Lights of Masonry, viz: Bible, Square, and Compasses, but we cannot enforce the Bible to occupy the first place in Lodges.

" 'The old charges (landmarks), Anderson's old English Constitution, 1717, enjoy full respect in all Lodges working under Charter of our Gran Dieta, but we are sorry to state that most of your American Grand Lodges diverge among themselves about the tenor of Landmarks. They are never lectured in American Lodges, and, I believe, are unknown to the greater part of their members. Which, we add, is much too true.

" 'Fraternally yours,

" 'ERMILIO G. CANTON,

" 'Grand Secretary of the Gran Dieta and Grand Master of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge, El Valle de Mexico, No. 1.'

"As a matter of information, though not bearing directly upon the questions at issue, we extract the following from a letter to Past Grand Master Tyler by R.·. W.·. Ermilio G. Canton, under date December 1, 1894:

" 'A Master Mason of our proper Jurisdiction who wishes to visit a Lodge belonging to our Gran Dieta is required to present his diploma as a Master Mason and the last receipt of the treasurer of his Lodge. Moreover, he may be submitted to an examination if the Master of the Lodge requires it. A Mason not belonging to any Lodge is held in our Jurisdiction as an irregular Mason, and cannot be admitted as a visitor. He wants to promote his affiliation in due form, exhibiting all his documents giving also sufficient references, suffering an examination, and if no impediment turns out he will be admitted to the oath.

" 'A Mason of your Texas Jurisdiction, or of any other foreign Jurisdiction, can visit our Lodges, exhibiting his diploma. Moreover, he may be submitted to examination, if the Master requires him to be, in order to learn that he is well acquainted with the three Degrees of Blue Masonry. Finally he pledges his word at the Alter upon the Bible.'

"We submit that this does not much look as though the Bible was 'banished from the Lodge Room,' as both Bros. Parvin and Robbins charge. Does it?

"From this letter we learn also that there are 'under the Jurisdiction and Warrant of the Gran Dieta Simbolica seventeen

Grand Lodges, State Lodges, with 225 Blue Lodges, having a total membership of 21,992.' There are also in Mexico two so-called Grand Lodges which do not acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the Gran Dieta, viz.: Vera Cruz, and in the City of Mexico the Federal District. The two together having subordinate to them twenty Lodges with about 500 members.

"We next and lastly introduce the testimony of R.·. W.·. Bro. Sam R. Hamilton, Deputy District Grand Master of the twentieth Masonic District of Texas, who is also a member of our 'Committee on Work,' in whom we recognize a very intelligent gentleman, as well as a most zealous, well informed, and earnest Mason. Knowing that during the past summer he had visited and spent some time in the Mexican Republic, and feeling assured that, being fully aware of the charges which had been made against the Masonry of that country, and of the criticisms which had been passed upon the action of our Grand Lodge for publicly and openly recognizing it, he would, as far as possible, investigate, so as to determine the truth or falsity of those charges, we wrote to him asking him to give us the result of his investigation. We would be pleased to publish in full Bro. Hamilton's very interesting letter, did space permit. To do so, however, would make this article much too long, especially so since it has already extended far beyond what we expected or intended. It must suffice, therefore, to give such extracts only as bear directly upon the points at issue.

"He tells us that he visited Integridad Lodge at old Piedras Negras, a strictly Spanish or Mexican Lodge, and was present at the opening exercises. He visited also Toltec Lodge in the City of Mexico, and assisted in conferring the third Degree upon three candidates. He says:

" 'Not having a voucher present, I was required to prove myself exactly in the same manner and by the same tests as in vogue with us, and found that no greater difference in the opening ceremonies or degree work existed than we find in our own State between different Lodges, or between our Lodges and those in other States of the United States. By special request I gave the "explanations" or "lecture" and "charge" in full, monitorial and all, as authorized by our Grand Lodge, it being entirely applicable to the work as rendered by them.'

"These explanations, he says, were highly complimented by the Grand Master, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary

of the Grand Lodge, El Valle de Mexico, all of whom were present."

"'Germania, Anahuac, and Toltec Lodges all use the same Lodge room. It is nicely fitted up, and is furnished in a manner similar to that of many well appointed Lodge rooms in Texas and elsewhere.

"'They use the same charts, M. C. pillars, and other accessories, so far as I could see, as we do. The "furniture" of the Lodge was all in its proper place, both in Integridad and Toltec Lodges. I saw nothing the least irregular or objectionable in either Lodge, and I must say that after visiting these two Lodges—one of them strictly Mexican, working in the Scottish Rite at that—I left the Republic firmly impressed, from my experience and contact with Mexican Masons and Masonry, that if these were fair samples, then our Grand Lodge and that of New York had acted both rightly and in the true spirit of Masonry in recognizing the Gran Dieta.

"'While in Mexico I made the acquaintance of several reliable parties with whom I have corresponded since my return, among whom I mention particularly Bro. Dr. A. W. Parsons, W.·. M.·. of Toltec Lodge.

"'Through said correspondence which I consider eminently trustworthy, I have been informed that the Grand Dieta has revoked all Charters for women's Lodges (whatever their character under the old system may have been), and forbidden the presence of women in any Lodge working under its Jurisdiction, and that it has been reorganized so as to correct several other (minor) hitherto objectionable features.

"'Thus we see that the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York, by the exercise of the true Masonic spirit in extending to our struggling brethren in the land of the Montezumas a helping hand, have greatly aided them in their efforts at reformation.'

"Is this enough? Let those who are unbiased and without prejudice, answer.

"We are told in Holy Writ, 'but if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established.'

"This, as we think, we have done.

"It was our intention to have rested here, but believing we have found another good and competent witness, we wish to introduce his testimony also.

"We are very recently in receipt of the Proceedings, 1895, of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Illinois. In the report of Bro. Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins on Correspondence, we find a letter from Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, Past Grand Master, and the, for nearly fifty years, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, written by him August 10, 1895, to the Voice of Masonry.

"From this letter we learn that during the past winter Bro. Parvin visited and spent some time in Mexico, and that while there he 'visited their Lodges and Grand Lodges, consistories and Supreme Councils, was glad that he did, and would do it again were he to go there,' and that 'in all Masonic Lodges and Bodies both of the York and Scottish Rite in the national capital, and in many of the State capitals the Great Light is excluded from the altars, and from the halls, and the Book of Constitutions substituted.'

"Our brother was surely most unfortunate, to say the very least. And while he, one of the most earnest and able advocates and defenders (if indeed, since the death of Bro. Vaux, he is not the leader in that role) of and for a Masonry that is legal, simon pure, and undefiled, that, like Cæsar's spouse, must be above suspicion, we repeat that it was most unfortunate that he alone found 'Lodges, Grand Lodges, Consistories, and Supreme Councils' from whose altars and halls 'the great light' of Masonry was excluded, while Bros. Ornelas, Canton and Hamilton found that just the reverse was the case. They state emphatically that all the Lodges of which they know anything have or may have the Bible in the Lodge Room. Bro. Hamilton says 'in its proper place,' and Bro. Canton that 'upon it the Mason is obligated.'

"But we will let Bro. Parvin speak for himself, that there be no misunderstanding:

"'Out of some twenty-eight States the Grand Lodges of only about five have, I learned during my recent visit, ever made Masons of women, and they are now all prohibited by the Gran Dieta, that body having repealed the law under which such proceedings were had, although it failed to deny to the women already initiated the rights previously conferred upon them.'

"As we have proved, *supra*, by Bro. Hamilton, the Gran Dieta has since not only revoked the right to make Masons of women, but also forbidden, denied, 'to the women already initiated the rights previously conferred upon them.'

"'Notwithstanding the great departure of our Mexican Masons from the usages, customs, laws and regulations of Masonry as practiced in the United States, I must say that I had ample opportunity to satisfy myself that Masonry has done a great thing for that country, more indeed than any other one institution or organization existing among them. I found that the President and all the governors and generals of the army whom I met were Masons, and that their Masonry is a bond of cement among them and a powerful lever in the government, aiding materially the executive and the military power to keep in subjection the element not so regardful of the law as our American people; and because of its good results I was disposed to deal more charitably with them than under other circumstances I would have done.

"'I recognize the Masonic Bodies of the various grades and rites which I visited in many places as legitimate under their law, and by their law and their law only can we judge them, so that when I went to Rome I did as the Romans did, I visited their Lodges and Grand Lodges, Consistories, and Supreme Councils. I am glad that I did, and I would do it again were I to go there.'

"Bro. Parvin, while he does not say so in so many words, we assert without the fear of successful contradiction, has changed front, and we are glad of it. When a man finds that he is wrong, he can do nothing nobler, grander, than to confess, and, if possible, correct or make amends for it.

"Ever since the recognition of the Gran Dieta by the Grand Lodge of Texas, up to about August 10, last, Bro. Parvin has been condemning, criticising, and belaboring it for recognizing an 'irregular,' 'illegitimate,' 'spurious,' 'bastard,' 'clandestine body.' And yet, *mirabile dictu*, we find that he himself has been visiting this same body, and associating with its members as Masons, and says he 'would do so again were he to go there.' Why? We have too much respect for Bro. Parvin to believe for a moment that he would visit a Lodge of which he even had a suspicion that it was clandestine. When formerly writing of this matter he honestly believed that the Masonry of Mexico was 'irregular,' 'illegitimate,' and therefore 'clandestine,' and as in duty bound so contended. But later, by personal observation, he found it was not so, that 'they were legitimate by their law' and that 'by their law and their law only we can judge them.' Try-

ing them by that test he found, as we all along have contended, that they were not illegitimate, irregular, or clandestine, and do deserve recognition, and thus finding, he personally recognized them.

"Bro. Parvin did exactly right, just what the pure, honest Mason, that he is, should have done, and while it is possible, though we much question if probable, he may not have so intended, he certainly, as we think, makes one of the strongest possible arguments for the recognition of the Gran Dieta and its subordinates by all true Masons everywhere. As said, he did just exactly right, in visiting the Mexican Lodges, and now to be consistent he should do everything in his power to undo and correct the harm that in the past he has done to our Mexican brethren, and openly and boldly urge his Grand Lodge to recognize them. We have now, as far as we are able, made good our promise, so frequently repeated in our foregoing report. We believe in all honesty we have proved that the Masonry in Mexico deserves recognition--that it is pure in its works, its professions, and its principles, and we know, too, that by its benign and healthful influence it is to-day doing more, far more, to elevate, refine, and set free a long priest-ridden people, than all other forces combined. In view of these facts, let us, brethren, one and all, extend a welcoming and a helping hand, and bid it God speed in its 'noble and glorious undertaking.'

"THOMAS M. MATTHEWS."

ENGLAND.

This United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons held a quarterly Communication on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, the M.·. W.·. Pro·.· Grand Master, the Earl of Latham, presiding. This being the period for the election of Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who this day had completed the twenty-first year of office, was re-elected unanimously.

Grand Lodge thought it necessary to adopt the following:

"That the Grand Lodge of England, in quarterly Communication assembled, hereby expresses its strong disapproval of the system of canvassing and touting carried on at the annual elections, and earnestly appeals to its members to discountenance

and prevent the continuance of a practice which is contrary to the principles and tenets of English Freemasonry."

This grand old mother of Masons shows an expenditure of no less than $44,000 during the year, from her fund of benevolence, and in addition from the fund for general purposes $7,745 in the same direction.

The V.·. W.·. Edward Letchworth, F.·. S.·. A.·., is the Grand Secretary.

We regret having received the Record of no other Quarterlies, but hope that the future may give us better luck.

And later, we received the Records of the Quarterly held on 2nd September, 1896, at which M.·. W.·. Michael Arnold, P.·. G.·. Master of Pennsylvania, is registered as a visitor.

A note of acknowledgment of the Address of Congratulations on his having been elected Grand Master for the twenty-first time, was received from H. R. H. Prince of Wales.

Fourteen hundred pounds sterling, or near $7,225, were expended in charity during the preceding quarter.

A provision was unanimously adopted as to the qualifications of a widow whose last husband was not a Mason, that if his petition had "been accepted by the committee, and he had died before his election, in such case her application will be considered eligible."

The published Roll of Lodges numbers 828, scattered throughout the world, and the income of the Benevolent Fund reaches about $12,800. The balance of General Purpose Fund was $14,000.

FLORIDA 67TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 151; members, 4,049; loss, 134.

Dispensations for seven new Lodges were issued and seven were chartered, while two were continued U. D. at this Communication.

As soon as Grand Lodge had been opened, it proceeded to pay the last evidences of love and respect to the remains of their late Grand Secretary, P.·. G.·. M.·. Albert J. Russell, by depositing his body in the tomb with Masonic ceremonies. His death occurred but a day or two before the assembling of the Grand Lodge. G.·. M.·. James W. Boyd speaks of him as "one con-

spicuously eminent in the history and councils of this Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master called attention of Grand Lodge to the proposition from Colorado for a Centennial Service at the grave of Washington, with which nothing had been done, although presented to Grand Lodge two years before.

Also to the Resolutions from Wisconsin, providing for uniformity in the distribution of charity. We do not, however, find that any notice was taken of them. Of this latter, he thus speaks:

"I do not fully concur in the proposition. I do not agree to the principle that one Lodge may have the power to create a debt and compel another to pay it, without previous assent thereto, and in this age of telegraphs and quick communication I cannot see the potency of the excuse for it, even though it be strictly confined to actual necessities. A body of Masons which will not contribute to the necessities of a worthy sojourner in distress until they can communicate with his Lodge, it seems to me, is not worthy to hold a Masonic Charter."

All available funds appear to be promptly used in diminishing the debt on the Masonic Temple.

The Grand Orator, Rev. Bro. R. H. Weller, delivered an excellent oration on the power of associations, and the power of symbolic teaching as exhibited by Masonry.

The business of Grand Lodge was mostly routine.

James W. Boyd, Bartow, G M.

Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville, G. Sec'y.

No Report on Correspondence.

GEORGIA—109TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

405 Lodges with 16,838 members, and a gain of 608.

Grand Master John P. Shannon in the following eulogizes the Craft, and we are pleased at the good account:

"Numerically we may not have increased, but the personnel of the membership was never better. The dead branches have been lopped off, and the body of the Masonic Tree is living, growing and bearing only healthy moral fruit. Good men and true have been added to our ranks, and to-day the eighteen thousand Masons of Georgia stand a band of law-observing, God-

fearing men, honored even by those who are ignorant of the mysteries of our Order, but who approve the practical workings of our Ancient Craft. Thus we should ever be a happy, loving society of friends and brothers."

He issued Dispensations for the formation of three new Lodges, and at this Communication Charters were granted to five. Nevertheless, he refused applications for others where he thought the circumstances were adverse to the building up of a good strong Lodge. As we contended long since, the multiplicity of Lodges tends to begetting a system of electioneering for candidates and the introduction of improper material, that the coffers of the Lodge may be supplied, even at the expense of the Order.

The proposition from Wisconsin in relation to a uniform rule for the dispensation of Masonic charity was before Grand Lodge, and, though the Committee thought the object a laudable one, yet it asked the postponement of its consideration until the next Annual.

The plan, which was acted on at the last Annual Communication, for the purchase of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, having failed, Grand Master recommended a reference of the matter to the Subordinate Lodges, that Grand Lodge might act intelligently at next session. Accordingly resolutions to this effect were introduced, but no account of the action had thereon do we find.

Grand Master recommended that when application for the Degrees is made, the ballot should be for them all at once, thus avoiding the subsquent ballotings, but Grand Lodge thought "the existing law sufficient and satisfactory."

The following was introduced to Grand Lodge, but was rejected by it:

"WHEREAS, There are very many Masons all over the State of Georgia, who have been Dimitted from their Lodges, and who are holding their Dimits, and are therefore out of active membership, and not entitled to Masonic charity, or other Masonic consideration, therefore, in order to prevent further withdrawals, of Masons by Dimits, and to bring the now dormant Masons in more fraternal and active membership with the Craft, be it

"*Resolved*, That the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and the Constitution and By Laws of each Subordinate Lodge of this

State, be so amended as to require each Mason holding a Dimit to pay to the Lodge in whose Jurisdiction he may reside the same amount of dues charged and collected of its regular members by said Lodge; and upon his failure or refusal to pay said dues, that he be dealt with as is now prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of this Grand Lodge."

The occasion of the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of the Grand Lodge Hall to commemorate the love and affection the Brethren of Georgia bore to that great, good and lovable Mason, Grand Master John S. Davidson, was replete with interest, and was an outpouring of hearts filled with love and gratitude.

John P. Shannon, Elberton, G. M.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon, G. Sec'y.

Bro. William S. Ramsay again presents the Review of the Proceedings of Sister Grand Lodges, Alabama for 1894 being found therein.

He thinks a portion of Grand Master Pettus' Address may be read by his Brethren "with commendable pride." He alludes to that portion which shows that notwithstanding the heated political contest preceding, yet Masonry had not been disturbed, and quoted the passage.

Of the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. on the liquor question, and which he gives in full, he says:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reports on the question of allowing those to become members of a Masonic Lodge who are engaged in the business of selling spirituous liquors. The report is made by Judge Tompkins, a gentleman of great legal ability, as well as a Mason of high standing. Many of our Brethren will disagree with this Report, and we give the decision without comment."

IDAHO—28TH ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 27; members, 1,084; gain, 18.

M.·. W.·. Adelbert B. Clark, in his Address, made some very pertinent remarks in relation to the duties of Masons, from which we copy the following:

"Our aim in life should be to do right, to deal justly, act honorably, to scatter seeds of kindness for the final harvest, to man-

fully face every issue of life, to be gentlemen, honored and respected in the community where we reside. It teaches us to avoid excesses of all kinds, particularly the indulgence in the free use of intoxicating liquor, and above all things, what is commonly called gambling—to my mind the most vicious and demoralizing practice known to mankind. Oh! what havoc this practice has wrought among the human family. Such demoralizing practices impair the mental and physical resources, and that is a sin against both God and man. It has been wisely said that 'He who recklessly injures his health does not prove his unselfishness, but simply curtails his powers of doing good. And he who injures his character by welcoming evil influences is thereby inflicting evil upon the community.'

"It is a useless parade, my brethren, for us as Masons to talk of the subjection of irregular passions when seated within the walls of the Lodge room, if we allow them to triumph in our intercourse with the world. There is some dignity attached to being a Free Mason, and to maintain that dignity should be our constant care."

Which if read and heeded by the brethren would be productive of great good to themselves and to the Order.

He reported that a Lodge, while being presided over by the Senior Warden, had acted upon a petition for the Degrees without waiting for the Report of the Committee of Investigation, and conferred the E. A. Degree, and the committee to whom this was referred recommended that the Worshipful Master of the Lodge be censured and the candidate healed.

He does not like the rule requiring seven to constitute a working Lodge, and thinks this should be left to the discretion of the Lodge, saying: "I know of three Lodges whose working forces have been nearly ruined by the existence of this law." We opine the Lodge would find it difficult to work with less.

Neither is he pleased with the law prohibiting either of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge being the Master of a Lodge. He recommended bi-ennial sessions of Grand Lodge as a means of lessening expenses, and that the D.·. G.·. Master be made elective.

In neither of these views, save the last, did Grand Lodge concur, but in accordance with this the D.·. G.·. M.·. was made elective.

Grand Treasurer reported a balance in the General Fund of $1,469, in the Representative Fund of $1,463, and in the Orphans' Fund of $2,830. This last fund amounts to more than $25,000. As the pay roll exceeded the proper fund on hand by $91, it was recommended to borrow this from some other fund. To bring about some relief, the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a representative tax be levied on the Chartered Lodges of this Jurisdiction of fifty cents for each member on the annual returns of said constituent Lodges. Further,

"*Resolved*, That the expenses of only one Representative from each constituent Lodge be paid therefrom as in the manner already provided for by the Resolution of 1888."

A Resolution repealing one excluding Mormons from Masonry was also adopted, and with slight changes of phraseology the Resolution from Wisconsin, regarding relief, was also passed.

A very eloquent and chaste oration was delivered by R.·. W.·. Charles C. Stevenson, in which he speaks of Masonry thus:

"It is the foundation of all our rules for health, happiness and justice. It teaches us our duties to God and to our fellowmen. It inspires in us a reverence for the right and protects us against the wrong. It is the essence of our civilization and the basic principle upon which our form of Government rests. Through fire, through war, through the darkness of ignorance, the persecution of intolerance, the bloodiness of bigotry, has it come a blessed messenger from that great Divinity to inspire us to better deeds and finally to lead us to that Celestial home, that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. It is upon the great work of inspiration, that inestimable gift of God to man, that Freemasonry is founded. From its sacred pages was obtained the corner stone of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, upon which the operative workmen of the past erected the grand superstructure which is now the glory and delight of the speculative workmen of the present."

And,

"The fraternity of Freemasons is to-day a great breathing, living entity. Its doctrines and principles, inspired of God, contain all that is essential for a perfect and upright life. The lessons of the lectures are calculated to improve and ennoble mankind, but the great aim of our noble institution will be lost sight

of if we fail to put into execution those excellent instructions with which we are all invested. We, the proud possessors of this noble production of the builders of old, have no easy task in maintaining in their fullest splendor the tenets and cardinal virtues of Masonry. 'To soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the great aim we have in view. On this basis we form our friendships and establish our connections.' No gallant knight on prancing steed ever went forth to battle for a grander cause. We, in the character of plain and unostentatious Freemasons, girded with a simple and spotless vestment, have much to do in these latter days. While the operative tools have been laid aside, the speculative implements of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth have been placed in our hands for use.

"Are all of our distressed, worthy brothers properly provided for? Are the sobs of the widow and the wails of hungry orphans soothed with peace and plenty? Are the secrets of a brother securely guarded in faithful breasts? Is the fallen raised gently and are those sweet words of counsel whispered in his ear? Is the welfare of a brother remembered in our invocations to God? Do we join in promoting each other's welfare and rejoicing in each other's prosperity, and do we practice out of the Lodge those great moral duties which are inculcated in it?

We quote liberally, for these thoughts are applicable, wherever a Lodge is to be found.

Isidore S. Weiler, Boise City, G. M.
Chas. C. Stevenson, Boise City, G. Sec'y.

The Grand Secretary made the Report on Correspondence which guarantees its value. Alabama for 1894 is found in her accumstomed place. He makes liberal use of G.·. M.·.Pettus' Address, and of ourself he says:

"It seems like meeting an old dear friend when we arrive at the Correspondence Report of Brother Palmer J. Pillans. He is one of the wheel-horses of the corps and from him we have received much valuable assistance. He reviews fifty-six Proceedings, Idaho for 1893 included. He is outspoken in his opposition to the cipher system, and we honestly believe if the thinking, learned Masons of influence and standing throughout the United States would take a like stand, the use of these disturbers of

good work would soon be lessened and the Fraternity generally be greatly benefited."

Thanks, my dear Brother, for your kind words. We must pass on, for our space is occupied.

ILLINOIS—56TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER 1895.

Lodges, 726; members, 50,727; gain, 1,491.

One Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued by Grand Master L. A. Goddard, to which a charter was given, and he informs us that in the exercise of a careful discretion he had felt constrained to refuse Dispensations for three others.

He arrested the Charter of a Lodge for the deliberate violation of the Ancient Charges and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, in doing work upon the Sabbath, and recommended the revocation of the Charter, which was accordingly done.

He expressed the wish that Grand Lodge should provide a limit to the Jurisdiction of a Lodge over a rejected candidate, but this was not deemed advisable.

Of the Wisconsin plan for dispensing Masonic charity, he speaks "as a new departure", and the Jurisprudence Committee add, "and contrary to the principles of the Institution."

Our W.·. Brother was active in his visitation of Lodges, doubtless to the great advantage of those receiving this attention.

An aged P.·. G.·. M.·. being in destitute circumstances, was relieved by him, and the Committee on Charity, to whom the case was referred, will doubtless provide for his necessities.

Over $43,000 are in the Treasury.

Grand Lodge in a body laid the Corner Stone of a State Normal School, at which the Symbols of Consecration, corn, wine and oil, from Jerusalem, were used. These were presented by M.·. W.·. Brother John C. Smith, who had himself brought them therefrom.

The contributions to charity of the various Lodges during the year exceeded $32,000.

As the subject of providing a method of trying the Master of a Lodge, when charges are preferred, is now before our Grand Lodge, we give what was adopted by Illinois at this Communication on the same subject, amending their By-Laws as follows:

"SECTION 2. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and its Master, or charges be preferred, or an informal complaint be made, the same may be filed with the Grand Lodge, if in session, or during recess be lodged with the Grand Master; if the matter be deemed by him of a sufficiently grave character to warrant investigation, he may proceed in person, or appoint a Commission of not more than seven, nor less than three Masters, or Past Masters, with, if consistent, the District Deputy Grand Master as Chairman, to investigate such charges or complaints; such Commission shall have authority to summon witnesses, and shall have such other power as may be specially delegated to them by the Grand Master; and said Commission shall make such Report, and give such opinion to the Grand Master as will enable him to make a final decision.

"Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the Grand Master to deprive a Brother disciplined, under its provisions, of the rights and privileges of Masonry for a longer period than during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 3. When a Master or other officer of a Lodge shall be deposed from office only, he shall not thereby be deprived of any of the rights or privileges of membership.

"This provision shall not be construed to prevent the infliction of such deprivation by the Lodge, for unMasonic conduct (as distinguished from official misconduct) whereof the party has been duly convicted, upon a Master who has been deposed from his office and thus brought again within the disciplinary powers of the Lodge."

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was duly recognized and "welcomed in the Sisterhood of Grand Lodges."

A Resolution forbidding the use of the Masonic name to any business concern, or association, of which we will hear at the next Annual.

An oration replete with profound thought, and most original in design, was delivered by R. W. Bro. John C. Black. In it he contrasted the end with the beginning of this Century, and thus most forcibly displayed the wonderful strides that have been made in all that tends to the advancement of civilization, the consequent amelioration of our race and the enlargement of liberty. From these, and the immense progress made in the Arts, he deduces that wars will ere long cease, and difficulties between

different peoples be peacefully settled. It is a bold thought, but well sustained.

Owen Scott, Bloomington, G. M.
J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington, G. Sec'y.

How can we sufficiently thank M.·. W.·. Bro. Robbins for again giving us so full and profound a Report on Correspondence? His style is easy, his thoughts many and profound, his manner courteous. He thus characterizes the discussion of the utility of the Grand Representatives. "The nine days wonder is practically over."

His opinion of Perpetual Jurisdiction is thus given :

"It is already beginning to be more clearly seen that the main question involved—apart from the foundation which the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, or perpetual 'Masonic objection,' as the lamented Vaux preferred to call it, may have in the landmarks —is not whether a wrongdoer may repent or an unfit candidate outgrow his unworthiness, but that it is one in which Masonry, not the candidate, is the chief factor; the question whether the Masonic acts of a lawfully constituted Lodge working in conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge which is conceded to be for it the lawful interpreter of Masonic law, are entitled to full faith and credit. When this comes to be generally realized on both sides a peaceful *modus vivendi* will not be far off."

It pleases us to find one so able expressing for ourselves our thoughts, though far better than we could, on the Gran Dieta Symbolica de Mexico:

"The full extent of the scandal involved in the recognition of the Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico by Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, is just now becoming apparent to the whole world of regular Masonry. We have only to refer our readers to our report, and particularly to our review of New York, for the facts, and to say that while the discovery that the allegations of Bro. Chism that Mexican Lodges subordinate to the Gran Dieta admitted women and excluded the Bible from their altars, is important, it should not cause Masons who are and want to be loyal to the landmarks, to forget the utter illegitimacy of the Lodges for reasons entirely apart from these disclosures, and that during the outcry and confusion consequent on these scandals is the time when they should be most watch-

ful against the machinations of those who would seek to commit them to the doctrine that some other Masonry than the Masonry of the charges of a Freemason—Free and Accepted Masonry—may under certain conditions create Lodges that are recognizable as a lawful basis for a Grand Lodge."

Under Alabama, 1894, we copy what he says of the Report of the Committee on the Liquor Question:

"The Jurisprudence Committee reporting on the question whether the fact of a man being engaged in the business of selling spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors constituted good cause for rejecting his application for the degrees (asked during the session), say, with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge:

"'We do not think that it is within the power of this Grand Lodge to impose any other qualifications upon the candidate for degrees than those imposed by Section 7, Article VI, of the Constitution. By that section a man is required to be a man, free-born, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of good reputation, and of sufficient natural intellectual endowment, and with means of honest subsistence, and free from certain corporeal deformity. It is for each member of a Lodge *to satisfy his conscience as to whether a candidate possesses these qualifications*, and we do not think that it is within the power of this Grand Lodge, without an amendment of the Constitution, to say that the fact that a person follows a certain occupation, is of itself conclusive evidence that he lacks the qualifications of good reputation.'

"The words we have italicised go to the core of the matter. Each must judge for himself whether the applicant is of 'good reputation,' and has the means of 'honest subsistence,' and as a rule it will be found that the action of the Lodges that are strong enough to stand alone and not driven by poverty to lower the standard of admission, will reflect the best sentiment of the community around them upon this question. We think the committee are right in denying the power of the Grand Lodge to prescribe other qualifications than those imposed by the landmarks, from which and not from Grand Lodge legislation those enumerated in prescriptive form in the Constitution derive their force."

In this connection we give what he says similarly about the repeal of the exclusion of Mormons by Idaho:

"The constraints of the ancient law which were violated when the original resolution was adopted, ought to have secured its repeal without sending the question to the Lodges. The law of Masonry has fixed the qualifications requisite for eligibility, and no Grand Lodge has a right to prescribe less or more."

Illinois, like Alabama, places no restraint or condition on the member desiring to dimit, but thinks that "a brother has the right to leave the Lodge as he went in to it—of his own free will and accord."

The following coincides with our oft-expressed opinion, though our laws declare that one who travels into a foreign country and obtains the Degrees, shall not be entitled to any of the rights, benefits and privileges of Masonry until he affiliates:

"Illinois has held, and still holds, that under the law of Masonry the Jurisdiction acquired by the rejecting Lodge ought to be respected everywhere, and requires that it shall be respected within the territory where its authority is recognized, just the same as it requires that the territorial Jurisdiction of its Lodges shall be respected. But it holds as of far greater importance a recognition of the principle whose denial would mean Masonic disintegration and chaos, that the making a man a Mason by a regular Lodge, lawfully at labor, confers the Masonic status beyond all question. Hence, while she has protested against the making by Lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions of material residing within her boundaries, she has thought it better to endure the wrong rather than accept either of the remaining alternatives of denying the Masonic character to persons so made in confessedly lawful Lodges, or of divesting such Lodges of their lawful character, so far as she is concerned, by denouncing as an outlaw the Grand Lodge under which they hold."

ILLINOIS—57TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1896.

Lodges, 719; members, 52,509; gain, 1,782.

Six Dispensations for new Lodges were issued and five had Charters granted to them, one continuing U. D. to next Annual.

Grand Master Owen Scott opened the Grand Lodge in ample form, and after prayer by the Grand Chaplain, "introduced the Lexington Quartette, of Chicago, which gave them several delightful selections." The songs are not enumerated.

Some of the Grand Lodges make strenuous efforts to prevent the use of printed Rituals, as is apparent from this from the Address:

"It came to my knowledge that certain brethren were being deceived by the representations of publishers of books and documents purporting to contain the standard secret work of this Jurisdiction. In two of the Lodges charges were preferred against certain brethren for disseminating these fraudulent publications. The charges were sustained, the brethren both found guilty, and regularly suspended. On which I felt that the attention of the Craft should again be called to the fact that there is no book, key, or document containing the secret or esoteric work of this Grand Jurisdiction."

Some trouble is experienced in determining what sum should be paid at different ages to secure a life membership.

His decisions were few and founded on local statutes or the general principles of the Fraternity.

The Treasurer reported a cash balance of $45,319.

A resolution to recognize the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Italy was presented and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. Report will be made to the next Annual.

There was also referred to the same committee a resolution to require a Lodge to become horticulturists in planting seed and attending an evergreen to be placed at the head of every future Masonic grave. This planting, we presume, is to be a part of the funeral service.

Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary are required to give bond each in the sum of $30,000.

A very elaborate Report from the Committee on Jurisprudence on the legitimacy and regularity of the origin of "The Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba" was made, and a resolution fully and fraternally recognizing it as a legitimate member of the family was adopted.

A setting maul, made of the oak of one of the Spanish armada wrecked on the coast of England in the sixteenth century, and afterwards used in some part of the roof of Mother Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland, was presented to the Grand Lodge.

Owen Scott, Bloomington, G. M.
J. H. C. Dill, Bloomington, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is, of course, from the pen of Bro. Joseph Robbins, whose clear head, incise style and strength of expression is apparent throughout. There are reports and reports that we have read this season, but there is but one such as this. One hardly can put it down after he has commenced it.

Because the question treated of is one still before us, we copy what he says on the subject of jurisdiction over rejected material, as found in his introduction:

"The question of jurisdiction over rejected material still continues to attract more attention than any other, fresh instances of deadlock between sovereign jurisdictions differing in their interpretation of the law of Masonry, serving to keep it continually at the front. The discussions of the question during the past year have, we think, fully justified the opinion expressed in our last report that it was beginning to be more clearly seen that a necessary condition precedent to any agreement must be a recognition by both sides of the fact that Masonry, not the candidate, is the chief factor in the problem; in other words, it must be agreed that the Masonic acts of a lawfully constituted Lodge working in conformity to the regulations of the Grand Lodge which is conceded to be for those of its obedience the authorized interpreter of Masonic law, must be given full faith and credit. Under the irritation caused by the unwarrantable trespass, it took us a good while to see that the making of material belonging to us by Lodges of a different obedience must be confessed to have given the material so made a lawful Masonic status, because they were lawful Lodges lawfully at labor in conformity with the regulations imposed by competent authority. But we did come to the recognition of it pretty generally, the Grand Lodges being very few that will assume to declare that the act of making by a Lodge thus at labor is without Masonic virtue, null, void, and of no effect.

"So, too, it may take a good while for us to see that on the other hand the status given a rejected candidate under the properly administered law of a Grand Lodge recognized by us as the competent law-giver within its territory, cannot be denied without discrediting the lawful acts of its lawful Lodges, no matter how much we may condemn the policy of giving that status or the law which gives it. The acknowledgment of complete Masonic competency on the part of each is involved in the mutual recognition of the Grand Lodges, and until this is fully realized

by both parties to this debate, so that each can approach the other as a recognized equal in all things, there can be little profitable discussion of the minor questions whether a wrong doer may repent and unfit candidate outgrow his unworthiness, and whether, as a rule, rejections are prompted by unworthy and unmasonic motives."

It pleases us to find him so staunch an opponent of printed or written Rituals, and how he recalls the horror that the use of such created in the minds of brethren less than a generation ago.

Alabama for 1895 receives notice. In this we find that he notes that:

"Among the Dispensations granted by the Grand Master was one permitting a Lodge in its second year under Dispensation to elect officers. The Jurisprudence Committee do not refer to it, whence we infer that it is not a departure from Alabama practice."

We do this to direct the attention of the Committee to it, believing that its silence was the result of an oversight, for we know of no law to this effect.

He thinks "the Lodges evinced their practical wisdom" when they defeated the constitutional amendment for an increase of dues towards a Masonic Home.

He thinks the Charter, when demanded by a visitor, should be exhibited, though he thinks even this should be largely at the discretion of the Worshipful Master.

When multiplying Lodges, as some of our Grand Lodges are doing, it would be well for them to heed the following from his comments on the recommendation of the Grand Master of Colorado that provision be made for the surrender of a Charter:

"He might have given the stronger reason that as a rule all weak Lodges are a menace to the Fraternity, and the weaker the Lodge the greater the menace, because its financial necessities are a constant temptation, if not to proselyting, to the admission of material which would be rejected by a Lodge financially independent. His recommendation was not acted upon."

His criticism of the action of Grand Lodge of Kansas in recognizing the Gran Dieta of Mexico is an able one, but last year we gave Bro. Mathews' views in full, which we deem sufficient, so

we will not impose his upon you, for those from Texas showed the unlawfulness of the organization.

INDIANA—75TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1896.

Lodges, 484; members, 28,439; gain, 932.

There were issued during the year Dispensations for six new Lodges, and to these Charters were granted at this meeting of Grand Lodge. It is said by Grand Master O'Rourke that "great activity has prevailed in the Lodges, and more than ordinary zeal has been manifested in the work."

A difficulty exists between this Grand Lodge and that of Pennsylvania. An applicant for the Degrees who had been rejected by a Lodge of the latter Jurisdiction, having moved into the former, received the Degrees, and, upon his return to his old home, was refused admission into a Lodge, hence the difficulty. Pennsylvania acts on the doctrine of perpetual Jurisdiction, while Indiana claims that residence alone shall govern.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master is:

"5. Where one was entered and passed, and before he received the third Degree, by accident lost his right hand, except the thumb, I decided that he was entitled to have the third Degree conferred."

Grand Master O'Rourke thus expresses himself as to the reponsibilities attaching to us as Masons:

"We are now beginning a new cycle of onward and upward growth. A better, a deeper and grander thought is moulding the minds of men, and one of the best instruments for use in this movement of regeneration is the institution to which we belong. A great responsibility rests upon each one of us. Each one of us has a special work to do. Masonry has a great mission, and will continue to have until the end of time. As Masonry advances, as the cause of brotherhood advances, the world will advance and grow better."

The Treasury figures reach the limit of more than $42,000.

The Committee on the Wisconsin Plan of Masonic Relief say that they "totally but fraternally dissent from any such position, and recommend that this Grand Lodge declines to take any steps toward an inter-jurisdictional enactment tending to effect such an understanding or arrangement.

"The Grand Lodge of Indiana has at all times contended, and held, that a Mason in distress is entitled to aid and assistance from the Fraternity, wherever he may be at the time of his need, and that, as a matter of law, his Lodge is not bound to make any restitution, though it may always do so at its own option."

This copy of the Proceedings contains the likenesses of the most of the Past Grand Masters, and an effort is being made to secure all of them.

Simeon P. Gillett, Evansville, G. M.
Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, G. Sec'y.

Brother Wm. Commons made his sixth Report on Correspondence, including in it Alabama for 1895.

We copy what he says of one of Grand Master Harrison's decisions:

"His decision No. 5 is a 'whopper,' and so palpably wrong that we do not believe the Grand Master intended it should go out as we have it here. We quote it *verbatum, et literatum et punctuatum*, and say that we do not agree with it in a single *iotum*. It is: 'That in all cases of the absence of the Worshipful Master from any Regular or Special Communication of any Lodge, the officer present highest in rank shall preside, unless, through courtesy, said officer shall decline in favor of a past superior officer.' Certainly the Grand Master did not intend to say this. Can the Treasurer, whose office is fiduciary, or the Secretary, whose office is clerical, open and preside over a business meeting of his Lodge? Can a Junior Deacon preside over a business meeting of his Lodge, or can he, through courtesy, decline in favor of a Past Senior Deacon? We do not believe the Grand Master, nor the Committee on Jurisprudence, will say that it is lawful for him to do so: yet they both explicitly declare that he should, in the absence of a superior officer. Can it be possible that Brother Harrison has become demoralized by his congressional experience, to such an extent as to prompt him to apply the 'Czar's' methods to things Masonic, and 'count a quorum' at whatever cost?"

INDIAN TERRITORY—23RD ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1896.

Lodges, 80; members, 2,908; gain, 326.

Six new Lodges were chartered at this Communication.

The Grand Master, John Coyle, decided that a non-affiliate had no right to object to the conferring the Degrees upon a can-

didate, but the Grand Lodge agreed with the Report of the Committee on Law and Usage, which was as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Grand Master decided that a non-affiliate has no right to object to the initiation, passing or raising of a candidate. Your Committee believes that our law is better expressed in the third Regulation of our Code, for while no one not a member of the Lodge can stop a candidate by an 'objection,' the members of the Committees of Investigation are bound to take notice of any information which will enable the Lodges to properly determine the advisability of accepting proposed material, but the final decision can rest only with the members of the Lodges which receive the petitions."

We think the Committee correct in the following, which was also adopted:

"SEC. 2. The seventh decision also is wrong. Charges against a Mason must be preferred in the Lodge which has Masonic oversight of him. In the case decided by our Grand Master, charges were ordered preferred in Duncan Lodge, though the accused Brother resided in the Jurisdiction of Leon Lodge. Under our law Lodges within whose Jurisdiction Masons reside have oversight and are where complaint and trial must be had. The Grand Master, however, in this case had the residence of A. and B. reversed, and so made his Decision, but as it happened the statement of the case in his address accords with all the facts, and the decision as actually rendered, therefore, should not be approved."

Grand Master recommended that Lodges be prohibited from renting their Halls, where owned by them, to any organizations not Masonic, which was reported upon approvingly, but no further action was had.

He urged upon the Lodges to establish libraries for the benefit of the Brethren, and denounced the introduction of politics among the same when assembling for Masonic purposes.

Brother Murrow is a model Grand Secretary and pertinently remarks "that a good Secretary needs to be a good collector. On the other hand Lodges should be very lenient towards members who are poor; Charity and Fraternity are worth more than money."

We suppose that what is said by the Grand Lecturer in the following extract, will be endorsed by all good, or observant, Masons:

"The general condition of Lodges visited have been in the main good. There are some, however, that barely exist and some that ought not to exist. I regret to say that Lodges are located in a few places where there is not material to sustain an active Lodge. One strong Lodge is far better than two weak ones."

For the information of our Brethren, we copy the following Report to show what those of this young Grand Lodge are doing in the way of caring for the helpless:

"We your Committee on Education beg leave to report as follows:

"There have been reported thirty-six orphan children in this Jurisdiction.

"Doaksville, No. 2, has one, Edward Rollins, and has furnished him with tuition, clothing and medical attention to the amount of $24.00.

"McAlester, No. 9, has one, Willie McMullen, and said Lodge is educating him.

"Healdton, No. 23, has seven orphan children, one of whom, Callie Barrington, has received aid from the Lodge; the others have received some assistance from individual members of the Lodge.

"Lone Grove, No. 25, has two: one is being educated by the Lodge; the other is old enough to earn his living.

"Dougherty, No. 33, has four, and is educating three of them, while the other is too young to go to school.

Velma, No. 54, has five, and contributes to them when occasion requires.

"Red Oak, No. 62, has four, and has already contributed $15.00, the father having died but recently.

"Blue Grove, No. 63, has two, one of whom has been kept at school until her 18th year; the other is still in school.

"Oakland, No. 67, has five, all of whom are receiving partial support, and some are kept at school.

Hewitt, No. 76, has five, all of whom are receiving full support from the Lodge and individual members.

"The Committee are pleased to report the above-named Lodges as doing a grand work, some of which being financially unequal to the burden imposed. We would therefore recommend that the abler Lodges come to the assistance of the weaker ones having these burdens, and would urge the recommendation of the former Committee in the matter of the erection of an Orphan's

Home, and thereby distribute such cares and burdens among all the Lodges of this Jurisdiction."

An oration was delivered by Rev. R. W. Hill, D. D., which was original in its conception, unique in its arrangement and philosophical throughout. It was a disquisition of intense interest, showing the evolution in the Hebrew mind of the attributes and power of God. It was novel in its character and deeply interesting to those who heard or read it, and provocative of a new line of thought, to be not altogether without profit. It must be taken in its entirety and hence no portion can profitably be extracted.

Silas Armstrong, Wyandotte, G. M.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Leo. E. Bennett, Past Grand Master, furnishes the feast in Correspondence, and right worthily does he wear the discarded mantle of so strong and accurate a critic as was his predecessor, M.·. W.·. Brother Murrow.

He introduced his Report in detail by a hasty allusion to the principal subjects which are being discussed now by the Fraternity, and some of which will, we fear, continue to be discussed. From this we learn that this Grand Lodge contends for no jurisdiction after the rejected material shall have permanently removed from her limits. Like all Masons desiring the success of the Fraternity, he opposes what is termed "railroading in Masonry," and though sincerely regretting the increasing army of non-affiliates, he frankly "confesses my (his) inability to offer anything new in its discussion."

We give what he forcibly says of "publishing the ritual":

"Publishing the Ritual is a hydra-headed monster which has arisen in some of our sister Jurisdictions, and has called forth the most caustic and stinging criticisms. Some Grand Lodges set the example to the Brethren and then punish them for doing exactly what the Grand Lodge sanctions—a violation of the O. B. of every Mason who owes allegiance thereto. I am unable to understand the difference in grade of moral turpitude between an individual who perjures himself and a Grand Lodge which advises and encourages him in so doing, unless it be that the adviser is the more culpable."

Of the representative system he hopes his Grand Lodge will hold fast to that which is good. He denounces electioneering for

office in Masonic Bodies, and advocates the correct principle in speaking of the "secrecy of the ballot."

Alabama for 1895 receives due and fraternal notice, but we find him objecting to our use of the word "Order" as applied to our Fraternity. At this we are somewhat surprised, as, if we are not defective in memory, we heard it styled on our first admission "this ancient and honorable Order," and our last charge was to be obedient to the "tenets of the Order."

He does not think that the Past Master's Degree should be required for installation.

" 'To relieve the distressed is a duty' and 'God loveth a cheerful giver' are mottoes forever confronting our pocket-books, and not only our monies, but our words and actions," are words to be cherished by all of us.

IOWA—53D ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 468; members, 26,890; gain, 787.

Grand Master Geo. W. Ball issued his Dispensation for the formation of ten new Lodges, which were chartered during this session. In the issuance of such Dispensations the Grand Master was governed by a sound discretion after careful and complete investigation of the probabilities of a successful Lodge in each district, and in consequence of such thorough investigation Dispensations were refused in some cases. This is, we think, the proper course to pursue, and if persisted in fewer weak and sickly Lodges will spring into being only to flutter for a short time and either be submerged into another or die out.

He recommended some provision for the protection of the real estate of a Lodge which may become extinct or defunct from becoming the property of the Grand Lodge, and at this Communication such provision was made.

He expressed his aversion to the use of mnemonics or ciphers by the officers of Lodges, and Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"SECTION 297b. USE OF MNEMONICS, CIPHERS, ETC., PROHIBITED (Adopted by Grand Lodge of 1896.)—The use in the Lodge-room of mnemonics, ciphers, keys, skeleton, or printed matter of any kind, purporting to embody the unwritten work or Ritual, is hereby prohibited, and declared to be a Masonic offense; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to apply to the use of the usual accepted Monitors."

In refusing Dispensations to confer the Degrees out of time, and in one instance without examination because "the candidate could not learn the work," he says:

"I refused a Dispensation in both cases—to have done otherwise would have been a violation of the law. But I would have done the same had the law been different, for I do not believe that the interests of the order require us to accept candidates regardless of their mental capacity, nor to subordinate ourselves to their convenience in order to obtain their membership."

Our brethren of Iowa are like those in other Jurisdictions, in many cases exceedingly remiss in sending up their returns, notwithstanding the penalty to which the Master is subjected is extremely severe. For this reason (its great severity) the law is not properly executed, as is but too apt to be the case.

Grand Master devoted some space to the consideration of the Wisconsin plan of relief, and thus expressed himself:

"A person may then become a member of the Order having the positive assurance that the Lodge of which he becomes a member is compelled to furnish him support in sickness, bury him when dead, and provide for his widow and children, should their necessities require it, after his death. He can obtain the same relief, only making it more certain and positive, by joining an insurance company and paying a stipulated sum annually therefor. I am in favor of the broadest Masonic charity when voluntarily exercised, but am opposed to any law or rule that provides for charity under compulsion."

To which we may add what the committee on this subject says, that "the Wisconsin plan will convert the Order into an insurance organization instead of it being one of purely charitable relief."

This Grand Lodge has, for some years, under consideration the advisability of establishing a Masonic Home, but after most careful investigation, and full deliberation, it was deemed better to establish a Grand Charity Fund, from which the aid furnished by brethren or Lodges might be supplemented. This fund is created by a per capita tax of seven and one-half cents of the membership of the Order and such appropriations as Grand Lodge can add, etc., and has been in force for a few years and is found to be efficient. It induces the Grand Master to say that:

"The Reports of the Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund made at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and at this session show that the temporary fund provided for has been carefully expended for the relief of needy Masons of Iowa and their widows, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar that has been paid out of this fund has been used directly and solely for the personal relief and assistance of some needy brother or his widow, and that no part of it has been used in the erection or furnishing of costly buildings, or for the payment of interest upon the fund invested or borrowed for the erection of such buildings, or for the payment of salaries, expenses, and support of officers and employes to manage and care for said buildings and their inmates."

He also adds, on this subject:

"As it is, they have remained at their own homes with their families, and with their own friends, and the amount paid, though much less than would have been necessary to support them in a Masonic home, has undoubtedly been of much greater benefit to them by reason of their being permitted to remain with their families and friends. This feature of our system is one that commends it most highly to our consideration, and were the expenses as great as in a Masonic home it would, in my judgment, still be much more preferable, and much more satisfactory to the beneficiaries of our charity to furnish them the needed relief in their own homes, and among their friends and acquaintances, when it can be done, than to send them to a Masonic home among entire strangers and employes who have no personal interest in their welfare."

As experience teaches, improvements in their methods will be introduced, and, indeed, are being introduced. The Trustees of this fund close their report, after making some suggestions, with:

"In closing this report, we beg to assure the Grand Lodge of our abiding faith in the present method of dispensing its charity, and if the proper legislation is enacted to remove and overcome the obstacles set forth in this report, we are confident of giving the most complete satisfaction to the Lodges and brethren in the execution of our sacred trust."

Geo. W. Ball, Iowa City, G. M.
T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, G. Sec'y.

Bro. J. C. W. Coxe, of Washington, Iowa, presented his fourth Report on Correspondence, which, like its predecessors, proves highly entertaining and instructive. It covers 163 pages, with Alabama therein.

We are very fairly, pleasantly and fraternally treated, for which our brother has, as he deserves, our thanks. We find him using this language in relation to our action in the matter of the ruling of Grand Master Harrison, No. 25: "The distinction which the O. B. draws, is nauseating, and with an evil-minded man, means a license to sin beyond the restriction. Therefore, we do hail the tendency to more rigid ethical standards in dealing with offences which the civil law brands as crimes."

We are under great obligation to him and Bro. Parvin for his clear and authoritative statement of Masonry in Mexico, as fostered by the Gran Dieta, and have now a better knowledge of the subject than heretofore. They seem to have greatly erred and appear to be shedding their errors. May this continue until their impurities have all been cast off and time shall demonstrate that they have. But in the meantime they suffer nothing during their probation. We think Bro. Coxe eminently correct, when he says:

"We can better afford to let the Gran Dieta wait awhile and prove the genuineness of its reforms and its thorough loyalty to Ancient Craft Masonry, than to hastily accord recognition, and challenge thereby the adverse judgment of nearly the entire Masonic world. It is better to make haste slowly than to have occasion to "repent at leisure."

KANSAS—40TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1896.

Lodges 354; members, 19,185; gain 198.

There were three Lodges authorized by the dispensation of the Grand Master, and these were each chartered.

G.·. M.·. James H. McCall found it necessary to exercise his authority, and administer discipline, though we thought the action of the Lodges in violating the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge "due to ignorance" of their provisions, "which, unfortunately, exists to a greater extent than the good of the Order warrants," as he adds.

How constantly we see such remarks as follows made by

Grand Masters, yet those for whom intended seem never to learn from experience. He says:

"Attention is again called to the unnecessary volume of correspondence forced upon the Grand Master by officers of Lodges on subjects of which they have no right or excuse to be ignorant. More than half the questions asked by them are plainly answered in the Constitution, By-Laws and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to which a very little study would save them exposing their ignorance, and the valuable time of the Grand Master. On all mooted points and doubtful questions or powers, the opinion of the Grand Master is always cheerfully and carefully given, to the best of his ability, but on matters plainly laid down in the Landmarks and Rules of the Order, 'he who runs may read.'"

He thinks that the time has arrived when that Grand Lodge should make some provision for the aged and destitute, the widow and the orphans, such as the establishment of a Home. He laid before the Grand Lodge a large amount of information for its guidance, which he had collected for this purpose. Already had Grand Lodge taken the initiative in this matter, and a fund is being accumulated for this purpose. Ere long a Home will be established here.

The General Fund contains more than $17,000, and the Charity Fund over $38,000.

The Gran Dieta Simbolica of Mexico, after an elaborate report from the Committee on Correspondence, very similar to that given you under District of Columbia, received full recognition, thus adding one more to the list of recognizing Grand Lodges.

A very concise, yet instructive, address was delivered by Bro. Horace W. Gleason, on the "Antiquity and Teachings of Masonry," which, if read and heeded by the Brethren, will tend to make better men of them.

Charles C. Coleman, Clay Center, G. M.
A. K. Wilson, Topeka, G. Sec'y.

Bro. M. M. Miller, P.·.G.·.M.·., made the report on Correspondence, reviewing in extenso Alabama for 1894 and 1895 in it. He concurs with the Committee on Jurisprudence that after the marriage of the widow of a Master Mason, she loses her claim upon the fraternity.

Assuming that the Lodges would adopt the amendment to the Constitution increasing the dues so as to provide for a Masonic Home, he comments :

"We congratulate the Grand Lodge of Alabama on the steps already taken, and we desire to record our conviction that when the proposed amendment becomes a part of the Constitution of Alabama, that neither floods nor drouth, five-cent cotton, or politics of any kind, will ever interfere with their sacredly and zealously carrying to full fruition this commencement of genuine Masonic 'work.' "

But, alas! this amendment was not adopted.

He thinks the Lodges that will elect a saloon-keeper to membership "never expect to receive among its members the upright, pure, true men of the community."

We give what follows, it explains itself :

"The Grand Lodge also proved itself a better judge of Masonic jurisprudence than its Committee on Jurisprudence, which made a report in which they held essentially that carnal intercourse with the daughter of a Mason was not a violation of the Masonic obligation, provided she was without chastity. The committee—it is but just to them to say—sheltered themselves in their opinion behind former action of the Grand Lodge. If this exceedingly fine distinction of the committee were allowed to stand, we would like to enquire if the obligation would have any force or effect except in rape cases?"

We are delighted to find him with us on the cipher question.

KENTUCKY—96TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

Lodges, 461; members, 17,399; loss, 139.

Five new Lodges were chartered at this session, while petitions for still two others were filed. While there were five chartered there were four which surrendered them.

The Grand Master, H. H. Holeman, thus speaks of that most brilliant stone in the diadem of our Kentucky brethren, the Home. There are 265 widows and orphans in this, costing $26,500 per annum, and for them he makes an earnest appeal:

"The one thought that is uppermost in the minds of Kentucky Masons; the one hope that, like a beacon, guides and cheers

them; the one purpose that dominates their actions, is the Home. The law of conservation teaches us that nothing in the material world which has ever had existence is lost. Matter may assume new forms and be applied to new purposes, but the smallest atom created by infinite wisdom, the product of divine energy, is of importance so great divine power is pledged for its preservation: so, too, in the universe of ethics.

"Hunger relieved or nakedness clothed, a smile made to play where a teardrop coursed its way, are immortal deeds. 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

He thus, in one of his decisions, clearly, and we think properly, defines what is meant by "Minister of the Gospel:"

"It was the purpose of the Grand Lodge by the incorporation into its organic law of Section 8, Article IX, of the Constitution, to recognize the glorious calling of the Ministry of the Gospel, and that those who thus devote their lives to the moral well-being of mankind are entitled to consideration at the hands of the Order, one of whose landmarks is 'A belief in God,' and whose principal tenets are 'Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.' But when one called to preach the Gospel forsakes his calling and engages in secular pursuits, he ceases to be a 'Minister of the Gospel,' in the meaning of said provision of the Constitution, and on such members Lodges will be required to pay Grand Lodge dues. In contemplation of said section 'Ministers of the Gospel' include members of the Jewish as well as Christian faith whose lives are devoted to the ministry."

Kentucky requires the Degree of Past Master to be conferred before the installation of a Worshipful Master, and he recommends the preparation of a Ritual, for it says: "There is no reason why its ceremony should not be printed so that it could be conferred by the retiring Master on his successor."

The special committee to whom this was referred reported a resolution in accordance with the recommendation, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who recommended indefinite postponement. Adopted.

The cash of the Grand Lodge amounts to over $17,000.

Proper provision was made for the centennial memorial at the grave of George Washington.

Frank C. Gerrard, Bowling Green, G. M.

H. B. Grant, Louisville, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. W. W. Clarke, Past Grand Master, made the Report on Correspondence, reviewing our Proceedings for 1894, approvingly quoting from the Address of Grand Master Pettus, and so of most of his decisions. We hope that the Grand Master will re-appoint our distinguished brother, for we want what he promises in the following:

"It was our purpose, almost to the time of writing the last line of the last review, to further argue in our conclusion the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, one of the few inter-Grand Lodge questions remaining unsettled, but the time at our disposal before Grand Lodge convenes will not suffice to do this as it should be done. A statement made by the learned author of the Report on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Washington in his review of Kentucky suggested a line of discussion trending along the legal principle involved in grants of power and consequent limitations that, it is believed, is conclusive of this question; and, should it be the desire of the Grand Master that we write this report next year, and not prevented by Providence, this we will do in our next report; provided, however, a better lawyer should not relieve us of the task."

On this subject we have been much exercised, and the arguments of learned men will do much to clear the difficulties from our untrained mind.

LOUISIANA—84TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 129; members, 5,753; gain, 71.

Dispensations for four new Lodges were granted, and at this Communication five were chartered. Thus we find Masonry "increasing in numerical strength," and the Grand Master says that "harmony generally prevails."

Grand Master G. H. Packwood urged upon the Lodges to contribute to the Relief Lodge, the oldest extant here, and which has done very much to the relief of distress and the suppression and exposure of frauds. The report of this body shows that during the year twelve dollars were expended for Alabama Masons, which sum, we hope, has been returned to it ere this.

Grand Master took notice of the disturbed relations between England and our country, and sincerely hoped that the influence of Masonry would be exerted in behalf of peace.

Much of the address is devoted to the financial condition, which is not of the best character, but by no means discouraging.

Albert G. Brice, New Orleans, G. M.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W. . Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows again presented one of his inimitable Reports on Correspondence, from which we take the liberty of making an extract or two which strike us as likely to prove as interesting and instructive to our brethren as they proved to ourself.

Treating of the Wisconsin proposition for a system of organized charity, we find him saying:

"We might as well add here the remark that 'organized charity' is necessary and to be recommended, if it does not exclude individual charity. But the 'if' is a great one. The tendency of the time is to organize everything. Not the simplest movement can be inaugurated, or the simplest act performed, without first an organization be had, with Constitution, By-Laws, a full set of officers, etc. Even boys and girls, to make up a euchre party, must have an organization. In the work of charity everything must now be done by rule and line, and through officials in which red tape is very abundant. The conference of charities is an example of some good, but destructive of all true charity as administered. At a symposium in Boston last summer, in which three distinguished clergymen took part, one speaking of the past, another of the present, and the third of the future problems which seriously demanded attention, he said, that charity was one of the great questions for the future, which was of difficult solution. It struck the writer that this clergyman had overlooked the teachings of his Master of Nazareth and of the Apostle Paul. Had he been a Freemason, perhaps not imbued with the idea of Bros. Hedges and Swain, but, as is ever taught in Masonic Lodges, he would have known that the question was long since solved, and had been in full operation for nearly two centuries, if not for a much longer period of time. He would have also remembered the account of the man who fell among thieves on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, and that the one affording relief did not stop to investigate the man's standing and report to the conference of charities, nor pass by on the other side, barely looking upon the unfortunate one, but went directly to him and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil

and wine, and put him upon his own beast, and took him to an inn with injunction to the landlord to take care of him, and advanced the means necessary for his proper care, and guaranteeing the payment of future expenses; and all this without a thought of calling upon any one (the Lodge of the unfortunate) for repayment.

"The defect in all these organized charities is, that relief is postponed till perhaps too late, and leads to the habitual neglect of the practice of charity, which when indulged in leaves the man oblivious to charitable feelings. While the art of giving creates a habit to give, and makes one, unconsciously as it were, charitable, kind generous, and filled with brotherly love for his kind—makes him a better man. As said before, organizations of charity are well enough if kept within due bounds, but caution must be taken that they are not exclusive, but only to be an aid to the development of the virtue in the heart, which can only be well developed by a continuous exercise by the individual.

"What a contrast between the views of those who favor the Wisconsin plan of charity and relief with the teachings in the first degree! Take from the Monitor the definition of brotherly love and relief, and these are but the outcome of charity, the greatest of these, which includes the three principal points of Masonry. Let us take St. Paul's definition of charity and make the contrast. Read the whole of I Corinthians, chapter XIII, and especially the following:

"'Though I speak with tongues of men and angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal; and though I have the gift of prophecy and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing; and though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give up my body that I may be burned and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

"'Charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not herself, is not puffed up, doth not behave herself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, maketh no account of an injury, rejoiceth not at an iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth; but whether there are prophecies, they will come to an

end; whether tongues, they shall cease; whether knowledge, it shall be done away. * * * And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity.'"

His views on the saloon question correspond with those of the Grand Lodge of Alabama:

"On this we have this to say: Masonic Lodges in Louisiana may *not* 'confer the Degrees of Masonry upon any one who makes it his business to "sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage," without the fear of God or of that Grand Lodge.' The Freemasons in Louisiana believe that there are among the class designated as good and true men and citizens as in other callings, and that it is left to the good sense of the Brethren who compose the Lodge, as it was left by our fathers, the founders of the Fraternity, to cast the black ball against any unworthy applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry. One black ball is sufficient to reject, and it can hardly be supposed that the entire membership of a Lodge is so defective in the sense of moral responsibility as to permit the unworthy of any class to enter its portals. Should such a Lodge be found, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana would, as quickly as the Grand Lodge of Missouri, cancel its Charter. The inference that the Masons of Louisiana would elect, without any reference to the moral effect of 'vicious conduct,' is far-fetched, and an unjust criticism. His comment on the Report of a former writer on Correspondence, for some years in his grave, is, to this writer, in bad taste, though, as to his actions and opinions, this community has not, and never had, any sympathy. But they prefer, 'in charity to throw a veil over his foibles,' whatever they may have been, and not withhold from his memory the praise that his virtues may have claimed; 'suffer the apologies or human nature to plead in his behalf. Perfection on earth has never been attained; the wisest as well as the best of men have erred.'"

Of Mexican Masonry, we find him saying:

"We might be excused from any remarks under that head, considering what we have written in our previous reports, and shall now only state generally that Masonry, as it at present exists, is derived from the four (perhaps five) Grand Lodges that existed in England, Ireland and Scotland during the early part of the last century. The first Longe in France was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, about 1725, and from that and other Lodges chartered by that Grand Lodge in France, spring all there is, or ever was, of legitimate Masonry in France.

"About 1830, or shortly subsequent, the Grand Lodge of England established Lodges at the Hague, in Prussia, Spain, Portugal, the East Indies and in its Colonies in North America, where none previously existed. From these sprang all there is, or ever was, of legitimate Masonry on the continents of Europe and in America.

"Not satisfied, however, with the simplicity and completeness of the English Masonry, some enterprising individuals created new degrees, consolidated them into various systems, termed rites—as, for instance, the Rite of Perfection of 25 degrees, and, to add to the validity of their creations to some extent, changed the Rituals and teachings of the three degrees, taking from them some portions which they incorporated into their higher degrees. But it must be admitted that, had they understood the ground work of the Institution, the Landmarks of Freemasonry, they could have legally done nothing to militate against the organization of the three degrees into Grand Lodges exclusively, governing the Fraternity, and that these Grand Lodges had the sole power of creating new Lodges, and these Lodges of initiating the profane.

"Hence, as a fundamental principle, the creators of these higher (?) degrees, or the possessors of them, had no power to make Masons in any other way than through the machinery of Lodges, formed legitimately by legitimate Grand Lodges, nor to create Lodges of Symbolic Masonry or govern them. Last year we stated that it would not be safe to acknowledge, as legitimate, any Grand Lodge which could not 'trace its genealogy,' and intimated that it was necessary for them to show that they were first formed by a convention of Lodge representatives, they representing a majority of the Lodges in such country or independent State, and that these Lodges derived their existence from a legitimate source, to-wit: legitimate Grand Lodges.

"The Grand Lodges of Germany, Northern Europe and all Grand Lodges in countries where the English language is spoken, can trace their origin and have shown their right to exist under, and in accordance with, the above rules. We have yet to see that any others can so trace their descent. Most of the others of this class are formed by Supreme Councils, who never had the rightful power to create Lodges, or to initiate the profane. Such Lodges and Masons, seem to us, to be irregular or clandestine.

"All Supreme Councils claim to be derived from the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and it

claims to be the mother Supreme Council of the world, established in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st of May, 1801. The first members (nine in number) of that Supreme Council were Master Masons, and had received their degrees in a regular Lodge of Freemasons, under all the obligations and restrictions which such a degree implies, and of which we are all familiar as Master Masons, they could not aid in admitting into the Fraternity any profane, except in a legally constituted Lodge, which Lodge must have possession of a legal Charter, emanating from some Grand Lodge empowering them to work; and they could not convey to any one upon whom they might confer the 33d degree, any power beyond what they themselves possessed; not having any power, all persons initiated by them were clandestine, and all Lodges formed and composed of persons thus initiated, were clandestine Lodges, and had no power to form a legitimate Grand Lodge. Grand Lodges thus formed cannot properly be recognized.

"With the creation of higher degrees we have nothing to do. Those who made them, or became possessed of them, had the right, so far as concerns Grand Lodges, to control them, and to this end to form organizations with such powers and restrictions as might to them seem proper. In the United States (and the British Dominions) these organizations, such as Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, Councils of Royal and Select Masters and Commanderies of Knights Templar, have been thus organized and are governed by laws of their own, but they in no way interfere, nor have they ever attempted to interfere with the affairs of Lodges or of Grand Lodges, and so it is now with the two Supreme Councils of the 33d degree in the United States.

"But it seems to have been, and still to be, otherwise in other countries. Those possessed of these higher degrees and in control of organizations of them, have assumed to have power to make Masons and to create Lodges of the symbolic degrees, and of such are many of the Grand Bodies, claiming to be Masonic and requesting our recognition as bodies of legitimate Masonry. Recognition by Grand Lodges of those known to be thus disqualified cannot be granted; nor can we recognize any of these foreign Bodies claiming to be Masonic, until they, as we stated last year, shall trace their genealogy and prove themselves to be descended from a recognized authority—namely from Grand Lodges legitimately existing in accordance with the foregoing rules, which we take to be fundamental.

"But, as remarked last year, the cry is made that by this rule we destroy the universality of Freemasonry. We then asserted that not one twentieth of those claiming to be Masons in the world were other than those speaking the English and German languages."

MAINE—77TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1896.

Lodges, 193; members, 21,953; gain 144.

One Lodge which had been working under a dispensation, received a charter at this communication, and is so enumerated above.

Grand Master Augustus B. Farnham states that "notwithstanding the fact that the business depression throughout the country still continues, the various bodies in this jurisdiction are in a fairly prosperous condition."

He is ashamed at the condition of the Grand Lodge clothing, particularly when the officers have to appear in public, and the Committee on Finance were directed to procure new clothing.

Grand Master granted two Dispensations to confer degrees out of time, but when applications came in to authorize the conferring of all the degrees at the same meeting, it was too much, and he refused, thinking that "cases are very rare where such permission should be asked, and still more where it should be granted."

He refused to allow the degrees to be conferred on a candidate in a district convention outside the jurisdiction of the Lodge.

His address concludes with an earnest appeal to members to show forth their faith by their works.

The Treasurer reported a cash balance of $16,068.67, of which Grand Lodge ordered $4,141.25 transferred to the Charity Fund, the amount of which previous to this was $27,234.

A brother was charged with un-Masonic conduct and embezzlement, and having fled from the officers of the law, and secreted himself, so that it was impossible to serve notice upon him, the Grand Lodge, upon a full showing of these facts, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That Samuel H. Hart is guilty of gross un-Masonic conduct, as set forth in the charge and specifications, and that said Samuel H. Hart be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Free Masonry."

In this connection we find the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence (the learned Bro. M.·. W.·. Josiah H. Drummond) under Alabama, saying:

"A case of much importance was before the Grand Lodge. There were two specifications in the charge, one for falsehood, and the other for forfeiting his bail and absconding to prevent being arrested. He was convicted by the Lodge on both specifications, and the Grand Lodge sustained both, holding in effect that absconding to avoid arrest for crime with which he was publicly charged, is a Masonic offence. We are glad to find such a decision, which we endorse most heartily.

"This leads us to call the attention of the craft to the fact that there has been, and still is, too great a tenderness for the rights of the individual Mason, when his conduct has caused a great scandal to the fraternity. We confess to a decided change of views in one class of cases.

"A Mason commits a crime and absconds to parts unknown: the commission of the crime and the absconding are matters of public notoriety, to the great scandal of Masonry. In such cases, it has been deemed necessary to go through the farce of attempting to give notice to the accused, though it is well known that it *is* a farce and nothing else. The result is that usually two years, or even more, pass before the Fraternity succeeds in getting rid of a notorious offender. A recent case called our attention to this matter, and led us to consider it more fully than ever before, and in consequence to change our views. *Absconding in the face of a public charge of crime, is in itself not only a Masonic offence, but a waiver of notice of any charge for such offence.*

An able committee has recently said:

"The fact that for the last nine or ten months the charges have been notorious, and that ————— has neither come forward to vindicate his honor, nor even to ask for a suspension of opinion, but remains in hiding, shows that he has forfeited his own self-respect, and has utterly lost that sense of honor and personal dignity which is inseparable from the vows of Masonic Knighthood.

* * * * * * * *

"He has forfeited his Masonic rights, because he has not defended himself from the degrading charges so long current, just

as truly and seriously as he has violated his vows, if he be guilty of the charges.

* * * * * * * *

"Nor can it be permitted that this man should wander a fugitive over the earth, with any apparent sanction of his character or conduct" by the Fraternity. "He must be repudiated. [We have substituted 'by the Fraternity' for the name of the Body in which the report was made.]

"Suicide is confession," has become a maxim, but absconding and remaining in hiding, in the face of public charges of crime, are much more truly confession than suicide is.

"When a man absconds to parts unknown, he knows that the fact will become notorious and will be accepted by the public as a confession of guilt; moreover, he has voluntarily made it impossible for notice to reach him, and thereby has forfeited his right to notice.

"Of course, the fact of the absconding should be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; it should also appear that a crime had been committed or a public charge of the commission of a crime been made, or that the absconding was of such a character as to be in itself a scandal to Masonry.

"Moreover, we would not have a Lodge act finally in such a case; the charges might be filed in the Lodge, the testimony taken either before the Lodge or by affidavits, and the matter submitted to the Grand Lodge; but we would prefer to have the matter presented directly to the Grand Lodge, which, in the plenitude of its power, can proceed in each case as it may deem that justice alike to the craft and to the accused requires.

"We desire to repeat that the decision of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, that absconding is a Masonic offence, is, in our judgment, a correct exposition of the law, and carries with it, in principle, the sanction of the correctness of our position."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, of which Bro. Drummond is chairman, presented a most exhaustive and able report on the proposition from Mississippi regarding rejected candidates, which occupied fourteen pages, consequently too long to be copied, though we would that every brother could read it. We copy from it, however, this:

"Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the initiation of a rejected candidate, before he is relieved from the disability imposed by the law of the jurisdiction in which he was

rejected, is a violation of the law binding upon all Grand Lodges, precisely as the initiation of a Mason suspended or expelled in another jurisdiction would be

"Such is the decision of many of the Grand Lodges, which have enacted that no candidate rejected in one of their Lodges and made a Mason in another jurisdiction, without the proper consent, shall be recognized as a Mason by the Lodges or Masons of their several obediences. Some, when such cases come to their knowledge, issue edicts to all the Masons in the jurisdiction, denouncing the party as a clandestine Mason, and declaring any Mason holding Masonic communication with him liable to expulsion.

"Of course this is denounced in the jurisdictions in which rejected candidates are admitted. They claim that these candidates are made Masons in a regular Lodge, and therefore are entitled to recognition everywhere, and that the edicts, to which we have referred, are in violation of Masonic law.

"This argument does lie in the mouth of some of them, for they have a law that if a resident of that jurisdiction goes to another and gets admitted, he shall not be recognized as a Mason without the consent of the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, or, in some, by the permission of the Grand Master.

"But the proposition that 'a person made a Mason in a lawful Lodge is a regular Mason,' has limitations. If the candidate was absolutely ineligible, his making is void; the making heals irregularities, but does not make a Mason of one who cannot be made a Mason. We have no doubt that everywhere the admission of an expelled Mason would be held utterly void: in those jurisdictions in which a rejected candidate is ineligible, his admission is held to be utterly void, precisely as if he had been an expelled Mason.

"These diverse views show more forcibly than any words of ours could show, the imminent danger of wide-spreading dissension and the consequent necessity of the taking of measures to secure uniformity of legislation anent this subject.

"It was objected to the 'Mississippi proposition' that it was to be a treaty between the Grand Lodges, and objectionable on that account; while we do not understand that it was so intended, we desire to prevent the interposition of that objection, and therefore desire it to be understood that we suggest legislation of a uniform character in the different jurisdictions.

"In our judgment, the basis should be the recognition of the disability of rejected candidates according to the law of the jurisdiction in which the rejection was made, and the limitation of that disability to such reasonable time as will protect the welfare of the Craft."

"With that view, we submit the annexed resolutions.

"JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
"MARQUIS F. KING,
"HORACE H. BURBANK,
"Committee.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge is deeply impressed with the necessity of uniform legislation by the several Grand Lodges in relation to the admission of rejected candidates.

"*Resolved*, That the effect of a rejection should be limited to five years, and that during that time the candidate should be allowed to petition only to the Lodge which rejected him, or to another Lodge with the consent of that Lodge, or such consent of officers and members of that Lodge as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction in which the rejection occurs.

"*Resolved*, That each of the Representatives of this Grand Lodge be requested to present these resolutions to the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited, and request for them fraternal consideration.

"Report accepted and resolutions adopted."

From the same committee we have:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the communication from the Grand Lodge of Greece, ask leave to report:

"That that Grand Lodge having revoked the Charters of her Lodges, Pythagoras and Athena (Minerva), no brethren hailing from either of those Lodges should be recognized as regular Masons, nor any Masonic intercourse be had with them.

"And, furthermore, that no credence whatever should be given to any document, purporting to be Masonic and emanating from any self-styled Masonic power in Greece, bearing the signature of Timoleon Philimon as Grand Master, or of A. Brisakis as Grand Secretary."

This is the only thing we have ever heard from Greece.

Of the Wisconsin plan for Lodge relief, the committee says in part:

"The history of this movement shows to what an extent a slight departure from ancient usage will ultimately carry us. Re-imbursement, under some circumstances, has been approved: but it has opened the door to such utter disregard of Masonic usage and duty that, after mature consideration, your committee recommend that we return to first principles, and abide there.

"Every Master Mason knows that he is under obligation to relieve a distressed worthy brother to the extent of his ability (of which he is the sole judge), and having done that, his duty is performed. According to 'the original plan of Masonry,' this is Masonic charity, so far as relief of the distressed is concerned. The duty is an individual duty, and it is absolutely inseparable from the Masonic character; no power on earth can relieve the individual Mason from this obligation: it is not limited to members of his own Lodge, but it extends to every brother 'beneath every clime.' The original plan never contemplated 'organized charity;' that is 'a plant of more modern growth;' just so far as it departs from being merely an aid to the individual Mason in the performance of his duty, it departs from 'the original plan of Masonry.'"

And Grand Lodge adopted these resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge cannot accede to the proposition of our Wisconsin brethren, because it holds:

"1. That every Mason is under equal obligation to every worthy brother to relieve his distress according to his necessity and his own ability;

"2. That the sole claim of a distressed worthy brother for relief grows out of his being a Mason, and not out of his having contributed to the funds of a particular Lodge;

"3. That the association of Masons in a Lodge in no manner relieves them from their individual obligations, and that when they act as a Lodge, their duty, and therefore that of the Lodge, is precisely the same as that of the individual Mason.

"4. That Masonic relief is never purchased or sold, and, therefore, never creates a debt."

The Grand Lodge of Maine is by no means averse to Lodges having occasionally a little spread, even at the expense of Lodge funds, if it can be done "without infringing upon the savings of

former years, or its ability to relieve distressed worthy brethren," with which we agree.

Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, G. M.
Stephen Berry, Portland, G. Sec'y.

Having spent so much time with this interesting copy of Proceedings, we can tarry with Bro. Drummond and his Report on Correspondence but a little. Alabama for 1895 receives due notice, and perhaps the writer hereof more than he deserves.

On cipher we have said and have seen nothing to induce us to change our views, though if they are to be tolerated, then "*the law*" should be changed. It matters not to us how easily others may quiet their conscience, we are only governed by our own, nor do we care how soon after the establishment of "the law" others may have transgressed, for this is no excuse to us. We yet believe that the attentive ear alone should receive the sound from the instructive tongue that the mysteries of Freemasonry might find safe lodgment in faithful hearts.

MANITOBA—21ST ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 54; members, 2,413; increase, 80.

Grand Master Charles N. Bell, speaking of the Order in his Jurisdiction, says: "A genuine love for our ancient Order I found everywhere."

He granted a dispensation to a Lodge to continue work until this communication, because, although it had been awarded a charter, not having called for it within the constitutional limit, it had forfeited it; also for three new Lodges, which were chartered.

Among his dispensations, one-half were enabling Lodges to attend divine services in regalia, and he thinks that there should be some general provision made which would obviate the necessity of a dispensation.

When the public mind of the United States was so inflamed against Great Britain on the Monroe doctrine, one of the Lodges passed resolutions of friendship and fraternal regard for the Grand Lodge and subordinates of the Grand Lodge, of Minnesota, under whose auspices early Masonry was planted in Manitoba, passed resolutions expressive of these feelings, and deprecating war, or even ill-feeling, between the two nations. These were transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, which, in response, declared, "Alike in peace and war we are brethren."

He brought to the attention of the Grand Lodge the fact that many Grand Lodges of the world have not been recognized by that of Manitoba, and thought that a special committee should be provided to consider this subject, that the brethren may be able to act advisedly when occasion should arise, and offers the following as his reasons, which are well-put and forcible:

"Again, if a Mason hailing from a Grand Lodge not formally recognized by this Grand Lodge, presents himself as a visitor at one of our Lodges, has the Master a right to permit him to enter after a proper and satisfactory examination has been had? In other words, if this Grand Lodge has not recognized by some official act or statement, the Grand Lodge from which this visitor hails, has the Worshipful Master of any subordinate Lodge the right to decide for himself whether such Grand Lodge is a legitimate one, and that its Masons are to be freely received into our Lodges? Suppose that a visitor from a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of France desires to enter one of our Lodges, will this Grand Lodge permit the Worshipful Master of our subordinate Lodge to exercise his discretion as to the admission of this visitor? I am satisfied that the mass of our brethren know little of the status of Grand Lodges or Grand Orients in existence on the continent of Europe beyond the information conveyed to them in our own Annual Reports, and, indeed, while it is not expressly stated in connection with the 'List of Grand Lodges with the names and addresses of the Grand Secretaries' published for instance in our Annual Report of the year before last, that this Grand Lodge by no means guarantees or even admits the legitimacy of the bodies included in that list, I am afraid that many of our members might be misled into thinking that we do endorse the good standing in the Masonic world of these bodies. I notice in this list the name of the Grand Lodge of France, and this Grand Lodge certainly would never recognize that body, which has been officially repudiated by nearly every lawful Grand Lodge on the face of the globe. This list was not inserted in our report of last year, and I think the Grand Secretary acted very wisely in omitting it, though similar lists appear in the Proceedings of many other Grand Lodges."

There are balances of the several funds amounting to $900.

Corbet Locke, Morden, G. M.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg, G. Sec'y.

There is only a short special report of Committee on Correspondence on Grand Master's address.

MARYLAND—109TH ANNUAL, NOVEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 95, members, 6,892; gain, 271.

This Grand Lodge holds two sessions during the year, and oftener if occasion requires. Such was the case when on May 7 the Grand Master, Thomas J. Shryock, assembled the officers of Grand Lodge to witness his exercise of an almost obsolete prerogative of making a "Mason at sight."

At the semi-annual of May 14, business of routine character was transacted of little moment, save to our brethren of Maryland, save the action of Grand Lodge on a resolution previously offered and referred, "that the laying of corner stones, unveiling statues, burial of the dead, etc., are true Masonic work, and should be performed while the Lodge is open on the third degree." On this there were two reports by the Committee, the majority contending that when appearing in public the Lodge should be called off, and the minority that a Lodge at refreshment could not work. This latter was from Bro. E. T. Schultz, and is a most carefully prepared paper, and received the approval and endorsement of Grand Lodge. It is of such value that we give it to you in full :

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maryland:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Branch, regarding public ceremonies, being unable to concur in the conclusions reached by the remaining members of the Committee, asks leave to present the following minority report:

I am unable to give my assent to the meaning the majority committee attach to the word *adjourn*, used in the forms for ceremonies on public occasions as laid down by Oliver, Preston, and the Masonic National Convention of 1843.

The same term appears in one or more of the forms in most of the old Ahirman Rezons and Text-Books, and it is also in the present regulation of the Grand Lodge of England, for the laying of foundation stones, etc., and reads as follows:

" 'The Grand Lodge being *opened* at a convenient place, and the necessary directions and instructions given, it is adjourned (the

brethren being in their proper clothing and jewels and wearing white gloves), and the procession moves in the following order (which is that as laid down in all the Text-Books), to the place where the foundation stone is to be laid.'

"At the conclusion of the ceremonies, 'the procession returns to the place from which it set out, and the Grand Lodge is *closed*.' I understand this to mean, the Grand Lodge *adjourns* in *procession* from the place where it was *opened* to the place where the ceremony takes place; that it is *open* during the entire performance of the ceremony, otherwise it could *not be closed* at the conclusion of them.

"My position in this regard is strengthened by the fact that in Coles' Maryland Ahirman Rezons and most of the Text-Books which follow to some extent this form in one or more instances, the following words are used at the conclusion of the ceremonies: 'The Grand Lodge again forms in procession, as at first, and returns to the room *where it was opened*, the laws of the Order are rehearsed, and the Grand Lodge is *closed* in ample form.'

"I am further fortified in this position by the opinions recently received from four among the most eminent Masonic jurists of our country—Past Grand Masters Drummond, of Maine; Robbins, of Illinois; Speed, of Mississippi, and Grand Secretary Singleton, of the District of Columbia, who all say the word *adjourn*, as used in the English regulations, can have no other meaning than the one I have given to it.

"I received, a few months since, a letter from the distinguished Masonic writer, Bro. William J. Hugan, in which he says: 'When the Grand Lodge (England) assembles for a great function, as at Turo, to lay the foundation stone of the Cathedral, we *opened* in ample form, and then adjourned and went in procession to the site. When after labor was over, with our Grand Master we returned to Turo Hall and *closed* the Grand Lodge.' (*The italics are his.*)

"I have found the term *called off* only in two Text-Books—Mackey's and Sickle's in both of which it is used once only (at the laying of corner stones), but in neither of them, nor in any of the many Text-Books that I have examined, is either of the terms *adjourned* or *called off* to be found in the forms for funeral occasions.

"Nor am I able to concur in the conclusions of the majority Committee that 'an open *Lodge* cannot appear in public; that

when it goes forth even to perform Masonic labor it must be called off.' I not only believe that an *open Lodge can* appear in public, but it is *improper* for a Lodge to appear in public otherwise than *open*.

"I can conceive of but three states or conditions in which it is possible for a Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons to be—either open and at labor, called off from labor to refreshment, or closed.

"If the Lodge is closed, the brethren are dispersed; they are no longer permitted to wear Masonic clothing, nor are they subject to the orders of the Master or Wardens. They are simply citizens and are permitted to follow their own pleasures or to pursue their usual avocations.

"If the Lodge is called off from labor to refreshment, the Craft is in charge of the Junior Warden. Refreshment does not mean simply eating and drinking, but rest and recreation also. Masonic labor ceases for the time being, as our laboring men and mechanics would say, they have 'knocked off work.' Surely no one can believe that it would be proper to bury a brother or to lay a corner stone with Masonic honors when the Craft is in either of these conditions. It then follows that the labors referred to must be performed when the Lodge is in that condition when alone it can do Masonic work, that is, when *open*.

"There are two kinds of Masonic labor—*esoteric* and *exoteric*. The first can only be performed in an open Lodge, by and in the presence of the initiated. The latter may be performed by Masons in public, in a Lodge which has been *previously opened esoterically*.

"We publish our transactions, and there is no particular care taken that the profane do not read them; as a matter of fact, we send copies of them to our public libraries. Now, if the profane may *read* what has been transacted in a closely-tyled Master Mason's Lodge, why may they not *witness* such of our ceremonies as are permitted to be performed in public by Masons, in a Lodge that has been previously and *privately opened?* How that Lodge was *opened*, and how it will be *closed* again, they may not know.

"If it be not an open Lodge, why must the Tyler, with the drawn sword in his hand, head the procession? Why are the Brethren clothed as Masons, the Master and all his officers in-

vested with their jewels of office? the Master also with the gavel, the emblem of his authority, in his hand? the Wardens carrying their columns, the Deacons and Stewards their wands? Why must the Three Great Lights, as well as the Three Lesser Lights, be borne in the procession? (Some jurisdictions requiring the presence of the Charter also.) And why, if the Grand Master be present, although it be only a Subordinate Lodge, must the Book of Constitutions be borne before him, and the Sword Bearer follow him? Why, I repeat, must all this formality be observed, if it be not an *open Lodge of Masons going forth to perform Masonic labor?*

"As I regarded the subject embraced in the resolution of Bro. Branch to be one of great importance, I devoted much time and labor to an examination of the law as well as the usage of our own and other Jurisdictions referring thereto, and I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration the result of such investigation.

"The only official action that I can find on our Grand Lodge records upon the subject is the decision of Grand Master Tyson, rendered at the 1885 (November) Communication, and which is as follows:

" 'That the Masonic funeral ceremonies is *Masonic work*, and this is the chief reason why none but Masons should participate therein. The Lodge should not be *called off*. It remains open until the members return to the Lodge-room and the Lodge has been closed.' (Italics are his.)

"Upon the recommendation of the Committee (Bros. James W. Bowers, F. J. S. Gorgas and William Cunningham) this as well as the other rulings of the Grand Master, made at the time, were held by the Grand Lodge 'to be in accordance with Masonic law and usage.' This action has not been reversed, and is therefore the present law upon the subject; and Bro. Branch's resolution, so far at least as it refers to Masonic funerals, is in harmony therewith.

"The resolution is also in harmony with the usages and customs of the fraternity, in this Jurisdiction, from the earliest time to within a comparatively recent period, upon other as well as funeral occasions, as will be seen from the following extracts from the records:

"In the oldest existing Lodge records in our Jurisdiction, those of the old Leonardtown Lodge, we find the following:

" 'St. John's Day, June 25th, 1759. At half past two, the

members went from the Lodge room, *without closing the Lodge*, to the Court House, in the following order (the form of procession being the same as it is now), when, after hearing a polite, accurate and most edifying discourse, delivered by our Rev. Bro. John McPherson, we returned to the Lodge room in the same order, etc., etc.'

"In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, under date St. John's Day, June 24, 1795, is recorded the following:

" 'The Grand Lodge opened in the First Degree and proceeded to St. Paul's Church, and after divine service returned to Mr. Bryden's Tavern, when it was closed.'

"St. John's Day, June 24, 1796: 'An Entered Apprentice Lodge was opened, when a procession was formed and marched to Christ Church, where divine service was performed by Grand Chaplain Isaac Foster; from there proceeded to Washington Lodge, No. 3 (Fell's Point), where the Grand Lodge was closed.' Similar language is used on many subsequent St. John's Day celebrations.

"There are, unfortunately, very meager accounts on our records of many of the most important and interesting processions of the Craft in our Jurisdiction, but in those we have I find that the Grand Lodge was always opened (or met as per adjourned); formed a procession, performed the duties for which it assembled, returned to the hall, and was *closed*. As, for instance, under June 2, 1854, is recorded the following: 'The Grand Lodge met according to adjournment, formed in procession and proceeded to the house of the deceased, Grand Master John D. Readel, and accompanied the remains to Greenmount Cemetery, where they were interred with the highest Masonic honors. The Grand Lodge then returned to the hall, and was closed by the Grand Master.'

"And under date March 10, 1857, we read: 'The Grand Lodge was *opened* in ample form (Grand Master McKenny presiding), and marched in regular Masonic order to join the procession in honor of Bro. Elisha Kent Kane. Upon returning to the hall the Grand Lodge was called off until 8 o'clock P. M., at which hour it resumed labor, and after adopting the report of the Committee appointed to draft resolutions in honor of the distinguished Brother, the Grand Lodge was *closed*.'

"At the laying of the corner stone of this Temple, November 20, 1866, the Grand Lodge was *opened on the ground, in the presence of the assembled multitude, according to a printed form distrib-*

uted among the audience. The same *printed form* was used at the laying of the corner stones of several Masonic halls and churches in various parts of the State; also at the laying of the corner stone of the City Hall, October 17, 1867, and the new Post Office in this city, November 21, 1882.

"While I am by no means prepared to recommend such a practice, I cite it merely to show that at the times mentioned the idea must have prevailed that the laying of corner stones was *Masonic labor* and must be performed in *open Lodge*.

"There is no mention on the records of the Grand Lodge, written or printed, of its having either adjourned or called off on any occasion, when it appeared in public, from its organization until May 31, 1871, on which date the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Frederick, the record of which reads: 'The Grand Lodge met at the Court House, opened and then called off, formed a procession, etc., returned, resumed labor, and was then closed.'

"The next occasion on which the term was used was that of the funeral of Past Master Benjamin C. Howard, March 10, 1872. Grand Master Latrobe, who officiated upon the occasion, being dissatisfied with the *form* for funerals then in use, prepared one himself and used it on the occasion. This meeting with general approval, he had it published, and directed that it should be used on funeral occasions by the Grand Lodge and its subordinates.

"This form, a copy of which is now before me, prescribes that the Lodge shall be *opened* in the Master's *Degree*, in which condition the entire proceedings are conducted, at the conclusion of which the Lodge returns to the hall and is *closed*.

"But notwithstanding this order of Grand Master Latrobe in 1875, and the *approved* decision of Grand Master Tyson, in 1885, the Grand Lodge, as well as some of its subordinates, have since been in the habit of calling off on funeral occasions, while some of the older Lodges of our State—some of them nearly one hundred years old—never have *called off* on any occasion.

"This exhibits a lack of uniformity in our Jurisdiction upon a most important usage which, I respectfully submit, should not longer be permitted to exist.

"I find that the proposed resolution is also in full accord with the practice of nearly all the English speaking Grand Lodges of the world. I have examined the published proceedings of all of them for several years, and among nearly *two hundred* accounts

of the laying of corner stones, funerals, dedications of halls in public, St. John's Day celebrations, etc., that I have seen, I have not found more than four or five Jurisdictions in which either of the terms *called off* or *adjourn* is used. The language almost universally used being as follows: 'Grand Lodge *opened* in the Entered Apprentice (or Master Mason's) Degree (invariably in the Master's Degree on funeral occasions). The Grand Master stated the object of the special communication, when the Grand Marshal was ordered to form the procession, which then moved to the place where the ceremonies were to be performed, and, at the conclusion thereof, returned and the Grand Lodge was *closed.*

"Believing that the doctrine annunciated in the resolutions of Bro. Branch is not only in harmony with the usage and custom of the fraternity for the first one hundred years of its existence in the State, but that it is also in accord with the present practice of the greater part of all the Grand Lodges of the world, I respectfully recommend its adoption.

"Fraternally submitted,

"EDWARD T. SCHULTZ,

"Minority Committee."

The annual communication was held in November, Grand Master Shryock presiding. He announced to Grand Lodge that he had felt compelled to exercise his prerogative of discipline where a lodge had elected for the degrees, "one who had been expelled from a legislative body," for malfeasance in office, and "whose disgrace was a matter of public record, and, in fact, of public notoriety." The Grand Lodge heartily endorsed his words and actions, and recommended that they be read to all the Lodges.

Grand Lodge made a sufficient appropriation to renew the monument over a Past Grand Master, the elements having destroyed the old one.

We find in these proceedings a record of "active members of the Grand Lodge for twenty-five years or more," and they number but 64.

Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore, G. M.

Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, G. Sec'y.

The report on Correspondence, is of course, presented by Bro. E. T. Schultz, and is such as he always does prepare, instructive and betokening the scholar and thoroughly imbued Mason.

Alabama for 1895 receives kind notice. We are much gratified to find him with us on the cipher question, and we only say that we leave others to reply to his question to me there anent.

We copy what he forcibly says on "Perpetual Jurisdiction:"

"The lawful Masonic acts of a duly warranted and regularly constituted Lodge of Master Masons are those of the *entire fraternity* wheresoever dispersed. Hence, when it makes a Mason, that Mason at once becomes a member of the *universal Craft* and is so held and regarded. Likewise, when a lawful Lodge has, after due trial, pronounced one of its members no longer worthy of membership in this universal Fraternity, that sentence is everywhere respected. No one has ever heard of a true Mason or lawful Lodge that would knowingly affiliate with or hold converse upon the subject of Masonry with a Brother upon whom a sentence of expulsion from the rights of the fraternity has been passed by a regular Lodge of Masons.

"This being admitted, we wish to know why, when a party has applied to the same legally constituted Lodge for admission, into the Craft universal, and it, as the duly accredited agent of said universal Craft has, after due investigation, pronounced said petitioner unworthy to be received as a member thereof, why, we repeat, is not its utterance in this regard to be equally respected by the Craft everywhere?

"For whether there be one black ball or a dozen, when the Master declares the petitioner duly rejected, the act becomes that of the Lodge; indeed, it is the act of the entire Craft, through its duly accredited agent, the Lodge; and, in the opinion of your Committee, no Lodge or Grand Lodge can rightfully confer the degrees upon said petitioner without first obtaining the consent of this, the accredited agent of the Craft."

MASSACHUSETTS—162D ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 234; members, 35,913; gain, 1,210.

At the Special Communication to assist in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of one of the Lodges of this jurisdiction, in an historical address made on the occasion, in reply to the inquiry, "What is Masonry?" the orator said:

"Answering to instinctive, uplifting yearnings of humanity, it is rather a great charitable brotherhood—charitable in the broadest and fullest sense, a brotherhood of men, a patron of, a pattern

for, all the fraternal associations for good yet devised. Without claiming to be a religious system, it is ever ready to join the grand chorus that saith unto Zion, 'Thy God reigneth;' and if it has certain peculiar requirements, ceremonies, and forms of recognition, these can certainly be pardoned in view of what it has wrought for our race."

At the Quarterly Communication of June 13th, a handsome donation of $5,000 was made to Grand Lodge by Bro. John H. Collamore as a basis for a charity fund, which he proposed to create, and at that of September 11th a like amount was further contributed by him to the same fund.

On the 27th of August a Special Communication of Grand Lodge was held to participate in the rejoicings of the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar held on that day. Yet, on September 11th, the Grand Lodge was called together to receive the sad tidings of the partial destruction of their handsome Temple, and at the Quarterly of December 11th, 1895, though meeting in the same hall, Grand Master E. B. Holmes said: "It is probable a farewell meeting in this Hall, which is made sacred to us by so many recollections of the past." It was decided to sell and build a finer and more recent Temple elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the brethren of this jurisdiction seem not to have lost heart, for we find the Grand Master saying:

"In the midst of the duties and sorrows of the year, the spirit of charity has been active among us. Bro. John H. Collamore has given to the Grand Lodge the sum of $15,000, to establish a fund for charitable purposes and to be called the 'John H. Collamore Fund." The Lodge of St. Andrew has given $1,000, to establish the 'Lodge of St. Andrew Charity Fund," the income to be devoted to the charities of this Grand Lodge. It is with grateful hearts that we acknowledge the generosity of our brethren, and we hope their example will be an incentive to others to contribute to the Masonic Education and Charity Trust, so that ultimately this Grand Body may be able to meet every worthy appeal."

The Lodge of St. Andrew evidently does more than some of our Lodges in requiring of its members dues that will meet its expenses and still leave something for sweet charity.

Grand Lodge donated $5,000 to the "Masonic Education and

Charity Trust," and $500 for the use of the "Committee on Charity."

Edwin B. Holmes, Boston, G. M.
S. D. Nickerson, Boston, G. Sec'y.

Upon closing the business, Grand Lodge was called to the refreshment of the Grand feast, always enjoyable.

MICHIGAN—42ND ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 381; members, 37,706; gain, 993.

There were Dispensations for four new Lodges, and four received Charters.

The news contained in the following from the Address of Grand Master E. L. Bowring is exceedingly gratifying to the brethren at large as to those of that jurisdiction:

"The steady growth in our membership, the zeal and generous rivalry displayed by the officers and brethren of the constituent Lodges, in striving to promote the best interests of our institution, the increased proficiency of the officers of Lodges in rendering the work of Masonry, the building of new temples, and the decided improvement made in the preparation and adornment of Lodge rooms, and, above all, that so few of our members have been removed from earth and earthly scenes during the past year; these are all causes for mutual congratulation and thanksgiving as we meet once more in our Annual Communication."

We also extract from his decisions, the first which covers almost the whole ground of disability, yet there will be found some Master to suggest some other yet unheard-of imperfection, doubtless:

"The following physical imperfections disqualify a person from receiving the degrees of Masonry, viz:

"1. One afflicted with paralysis in his limbs, and who requires the assistance of another person to enable him to walk.

"One whose leg is withered, causing him to limp and require the use of a cane in walking.

"One who has lost the thumb of his right hand.

"One who has lost the third and fourth fingers or a portion of his right hand.

"One with a cork leg and foot.

"One who is crippled by reason of his foot being crooked, and is compelled to walk on the side of his foot."

A reasonable anxiety is displayed by him as to the future of what is termed the Michigan Masonic Home, the outcome of the zeal and perseverance of our good brethren of Grand Rapids. It has about thirty inmates, and at times during the year the fear of being obliged to close it created fearful apprehensions. This, however, was avoided by the more generous of the Fraternity coming to its help in its hour of need. To effect this an appeal was made by Grand Master and the Committee of Grand Lodge on the Home. But the result was such as to induce the committee in its report to say:

"Your committee, from its experience and efforts during the past year to maintain the Masonic Home, are fully satisfied that it cannot be properly sustained during another year by voluntary subscriptions in response to appeals either by the Grand Master, Grand Lodge, or through any committee that may be appointed for that purpose."

This opinion was frequently expressed by us, though advocating a Home, when we cautioned our brethren to "look well before they leaped."

A proposition was made by the brethren of Grand Rapids to turn this property over to Grand Lodge free of any incumbrance, but this was declined by this body emphatically. Sundry propositions providing for funds for the future of the Home were offered, but, though reported on favorably, were rejected.

Grand Secretary J. S. Conover was so elated at the good behavior of the several secretaries and their promptness that he became inspired, and, mounting his Pegasus, made his report in rhyme. A specimen we give to show his estimate of the good boys:

"That ought to go to 'ritin school an' improve their hands a bit,
Till you wouldn't think, to see their work, 'twas by a lawyer 'rit.
But come to take 'em all in all, I'll challenge any State,
To show a lot of Secretaries nearer up to date.

'Most all of the four hundred are a splendid lot of boys;
They do their work 'right up to snuff' altho' they make no noise;
And all but one made out returns, 'an mostly in good time;
May they live long, and finally up Jacob's ladder climb."

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand received full recognition, and an invitation for exchange of Representatives.

The proposition for centennial services at the tomb of George Washington was favorably considered, and the committee provided.

John J. Carton, Flint, G. M.
J. S. Conover, Coldwater, G. Sec'y.

This latter made the Report on Correspondence, as is customary in Michigan, and hastily notices the Proceedings as they come, Alabama being there. The report is said to have been "boiled down and run through Conover's condenser."

MINNESOTA—43D ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 202; members, 15,065; gain, 487.

Dispensations were issued for three new Lodges, which were deemed worthy of Charters at this Communication.

Grand Master Calvin L. Brown, while granting these Dispensations, refused others, because, upon inquiry, he found that the location or other circumstances would not warrant the exercise of this discretionary power. Indeed, he recommends that some provision for consolidation of Lodges be made, that in lieu of many weak there might exist fewer but strong ones.

In reference to the effect of restoration of one suspended or expelled, by judgment of Grand Lodge, on appeal Grand Master decided that this restored him to membership in his Lodge in the following words, which was endorsed by Grand Lodge:

"Answer.—Yes. Rule 12 of the old trial Code, which provided to the contrary, was repealed by the adoption of the new Code in 1887. A reversal by the Grand Lodge now has the effect of restoring a suspended or expelled member to all his rights in the Lodge which suspended or expelled him. Under the Grand Lodge Constitution, a restoration to all rights and privileges of Masonry does not restore to membership in the subordinate Lodge; but when on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the action and judgment of the subordinate Lodge, such membership is restored."

There seems to have been some "Masonic begging" by circular letters, which received from him severe condemnation, and also from the Grand Lodge. He is equally severe in allusion to electioneering for office, which must have proceeded far, when

the Grand Master will use such language as the following in relation to it. This also met with condemnation from Grand Lodge:

"When we hear of such a thing as a caucus being held in a room adjacent to this one, it is time for us to pause and inquire, Whence are we drifting? When, the moment the Grand Lodge is at refreshment, or even informally at rest, the work of electioneering for office begins, and is continued until order is called, it is very proper that we call to those thus engaged to begone with their solicitations and suggestions."

There are more than $17,000 in the fund for Widows and Orphans.

Thus far we have reviewed but the proceedings of three Grand Lodges, and yet have been confronted twice by actions such as follow. Whither, oh! whither, are we drifting?

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge views with disapprobation the growing evil of giving publicity to the transactions of Masonic bodies and the business of the Fraternity through the medium of the public press, and condemns the same as absolutely unmasonic."

Adopted.

James F. Lawless, St. Paul, G. M.
Thos. Montgomery, St. Paul, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Irving Todd again made the Report on Correspondence in a very condensed, yet pleasant, manner. Alabama for 1894 receives due attention.

We were much pleased with the social gathering of the Masonic Veterans' Association; meetings like these keep alive the love of the Order, and may yet lead to a cultivation of the social feature in Lodges.

MISSISSIPPI—78TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 269; members, 8,891; gain, 52.

There were Dispensation, for two new Lodges issued, and to one of these a Charter was granted.

Grand Master J. T. Harrison speaks of the Craft as "prospering," and says that "our increase is from the best element of the commonwealth."

The Grand Master was somewhat at a loss to construe the rule as to liquor sellers, and the special committee, to whom the matter was referred, say: "Your committee believe the rule was intended to exclude, and does exclude, all persons engaged in selling liquor, either by wholesale or retail." Thus settling the question and favoring none.

A large part of this pamphlet is occupied by the Reports of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, which is of infinite interest to the Masonic student. The variety of the questions submitted and the careful and elaborate arguments by which the opinions are sustained, if continued for a very short time, must present a volume of great interest to our brethren of Mississippi. The committee, however, feel some apprehension that this method of a permanent committee to whom all these questions are addressed and not to Grand Master, may lead to something like a fundamental change in the structure of the Order, and perhaps be productive of evil. On this subject, the committee use this language:

"The two great dangers which threaten the Masonic institution to-day are the introduction of candidates who are not fit material for the building of the Temple, and the adoption of the laws, usages and customs of the numerous modern societies by which it is surrounded. Of the first we need not speak, for it must be apparent to every thinking Mason, but the latter is not so apparent, and therefore the more insidious and dangerous. It is useless to take refuge behind a shield emblazoned with the legend that Masonic principles are unchangeable, if we do not guard the approaches to that shield so that it may not be pierced by the poisoned arrows of modern ideas. Already there is being advocated in certain Masonic journals of wide circulation and influence, that there should be a per capita representation in Grand Lodge, proportioned to the number of members in each Lodge, and it is proposed to deprive Past Masters and Past Grand Officers of a vote in the Grand Lodge, and there is no telling where the work of innovating and improving Masonry is to end. A 'Supreme Tribunal' has been created by one of the largest and most flourishing of the modern societies, and the suggestion may quickly follow that we too should have our Supreme Court of last resort. The nucleus of the idea is all that is necessary for some enterprising Brother to grasp and the assault upon the "old and obso-

lete" ways of Masonry will be begun. Is there not a danger more real than imaginary, that some day not far distant, the Law and Jurisprudence Committee may develop into the Masonic High Court of Errors and Appeals? Once the spirit of innovation enters into our ranks there is no predicting where it will end its work of demolition. It will be useless to argue against it, that there is no reason for the abandonment of the principle in Masonry that every Mason has an inalienable right to carry any cause of grievance against his Lodge by appeal to the General Assembly, and that the Lodge is bound to patiently submit to its awards, and that this duty of deciding appeals cannot be delegated by the Grand Lodge, though for convenience it may cause the question at issue to be examined and reported upon, that it may not have too much of its time consumed in its examination, still at last it must be the sole judge in such a case. We do not intend to intimate that we have ever sat as a court of appeals, but the fact exists, nevertheless, that a large number of the questions in which we have been called to express an opinion, relate to the enforcement of Masonic discipline, and our views have really been the means of deciding the result of numerous trials, notwithstanding that we have ever been scrupulously careful not to determine the facts of any case.

"As the shadows of the little day in which we are sojourning are lengthening out towards the more perfect day to which we are approaching, and the eventide of life's brief journey is gathering its grey mists around us, we may be pardoned the expression of the thought which prompts this introduction to our Report and these words of warning. Undoubtedly the tendency in Masonry is to elevate individual rights at the expense of the public welfare—the good of the entire body of the Craft—and so the danger that those rights which are necessarily more regarded in societies which exist mainly for the purpose of promoting individual interests rather than the attainment of a lofty purpose, such as lies at the very bottom of Freemasonry, may be the means of engrafting upon the parent stock the fungus growth which these imitators of Masonry have found useful and expedient in the administration of organizations which exist solely for the end of securing the largest possible return from the capital invested. To adopt the words of the greatest living Masonic jurisprudent, 'while in other relations one may lawfully do what is not prohibited, to the Mason whatever does not find a warrant in the Landmarks, laws or usages, is absolutely forbidden.' We desire

to impress the fundamental truth upon the minds of every member of this Grand Lodge, that the real and only arbiter of Masonic rights is the Lodge, to whose awards we have promised obedience, and that the tendency to look beyond it for something on which to rest an appeal from its judgment, is to be reprobated, being unwarranted by anything found in primitive Freemasonry, and therefore forbidden. In this respect the Grand Lodge itself should set the example by refraining from unnecessary interference with the prerogatives of the Lodges, by adopting needless restrictive laws and by encouraging the Brethren to trust each other, rather than to look for the adjustment of individual rights to a body which of necessity must administer the law with the iron hand of impartial and implacable justice, untempered by the mercy begotten of the warm, sympathetic friendship which ought to cement the Brotherhood of each Lodge into a community of kindred spirits."

This committee also rendered a very able and exhaustive report on the right of a M.·. W.·. Grand Master to make "Masons at sight," which may not be entirely coincided with, yet we think has the right direction at the present time. The conclusion reached is:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the prerogative of making a Mason at sight does not exist by virtue of any landmark or ancient regulation, and is not conferred by the Constitution or Laws of this Grand Lodge."

The Reporter on Correspondence recommended the fraternal recognition of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and exchange of Representatives, which was done. The same was also done for the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

The Grand Lecturer having recommended "that the law be amended so as not to allow any person to serve as District Deputy Grand Master, unless, after the annual meeting of District Lecturers, he obtain a certificate from a committee consisting of the Grand Lecturer and two of the older Deputy Grand Masters, appointed by the Grand Master, certifying that he is in possession of the Adopted Work and Lectures."

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, unwilling to aid in emasculating the office of Grand Master, reported that they thought it "safer to leave the appointment of these officers to the

decision of the Grand Master, who, it is presumed, will exercise due care in selection."

James F. McCool, Kosciusko G. M.
J. L. Power, Jackson, G. Sec'y.

Our esteemed brother, Past Grand Master A. H. Barkley, once more presents the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1894 and 1895 find a place. Had we not already occupied so much space with Mississippi, we would tarry longer with our good and deeply interesting brother; but we must now bid him adieu, with the hope of "better luck next time."

MONTANA—31ST ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

Lodges, 39; members, 2,491; gain, 137.

One Lodge, which had been working U. D., was awarded a Charter at this Communication.

"The year just closed has been a comparatively uneventful one in the history of this jurisdiction, and as far as my observation has gone we have enjoyed our full average measure of peace, harmony and prosperity."

So says Grand Master James H. Monteith.

The Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Cornelius Hedges, as many other Grand Secretaries, annoyed by the tardiness on the part of the Secretaries of Lodges in making their reports and sending up their dues, thus expresses himself:

"The prevailing depression may account for some of the delinquency this year, but with most the trouble is chronic and needs a drastic remedy."

Grand Lodge dues were *reduced* to one dollar and fifty cents per capita. What do our brethren of Alabama think of this when they decline paying one dollar, although one-half was to go to a Home for the indigent?

We coincide with the Committee on Jurisprudence when they declare that an E. A. has not the right of visitation as usually understood for a Master Mason, yet he has that right as to the Lodge that initiated him.

The following, adopted by Grand Lodge, though "adopted in silence," is eminently proper, for as is held by most Grand Lodges, that the funds of a Lodge can be used only for strictly

Masonic purposes and not in providing banquets for its members, how can they be properly expended in feasting the Grand Lodge?

"That it is the sense of this body that banquets in connection with the sessions of the Grand Lodge do not materially add to the good of Masonry; that they interfere with the work of Grand Lodge, and place an unnecessary burden upon the craft in the cities in which our sessions are held; and that hereafter the craft of such cities be respectfully requested to dispense with such forms of entertainment."

At this Communication it was determined to have but one ballot for all the degrees, and a resolution to this end was adopted amending the By-Laws.

The keen wit and sarcasm of our esteemed Brother, the Grand Secretary, is fully exhibited in the following remark, for after installation—

"An opportunity was offered the newly installed officers to express their thanks for honors conferred, and tell how much they were going to do to deserve them."

James H. Miles, Helena, G. M.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Hedges, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, made the report on correspondence with a flowing pen, full of wisdom and wit and fervor for true Masonry. We have rarely met a pleasanter report, nor yet one more complete in details or fuller of sound reflection. It engrosses the attention and holds one to it to the end. His review of Alabama for 1894 is therein found. We leave the reader of what is here extracted to his own deductions, but the advice is good:

"Grand Master Pettus supplied what he regards as a long-felt want, a Grand Master's private seal. Perhaps he feared the early extinction of seals. He tells us that the trust fund, now nearly $30,000, is designed to secure a Grand Lodge building. They are paying $800 per annum rent now, but the interest on their bonds pays the rent and yields a surplus. It is better than to have a Temple and a heavy Temple debt."

Again:

"The report of Grand Secretary Armstrong, that more than one-third of the Lodges were delinquent in paying dues, after

being specially reminded, would tend to show that the Grand Master overestimated the general degree of prosperity."

He thinks that ordinarily "too many cases are sent back for new trials" by Grand Lodge.

His opinions adverse to those of our Jurisprudence Committee, on the effect of indefinite suspension, are thus expressed:

"We are not impressed with the reasoning of the Jurisprudence Committee on the effect of indefinite suspension. Unless language has lost its significance, suspension is not a termination of membership, whether definite or indefinite. If suspension from membership and suspension from the rights and privileges of Masonry are two different things, it would be well to have them separately defined, to determine which is the greater, and whether the greater contains the less, or is independent, as the Committee seem to assume. As they hold, a Mason may be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, and still be a suspended member of a Lodge. We take it that the loss of rights and benefits of Masonry is an incident and consequence of the loss of membership, when the one on trial is a member. Can you remove a consequence and leave the cause standing? The loss of civil rights is an incident to sentence to the penitentiary. Under such a law could civil rights be restored and the convict still live in prison to serve out his sentence? But it may be urged that our Masonic organization is so solicitous for peace and harmony within, that none can enter except by unanimous ballot. But in answer, we say it is not a question of admission at all, for one, only under suspension, is still a member, and when the offense that was the ground of suspension is condoned, the suspension should cease. A vote that would suspend ought to be sufficient to restore."

Non-affiliates he terms "Masons-for-revenue-only."

The report of Bro. Cunningham, of Ohio, he terms "an imperial review."

We copy from his conclusion because, in part, we fully agree with him, and perhaps with better and greater knowledge we might in full:

"We have naught to say disparaging of the Home movement, but the greater work, in our estimation, is to be accomplished by the Lodges. Each of them should have its Board of Relief, or, in places where there are several Lodges, united effort in this

line will prove most economical and effective. And every Lodge should have its charity fund. The Grand Lodge charity funds can do no more than act as a balance-wheel or distributing reservoir, where the demands of relief are beyond the resources of particular Lodges.

"In this great work of practical relief we have been glad to welcome the powerful aid not only promised, but afforded, by the organization of the Eastern Star. There is a field of work that belongs to Masonry that can best be attended to by the women to whom we are all obligated by many and most sacred ties. We are sure that in the end every objection and prejudice against this organization will disappear, and give place to wonder that it was not actively sought earlier, and that any could have been found so blind as not to see its vast importance "

The proceedings of the session of this Grand Lodge held in September, 1896, at the City of Butte, are also at hand. We are more fortunate now than we were last year, for while then we had no word from this Grand Lodge, we are now in possession of the proceedings for two years. These last of the thirty-second annual have arrived just in time for a somewhat hasty notice. Grand Master James H. Mills thus speaks of the condition of the Craft:

"Notwithstanding the active agencies earnestly at work in the State soliciting material for the numerous societies having fraternal and stipulated beneficiary features, our Grand Secretary's report will show a healthy increase in new members during the year. This is, to something more than the usual extent, cancelled by suspensions for non-payment of dues. This latter is, I believe, owing almost entirely to the continued business depression which overshadows the entire land and involves seriously our own State."

There are 43 Lodges, with a membership of 2,491, the gain during the year being 135.

Grand Master issued Dispensations for three new Lodges, for which charters were authorized.

He recommended a change of time for the meeting of Grand Lodge, but this was not agreed to.

There were in General Fund $2,835, and in Charity Fund $4,773.

Grand Lodge extended fraternal recognition and greeting to the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and also to the Gran Dieta of Mexico.

The Degree of M. M. was conferred by one of the Lodges U. D. upon one of the candidates to exemplify the work.

We infer that a change in dues to Grand Lodge must have been attempted, for we find the Committee on Finance saying that "we do not believe it advisable to change Grand Lodge dues from the present rate, $1.50."

C. H. Gould, Miles City, Grand Master.

C. Hedges, Helena, Grand Sec'y.

This latter, also Past Grand Master, made another of his interesting reports on correspondence, reviewing our proceedings for 1895. He criticises the use of the phrase in ample form when the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy Grand Master, and says that due form should have been used; exclaims "good for the Grand Lodge" when it sustained Grand Master's decision on the chastity question, and notices the want of the signature of Grand Master to the minutes.

The following is his view of the printed ritual:

"Past Grand Master Pillans, an old and expert hand at the business, fills something over a hundred pages with his correspondence report. In his introduction Brother P. gives his testimony very strongly against the action of those Grand Lodges that in any way sanction the use of cipher rituals. We, too, would oppose any device by which any one not entitled to receive them should be enabled to obtain them unlawfully, but we can trust that those charged with the duty of keeping these secrets inviolate will do their duty. Communicating the ritual only by oral instruction is certainly a very slow and expensive process, and few could master it or have such an exact and retentive memory that they could impart their knowledge without falling into numerous errors. The differences perceptible in the rituals of different jurisdictions are witnesses of the defects of this system. It must be remembered that in these modern times men in active life have more to do and think of than formerly. The secrets of Masonry have been unlawfully revealed, as we know, by men who cared nothing for their obligations. We do not consider that those who authorize the use of cipher rituals and exercise the proper care in their use are conscious of violating their obligations. It is certainly desirable that more should be famil-

iar with the ritual than could obtain it by mere oral communication, and that there should be some security against the constant divergencies that come from depending on memory alone."

Having already occupied so much space with these two copies of proceedings, we must reluctantly bid our good and much esteemed Brother for the present adieu.

NEVADA—32D ANNUAL, JUNE 1896.

Lodges, 20; members, 948; loss, 8.

This Grand Lodge mourns the loss of her Grand Master, John Clarke Hazlett, in the fourth month of his official term and was deposited in the silent grave amid a large circle of his Grand Lodge and Masonic brothers. In the name of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, and in behalf of the brethren of its obedience, we tender to our stricken brethren of Nevada our sincerest sympathy in this their great bereavement. Are we also not his brothers?

The Grand Master was evidently less troubled with questions for decision than is usual, for we find that one was made, and that he thought the loss of a thumb from a left hand did not prevent the receiving of the degrees.

A Dispensation for one new Lodge was issued, and to this was awarded a Charter.

He hoped Grand Lodge would determine what are the public grand honors that all diversity might be ended; he noted the fact of the constant loss in membership by the moving from the Jurisdiction.

The balance, as reported by the Treasurer, is greater than that of last year, which is encouraging. And the Committee on Finance report the finances to be in good condition.

Enoch Strother, Virginia City, G. M.
C. N. Noteware, Carson City, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Robert Lewers brought forward a concise Report on Correspondence; in it Alabama for 1895, finds its usual place. He says:

"The Grand Master reports at length on the routine work of the Jurisdiction, and from it we gather the idea that the Grand Master of the great State of Alabama had plenty of work to do and some rather trying cases to settle. The case of Dr. Agee

showed a gross Masonic offense, and it is a pity that a stronger punishment couldn't have been meted out to him. The preservation of the home has ever been the most jealous care of our Fraternity."

Under Massachusetts, we find him saying :

"The Grand Master objects to the use of the stereopticon in illustrating the lectures, and ordered it discontinued in some of the Lodges. We do not agree with him at all. If anything can be done to make the work more impressive it is our duty to do it. We have no patience with perfunctory old time objections. This does not come within the scope of the true meaning of innovation at all. It is simply different from the ways the very worthy Grand Master was used to when he was a boy. It is an innovation for Masons to use the elevator in going to the Lodge room, perhaps, for the old timer used the stairs. It is an innovation for Masons to have electric lights instead of candles or gas. Now what in the name of reason can be the objection to the stereopticon, or to suitable regalia in the work of the Lodge room? He also objects to the use of music when it is used in more than one or two places. If he refers to such Lodge singing as I have heard in my day, I am in perfect accord with him, but when the music is good, I am on the other side of the question."

And of the plan of relief of Wisconsin, these are his views :

"We believe, after all, that the Lodge granting the relief must take the risk, and that the applicant's Lodge should refund as much as it is able within reason to refund. Individual Masonic relief is doubtless the original plan, but it must be conceded that the modern method of granting relief through the Lodge is more systematic and less apt to be the prey of the unworthy. It requires a great deal of experience to deal with applicants, and a judicious use of the telegraph solves many a case."

NEW BRUNSWICK—28TH ANNUAL, AUGUST, 1895.

Lodges, 31 ; members, 1,764 ; gain, 26.

We had to note in our last Report the shrinkage in membership of 41, so we now congratulate our brethren of New Brunswick on the fact that perhaps the bottom has been touched and the rebound commenced.

At the proper time of meeting in August the Grand Master and many of the other officers and members of Grand Lodge were absent, so Grand Lodge took a recess until September, when Grand Master Thos. Walker presided.

In laying before Grand Lodge the proposition from Wisconsin, he added these words:

"I am asked to submit this proposition to you for your action, and I do so with this single remark, that charity which seeks for a return and confines itself to those of our own house is not to me the charity taught us in the Lodge, but would seem to reduce our Craft to the level of a modern assessment association."

To which the Committee on the Address add:

"With the views of the Grand Master in regard to the principle underlying the system of Masonic charity, your Committee are heartily in accord, but an examination of the circular issued by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin seems to indicate that a necessity exists in that Jurisdiction and in Jurisdictions contiguous to it for an organized system of administering relief so that the worthy recipient and the charitable giver shall be justly dealt with. The conditions in this Province do not require such a system here at the present time, but circumstances may make it desirable to observe with interest the operations of the plan suggested by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin."

He also spoke very highly of the services of the Grand Secretary, and recommended an increase of salary, but the committee in view of the loss in membership and the existence of a considerable debt could not recommend compliance, although they deemed the services so well rendered worthy of the increase.

A Lodge of sorrow, in memory of their late Bro. B. Lester Peters, P.·. G.·. M.·., was held, and high encomiums uttered, at which, also, one of the brethren read a laudatory poem on his memory.

Julius T. Whitlock, St. Stephen, G. M.

F. W. Wisdom, St. John, G. Sec'y.

No Correspondence Report.

NEW JERSEY—109TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 165; members, 10,686; gain, 441.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master Charles Belcher opened this Communication and presided. He thinks "that one can safely say, our

membership is not only increasing, but improving socially, morally and intellectually." This is as it should be, and indicates that the members are heeding the teachings and illustrating in their lives their value.

This Grand Master also indulged in the pastime of making a Mason at sight. This may be useful sometimes, but we presume that at present it is only done to prevent the power or prerogative being lost by disuse.

He thus delivers himself on the subject of physical qualifications, having been required to act on thirty candidates, of whom thirteen were found to be eligible and seventeen ineligible:

"While we are taught that it is the internal and not the external qualifications that recommend us to Masonry, I do not consider that our Lodges are intended to be sanitariums or places of repose for the maimed, halt or partially blind; nor do I desire to place the physical qualification above the moral. Still, I am convinced that it is more in keeping with the ancient landmarks to adhere closely to the doctrine of physical perfection than to stray from it, and should the present barriers be removed, our Lodges would be overrun with applications from those who are physically incapable of complying literally to the existing requirements."

He deplores, and most Grand Masters do with him, the ignorance of the laws and edicts of Grand Lodge on the part of Masters of Lodges, and we presume that the same will continue until the end of time, or all men become readers and students.

A monument was erected to the memory of "a good man, an honored Brother, and a faithful Mason," the M.·. W.·. Henry Vehslage, D. D., Past Grand Master.

Grand Master recommended an increase in the salary of Grand Secretary, which was raised to $2,000, and of payment of Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, who now gets $300.

The following was introduced and indefinitely postponed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the use of robes or costumes in conferring the Degrees of Symbolic Masonry is an innovation, and is hereby prohibited in this Jurisdiction."

The Committee to whom was referred, two years since, a proposition for a general Masonic Congress, to be held in London, and who reported adversely thereon last session, again say:

"The statement of the existence of differences needing correction 'as a fact,' have not manifested as of importance attaching the universality of Masonry. Differences in philology and variance of detail in ceremonial are consequent upon development by habit language and mental adaptability, and are of indifference so long as the great truths and principles of the Fraternity remain a unit of recognition among the Craft."

And again reported adversely; whereupon the matter of conferring with Grand Lodge of England was placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

The Committee on Finance paid a well deserved compliment to the Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges, whose dues in every instance accompanied the Returns, and all were in Grand Secretary's hand within the time required by law.

This was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the public installations of officers of Lodges is contrary to the spirit and teachings of the Fraternity and is hereby prohibited."

George W. Fortmeyer, E. Orange, G. M.
Thos. H. R. Redway, Trenton, G. Sec'y.

Our estimable Brother, George B. Edwards, made the Report on Correspondence, reviewing Alabama in full for 1894 and briefly for 1895, his copy being so imperfect. On learning this, we referred to our copy, which we found in such plight that we concluded somebody handling the original had been violating the first of the cardinal virtues, but we knew it was not us, though can't say about that other fellow, the printer.

We are much gratified at having the approval of the Brother of our views in many instances, more particularly of those in relation to ciphers and published Rituals. In a former Report we referred to this as "the beginning of the end" and for our quotation of "*O tempora, O mores!*" after mentioning the action of a Grand Lodge on the subject, we were laughed at and esteemed too non-progressive.

He is as little in sympathy with the amalgamation of Lodges with Chapters of the Eastern Star as we are. This however will continue as a fad for a while and then———.

On the cipher hear him:

"That any Grand Lodge should assume to make so grave a departure from the original design and arrogate to itself the right

to determine the infringement of one of the most prominent and binding requirements of the Order, is incomprehensible. No Grand Lodge has any right to innovate the system of the Fraternity, of which it is but an integral part. No Grand Lodge is more than a possessing participant of the acromatics of the Craft. Usurpation is not acquired right.

"This individual obligatory—this requirement of the ages—is invested in and is the property of the whole Order, and the printing in cipher, or otherwise, however speciously the phrasing of the covenant may be worded, is an act of violation of one of the vital principles of the Order, in infraction of one of the laws of the Masonic decalogue, only less in enormity than that perpetrated by the Grand Orient of France, that ostracized it from communion."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—107TH ANNUAL, MAY, 1896.

Lodges, 77; members, 8,963; gain, 125.

At the semi-annual communication, held in December, 1895, there was laid before the Grand Lodge the communication from Grand Lodge of Wisconsin on the subject of the systematic distribution of charity by Lodges, and also that from Mississippi touching the period of jurisdiction of a Lodge over rejected candidates, which were referred to committees. At this communication also the several degrees were conferred on several candidates, doubtless to the great satisfaction, as well as profit, of the Brethren.

Grand Master Charles C. Hayes in his address speaks hopefully of the growth of the Craft, though he regrets to say "that some Worshipful Masters are more anxious to increase the membership of their Lodges than they seem to be for the good name and reputation of the Order. This should not be, and no Brother who is a good and true Mason will ever be guilty of this offence. I sound a note of warning at this time."

He also makes an earnest appeal to the Brethren to come up to the full establishment of the Masonic Home, and to bring their offerings, that what has been so well begun may not fail. The first payment on the necessary ground has been made.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in their report on the proposition from Mississippi on limiting the doctrine of jurisdiction over rejected material, say:

"It is not necessary to remark upon the various ways in which the abandonment of this principle would affect the Fraternity: they are too obvious to need mention. The doctrine is grounded in the Landmarks and in our fundamental law, as well as in justice and reason, and no hardship can result from it which we are in any sense bound to alleviate. We see no reason for its abandonment, and every reason bearing upon it is in favor of maintaining the doctrine."

And the same Committee, reporting on the Wisconsin proposition for a more systematic distribution of charity, recommended the adoption of the following resolution, which action was had:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire is not in favor of the adoption of the rule proposed by certain Grand Lodges for reimbursement in the matter of conferring charities."

Grand Lodge funds amount to $4,759.

There was presented to Grand Lodge a note from Gen. LaFayette of date June 23, 1825, giving his reasons for inability to attend a communication of one of the Lodges, which was accepted with thanks, and ordered deposited with other archives of the Grand Lodge.

Henry A. March, Nashua, G. M.
George P. Cleaves, Concord, G. Sec'y.

The report on correspondence is as usual from the pen of that able and courteous Brother, A. S. Wait, and is such as must be expected from one so conversant with Masonry in all its branches, and so close a student. Alabama for 1895 is found therein, and noting our hostility to ciphers, he says:

"As we recur to the obligation which all Masons enter into, as well as to the well-recognized traditions of the Masonic institution, we can but agree with his view; yet we fear the practice has gone too far and has become too common to the Grand Lodges of the country to admit in our day of correction. We fear that all that can now be done is to guard as well as possible these ciphers, so that they shall not come to the eyes of the profane."

He approves the position of our Grand Lodge in sustaining the decision of the Grand Master, who held that sexual intercourse with the daughter of a Master Mason, though she be without chastity, is a Masonic offence, and says:

"On a narrow verbal construction of the language in which this obligation of a Master Mason is expressed in our ritualistic formulæ, it may be possible to reach a conclusion in accordance with this opinion of the Alabama committee. But when we look fairly at the evident intention of the language of this obligation, we think there can be little doubt of the correctness of the doctrine held by the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge."

He thinks that the Gran Dieta of Mexico is entitled to recognition, and in this connection, on noticing the comments of Bro. Robbins, of Illinois, on recognizing it, he uses the following language:

"The subject of Masonry in Mexico has engaged the attention of the Craft in many quarters, and the recognition of the Gran Dieta of that Republic by the Grand Lodges of Texas and New York, and the favorable report of our Committee on Jurisprudence of last year, notwithstanding some vigorous criticisms from learned writers, notably from Pennsylvania and Illinois, has been followed by similar recognition by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, after an exhaustive examination of the subject by a committee of five of its most prominent members; and it is said that like recognition has been accorded by the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, though of this last we are not in possession of the record.

"In his strictures upon these acts of recognition, Bro. Robbins, the able Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Illinois, goes even so far as to assert that there is no legitimate Masonry existing that is not derived, either mediately or immediately, from the Grand Lodge of England. We would fain ask him: What of Masonry before the Grand Lodge of England was formed? Was there no Masonry until that time? If there was, was it confined exclusively to England? Whence did England obtain its Masonry? Was it indigenous to England, originating exclusively there? Our teachings are all to the contrary, and we feel warranted in believing that no student of the history and antiquities of our institution will at this day venture such an assertion. That Masonry existed, not only in England, but on the continent of Europe, indefinite ages before the Grand Lodge of England was formed, is not only the general belief of the Fraternity, but it is the ascertained fact of history. Out of the ages that Masonry has existed has been evolved the axiom that it is universal. What right has the Grand Lodge of

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The following was introduced and referred to Committee on Grand Lodge By-Laws:

"*Resolved*, That we hereby recommend to the Committee on Revision of By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, that a resolution or by-law be introduced covering the status of Master Masons engaged in the liquor business, same as in force to-day by the Grand Jurisdiction of Missouri."

Missouri prohibits the making of such an one a Mason or allowing him to continue to be one.

A proposition to pay delegates five cents per mile each way was declined, because of the inability of the treasury.

The Grand Lodges of Oklahoma and of Victoria were each recognized and fraternally greeted.

The following is an excellent move:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge instruct the Masters of the Lodges throughout this Jurisdiction to deliver the following charges to all newly raised Master Masons:

"'That it will be necessary for him to commit to memory the first section of the Master's Degree, and to have a thorough knowledge of the second section.'

"And that the Masters be requested to use their influence in this direction."

Dr. Jas. H. Wroth, Albuquerque, G. M.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque, G. Sec'y.

Past Grand Master Max Frost once more presented the Report on Correspondence. We are disappointed in not finding our proceedings in review. His notices of what is transpiring elsewhere are judicious and courteous, and, we think, usually very sound Masonically.

He believes, as we do, that the ballot on and for each Degree tends to the general welfare, and he says: "I believe in the absolute secrecy of the ballot and the unlimited right of objection at any stage before the obligation." And he further asserts his view:

"I hold with Mackey that an Entered Apprentice gains no right The right of objection and black ball, if he applies for the second degree, exists absolutely and without question, and in my own limited experience this right has been found of benefit and good to the Craft. There is nothing in our obligations de-

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show a slight increase for the year, we can reasonably anticipate that when the returns are complete, it will be demonstrated that we have at least maintained our position."

The Lodge dues received were as follows:

	1894.	1895.	Increase.
Grand Lodge Dues.....	£ 793 2 6	£ 797 5 11	£4 3 5
Dues to Benevolent Fund....	1,600 15 11	1,601 7 8	0 11 9

The total receipts from all sources amount to £3,797 14s. 7d., and the total relief granted by the Board of Benevolence, £1,056 1s. 6d.

Five new Lodges were warranted during the year.

An effort is being made for the establishment of a library, and we find that it was determined to adopt the American plan of a Report on Correspondence for the following reasons:

"(1) The reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence will bring home to Masons in New South Wales and make them appreciate the universality and oneness of Freemasonry, and thus tend to strengthen the mystic tie of sympathy which should exist between all Masons throughout the world.

"(2) These reports will call attention to differences between our own and other Constitutions, and, by discussion, lead to the correction of errors, and these reports will, without interfering with the sovereignity of independent Grand Lodges, tend to promote uniformity in Masonic usage and policy throughout the world.

"(3) The reports of the various Grand Lodges in the United States, and in the Dominion of Canada, are replete with a vast amount of useful, practical, instructive and valuable matter, the perusal of which, even in the condensed form in which it must necessarily be presented to the members of our own Grand Lodge, cannot fail to benefit the reader."

It is, however, provided that the committee shall be elected.

This was done, and an excellent report made. Bro. Donnelly Fisher, Chairman. In this we are pleased to find Alabama for 1894 fully and pleasantly noticed.

The printing of the ritual prevails here, but whether this includes the esoteric work of the Lodge or not, we have no way of finding out.

This Grand Lodge was called on to mourn the death of its M.·. W.·. G.·. M.·. M.·. W.·. Sir Robert Duff, and we take this

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bank and securities over $231,000 for its support and enlargement."

Among other things a fund is being accumulated by small limited donations to enable the Trustees to donate to every worthy girl when leaving the Home a small sum, wherewith to make a start in the world.

For your information, brethren, we give you two extracts from the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom had been referred applications from the Grand Lodge of Chili and that of San Domingo, for recognition and exchange of representatives:

"Your Committee report that it is the settled policy of this Grand Lodge to decline a recognition and exchange of representatives with any but independent Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry, wholly independent of and not under the control of any other body of Freemasonry, whether of the York or Scottish Rite."

* * * * * * * *

"*Resolved*, That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in Lodges of the A. and A. Rite in countries where that is the dominant Rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual Masonic restrictions, the same as if made in Lodges of our obedience, those of the obedience of the Grand Orient of France alone excepted."

John Stewart, New York, G. M.
E. M. L. Ehlers, New York, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again made by Bro. J. B. Anthony, P.·. G.·. M.·., and is characterized by the same study and discrimination as its predecessors. Alabama for 1895 is therein found, and courteously and fraternally treated.

He thinks Grand Master Harrison's ruling, No. 18, "rather elastic, and a general fourth of July celebration too indefinite for a decision in law." He also thinks "the value of this work (the Grand Lodge Registry now being compiled by Bro. Dingley) will be greatly appreciated in the years to come."

As we are desirous of letting you, my brethren, learn something of our brethren of the European nations more than you perhaps already know, we copy a concise translation of the proceedings had at the Masonic Congress held at Antwerp, Belgium, June, 1894, as given in this Report, and not to trespass too much on our space we forego much else of interest:

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peace of the world by a general disarmament, the establishment of courts of arbitration, as well as the solution of the social question by the reconciliation of all classes and the abrogation of all privileges.

"The Lodge, 'Les Amis Philanthropes.' of Brussels, replies: The common object of Freemasonry is that, pervaded with enthusiasm for morality, justice, equality, liberty, and respect for the opinion of others, we should strive to procure to the whole human race the highest degree of moral and physical well-being. Besides, it is our duty to occupy ourselves with whatever concerns mankind, and to discover and employ the means which, according to time and place, will promote its welfare.

"Bro. Le Clement de Saint Marcq, Master of a Lodge at Antwerp, finds that the customs and ideas differ according to the manners and morals of the different countries; but that the essence of Freemasonry is everywhere the same. This essence consists in what they all have in common: the ceremonies and the Ritual. It is, therefore, necessary to observe the effect which these ceremonies produce within ourselves. He arrives at the conclusion that the aim of Freemasonry is the moral perfection of its members, and that this perfection is acquired, in contradistinction to the struggle for selfish ends, by the struggle to overcome wickedness. When the Church pursues the same aim, it is not done with the same purity as in Freemasonry. We must correct the bad dispositions not so much in others as rather in ourselves.

"The Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union: Freemasonry, having its origin in the United Old Building Corporations, aims, in a symbolic form derived from their customs, on the ground of perfect equality, at the moral ennoblement of man, and has for its highest object the promotion of human happiness in brotherly union.

"The Supreme Council of San Domingo: Freemasonry assumes that man is born free, responsible for his actions, and capable of perfecting himself in science and morals. It is its aim to render social life everywhere more agreeable, more just and brotherly, and thereby to become the promoter of civilization. To obtain this end it tries to act upon the individual; it endeavors to lessen selfishness and to strengthen self-denial. Freemasonry, above all, should teach respect for law, hatred to tyranny, love of peace, humanity toward the weak and unfortunate, tolerance, harmony, and mutual benevolence. Though it receives into its

ranks men of all systems, of all nations, and of every condition of life, yet it does not exert any influence upon its votaries as to their religious, philosophical, or political opinions. It works by doctrine and example at the perfection of the individual for the perfection of society, and at the perfection of the society for the perfection of the individual. Its symbols, its ritualistic forms, and the secrecy with which it surrounds itself, are but the means to draw close together its members, and to secure liberty of thought and speech.

"Bro. Biny, of the Grand Orient of Spain, reports that his Grand Lodge had submitted the four questions to its constituent Lodges, three hundred in number, for deliberation, and that the majority had returned answers, which he comprised in the following words: 'The aim which Freemasons pursue is mutual instruction for the purpose of teaching others, and mutual assistance for the purpose of growing strong and of being able to serve mankind.'

"Bro. Ivan Bosanyi, the delegate of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, compares the similarity of our sentences, symbols, and signs with the style in which several of our houses have been built, without having the same interior arrangements. Our symbolism, however great its importance, does not express the idea of our union; and the exterior signs, which by their general use are apt to unite us, are often, unfortunately, by petty differences the occasion of loosening the ties by which we are bound together. Our principles are undoubtedly beautiful and sublime. But what are these principles? They are simply the rules which the moral world has established; the rules of conduct to which every man in social life submits--which have the same value in civil life as in the Lodge. To labor for moral self-improvement; to subdue the animal in man; to love one's neighbor; to do good; in a word, to practice the general virtues. This all religions teach, from Confucius to Moses, from Jesus and Mohammed to Luther and Calvin. And when we know, by history and experience, that, notwithstanding this harmony of their moral basis, the different religions or, rather, their adherents, are in hostility arrayed against each other, and that their fanaticism is still at the present day the cause of the bitterest estrangement in the bosom of society, then we must acknowledge that the fault is less to be found in the religions themselves than in the fanaticism of those whose calling it is to represent them; in intolerance,

in the unbridled desire to usurp power, and in the constant machinations of the priesthood of every belief.

"The speaker now comes to the question whether it was necessary to found the Masonic Fraternity in order to obtain by this union the common aim of all religions. When a certain object is to be accomplished, be it for humanity at large, be it in a certain community, we know by daily experience that arrangements and profane combinations are easily and successfully made when the need of such an undertaking is sensibly felt, and that they disappear again as soon as the end has been obtained. Neither a general moral law nor any particular object explain the existence of our Society. But why does it then continue to exist? Since its foundation it has steadily kept on increasing, and this fact by itself is sufficient to prove its usefulness, its necessity.

"Bro. Lessing, the profound thinker, said: 'Freemasonry is nothing arbitrary, nothing dispensable, but something necessary, deriving its existence from the very nature of man, from the very condition of the human society.'

"And from a splendid array of facts—how Freemasonry found a home with all nations, with half-savage people as well as with those marching at the head of advanced civilization, how it is differently cultivated not only with respect to customs and rituals but also to its innermost essence—the orator draws the conclusion that it is idle to define the essence and object of Freemasonry. It is nothing positive, is no institution having a definite aim, but something negative, the object of which did not pre-exist to its foundation, but which it bore in germ and formulated in various ways according to the nature of the influences bearing on its different working establishments.

"Suffice it to say that the field of its activity is so vast that its labors will never come to an end as long as men exist.

"To mention only one point, with how many imperfections do the political organizations of nations abound, which have for their object the welfare of the people? When our political institutions divide men, created in the image of God, with respect to their language, color, and religion, do they ever bestow much care upon their spiritual and moral improvement? Do not the sad consequences resulting from the distinction of classes, existing in all nations, open up to Masonic labor an unlimited field for action? Even the idea of the equality of men, the conception of their dignity, as well as the bestiality of

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opposite opinion; not that it would turn the Lodges into electioneering committees, but it believes that in France it would deprive the public welfare of an important factor if it did not associate with the Masonic ideal an ideal form of government, for the realization of which its perpetual propaganda constantly labors. It rejects the idea that every Masonic body should and must pursue the same course of activity. In France the Masonic idea is closely connected with the Revolution of 1789 and 1792. French Freemasonry has made the revolution of all nations; for France it made the Republic; and it believes it necessary to act upon public opinion and through public opinion upon the government, thereby advancing the Masonic programme of the whole world. Different is the opinion of the Grand Orient respecting dogmatic (religious) activity. Although Freemasonry is no religion, yet many brethren are obligated to a belief in God and immortality in the supposition that this minimum of religion is indispensable as a moral basis for the attainment of the Masonic ideal and the strengthening of the bonds of the old Fraternity. Without determining the value of dogmatic activity for this or that country, without being a partisan either for or against a belief in God and immortality, the Grand Orient of France holds that it is not the province of Freemasonry to solve these problems.

"It rather accords to its members in this respect full latitude and keeps its signs open to the theist as well as the atheist, since Freemasonry has nothing to do with these questions; and for religious reasons no fellow-combatant should be rejected. The Grand Orient feels sorry that on this point it has been much misunderstood. It has no intention to impose its opinions upon others, but it also claims the right to form its own views. When the Grand Orient of France takes an advanced position, it is in the consciousness of its vocation to act as the vanguard; it does not refuse to labor in behalf of the common aim; but the unity gained by a slight side-movement appears to it by far more advantageous than that which is obtained by an apostolic creed imposed upon the world.

"The National Grand Lodge of Spain finds the object of Freemasonry in a peaceable and progressive perfection of the human race, leading to liberty of thought, equal rights, and the brotherhood of mankind.

"Bro. Pierre Tempels, in the name of the Supreme Council of Belgium, delivered an extended, well-elaborated discourse in

which he arrived at the conclusion that the aim of Freemasons should be to practice mutual tolerance and to cause this tolerance to predominate in all religious and political controversies, and thus to promote the spiritual and social progress of humanity. He thinks that a union on this basis is the sublimest social creation, which is sure of the accomplishment of its ends.

"Bro. Lieftink, of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands, said that the aim of Freemasonry was well understood before the Brethren had assembled at this Conference; but in the discussion of the question it was found that the object aimed at was not near enough approached. Mutual instruction was necessary. Freemasonry is a religion, but has nothing in common with that childish play called in profane life religion; for it is a sublime subject that flows from the heart and captivates the mind. Freemasonry is revealed by no dogma.

Bro. Goblet d'Alviella, of the Supreme Council of Belgium, replies to those asking what the aim of Freemasonry is: Come to our Lodges and see. When no precise definition can be given, its influence will be felt and you will become pervaded by it. He himself asks for no political platform nor any religious dogma, but demands tolerance, liberty and brotherhood. From this, however, should not be inferred that Freemasonry excludes religious and political questions. All questions involving human interests are the concern of Freemasonry. Freemasonry shall be the great intellectual working establishment where all currents of the profane world meet in order to return to their source again in a purified state; but the majority shall not try to force their political and religious opinions upon the minority.

The President, Bro. Houzeau, sums up by saying that, in accordance with the opinions here expressed, the differences are more apparent than real. The aim of Freemasonry shall be the moral perfection of its members—this is absolutely true. But do we not divine another one by far more sublime? We often lack the firm resolution of making the necessary sacrifice in order to subordinate our own individual interests to a higher aim. Here it is where we must strive to attain perfection, so that we may, step by step, exert an ennobling influence upon society. When men are better, society will also be more just than what it is today.

"SECOND DAY OF SESSION.

"Bro. P. Tempels, presiding.

"*Is an International Federation of Freemasonry Possible?*

"The Belgian Lodges arrived at the conclusion that a union of the different Grand Lodges was not desirable.

"The single opinions are, that instead of establishing a federation, Masonic questions should be discussed in periodically recurring congresses: that for the different systems there should exist a central point of union: that an international federation would only be desirable for the practice of international charity.

"Bro Moentocq opens the discussion. He contends that a federation is not only possible, but absolutely necessary for the future development of Universal Freemasonry. He finds that there are three obstacles in the way of such formation, namely, national boundaries, the different philosophical views held by the Brethren, and the various systems of Freemasonry. He denies that these obstacles are too great to be overcome, and demands an immediate federation. If not all Masonic Grand Lodges would join at once, the remaining would soon follow, and from an International Federation would arise a Universal Masonic Union of the World.

"Bro. Goebel, of Liege, approves of the federation, with the proviso that no opinions be expressed or urged, and that its only object should be to establish nearer relations between the several Grand Bodies.

"Bro. Lafontaine, of Brussels, demands the federation in all its bearings. If we are Brethren all over the world, it is ridiculous not to demonstrate this fact by an organization. If we differ on the means to the end, we are in full agreement as to the end itself, which is self-ennoblement, ennoblement of the nations, of the whole human race. Where there is an aim, there is a way; but this federation should not interfere with the autonomy of the Grand Lodges.

"Bro. Vignier, of the Grand Orient of France, fears that the carrying out of the plan of a federation would meet with many disappointments. He would advocate the federation on the ground that all Masonic Bodies be represented, not to make laws, but to come to an understanding about certain points acceptable to all and the adoption of which would bring us nearer to the Masonic ideal.

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"Bro. Houzeau offered the motion that the Conference of the United Freemasons should continue to meet at stated intervals. In 1896 the brethren might assemble at Amsterdam, in 1898 in Switzerland, and in 1900 in France. The motion was carried with great acclamation.

"Bro. P. Tempels summed up by saying that the desirability of closer relations between the Masonic Grand Bodies was generally admitted, and that it had been decided to continue these conferences, which, however, should bear only a deliberative character.

"THIRD DAY OF SESSION.

"Bro. P. Tempels presiding.

"*How Far Does the Obligation of Masonic Secrecy Extend?*

"This question is of little importance to Masons on this side of the ocean, and I have therefore considered it a waste of time and space to translate particulars, especially as it was the almost unanimous opinion of the brethren assembled that Masonic secrecy had only reference to ceremonial forms, ritualistic labors, customs, and means of recognition ; and that in Catholic countries, for obvious reasons, the names of the brethren should be kept secret. It was also held that too much publicity would be detrimental to the cause of Freemasonry, and that no brother of any decency would ever reveal to a profane world what had been transacted within the tiled doors of a Lodge.

"FOURTH DAY OF SESSION.

"Bro. Houzeau de La Haie presiding.

"*International Rules Respecting the Practice of Masonic Charity.*

"The Belgian Lodges are unanimously of the opinion that professional begging should be stopped.

"One Lodge holds that no charity should be bestowed upon any brother who has neglected to perform his Masonic duties ; another, that assistance should only be accorded to him who is in the possession of the 'Annual Pass-Word'; another recommends that an alphabetical list be kept of all those brethren who have once been helped, in order to find out whether any of them had ever been assisted by another Lodge before.

"The Master of the Lodge 'Anglobelge,' at Antwerp, who spoke in English, contends that charity is an attribute of Free-

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"Bro. Jottrand, speaking from a long experience gained in high official positions, finds that it is a waste of time to attend to vagabonds and to organize international charity.

"Bro. Moentocq advises that a hotel, as an asylum, be designated in every city for traveling brethren.

"Bro. Houzeau, Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Belgium, at the conclusion of the Congress, passes in review the several questions discussed by the brethren, and declares that the result had surpassed all his expectations. He expresses the hope that the next Congress, to be held at Amsterdam in 1896, will unite the brethren still more firmly and induce other Grand Bodies to join.

"The discourse of Bro. Ivan Bosanyi, Grand Orator of the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary, which contained some original ideas, but could only be reproduced here in a fragmentary form, was received with much acclamation. Most of the speakers were members of the Grand Orient of Belgium, whose statutes do not prohibit the discussion of religious and political questions in the Lodge. This circumstance accounts for the political coloring of their speeches. The representative of the Grand Orient of France reflects, of course, the heterodoxy of his Grand Body. When Bro. Lieftink, Grand Orator of the Orient of the Netherlands, designates Freemasonry a religion in comparison with which the religion of the Churches is mere child's play, we doubt whether he will find many brethren to indorse his opinion.

"The Grand Bodies of England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and of North America, the great bulk of orthodox Freemasonry, erected upon the ground-work of the 'Old Charges,' were not represented; and there is little prospect that the different Grand Bodies, resting upon different fundamental principles, will ever be able to work harmoniously together. We will see what the next Congress, to be held this year at Amsterdam, will bring forth.

"E. RINGER."

NEW ZEALAND.

We are in receipt of the "Half Yearly Communication" of this Grand Lodge, held on the 30th October, 1895, only, but may yet be furnished with their Annual Report ere our Report must go to the printer. M.·. W.·. Bro. Francis Henry Dillon Bell presi-

ded. These show us that Masonry is still making progress within the Jurisdiction, one more of the original Lodges having sought admission to the folds of this Grand Lodge and been admitted, and one new Lodge having been chartered. Applications for Lodges in adjacent islands have also been made, but on them there had been no action.

There appears to have been expended within the preceding six months from the fund of benevolence about $250 for the relief of widows and needy brethren. A vigorous effort is being made for the establishment of a "Widows' and Orphans' Fund," and the credit to the various funds was reported to be in the aggregate much over $5,000.

There seems to be a growing disposition to establish the Grand Lodge in a permanent home as being more efficient and economical than to continue it peripatetic.

Our brethren complain of the invasion of their territory by the establishment of a new Lodge by the Grand Lodge of England, and to avoid the same in future, Grand Lodge adopted the following by a unanimous vote:

"That, to avoid any future misapprehension, this Grand Lodge asserts its Sovereign Rights as the Supreme Masonic Governing Body in and for the Colony of New Zealand, and protests against any attempt to invade the Territory of New Zealand as being contrary to well-established Masonic Law."

As hoped, the abstract of Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication (the sixth), held at Demedier, April 30, 1896, has reached us. It also contains the Proceedings of May 30, when Bro. W. Barron, who had been elected to the office on April 30, 1896, was installed with great ceremony as Grand Master.

From this we learn of the addition of two Lodges to the register, both new Lodges, thus running the number of Lodges to 105.

There are some complaints of remissness of Secretaries of Lodges in making returns and paying dues.

The Fund of Benevolence reaches now nearly $5,000, and the Widows' and Orphans' Fund some $2,300.

In this Abstract is a list of Grand Lodges which had fraternally greeted that of New Zealand, but Alabama is not found.

J. J. M. Hamilton, Christ Church, G. Sec'y.

NEW ZEALAND—7TH ANNUAL, APRIL, 1896.

We have received the Proceedings of this young but vigorous sister in time for this Report. At our last Communication this Grand Lodge was recognized and fraternally greeted by us. It, at that time, had on its roll 102 Subordinates, while we now find it counting 105. Its growth is steady, notwithstanding the "hard times" of which our brethren complain, and which for so many years has enveloped ourselves as well as them. Nevertheless, the Treasurer reports the following as the available cash assets of the several funds:

General Fund	£ 307
Benevolence Fund	944
Widows' and Orphans' Fund	273
	£1,544

or say, about $7,700.

At the same time we find that there has been expended within the six years of its existence no less a sum than nineteen hundred dollars in relieving distressed brethren of various consitutions, a a portion to some of America.

We are somewhat disappointed at not finding our Proceedings for 1895 among those received, but this will not occur again.

This Grand Lodge is called to mourn the death of a Past Grand Master who had been prominent in its organization and inception.

We are impelled by the accuracy and conciseness of its precepts to give you the full text of the Address of the installing Grand Master to the Grand Master elect:

"ADDRESS OF MOST WORSHIPFUL INSTALLING GRAND MASTER.

"*Most Worshipful Sir:*—Before inducting you into the chair I am now temporarily occupying, I will venture briefly to direct your attention to the importance of the duties and responsibilities you are undertaking, in the hope that my admonitions may strengthen those resolutions, I have no doubt you have already formed in your own mind that the powers vested in you shall never be abused or perverted. By immemorial custom and the irrevocable landmarks of Masonry, you are invested as Grand Master, with powers and prerogatives well nigh absolute. The interests of the Craft and the happiness of your brethren throughout this Colony are practically in your hands during your term

of office. But the very consciousness of the possession of great power will ever incline a man of generous mind to be cautious and gentle in its exercise. To rule has been the lot of many, and does not necessarily require either strength of intellect or soundness of judgment. To rule well has been the fortune of but few, and may well be the object of an honorable ambition. Let me remind you, sir, that it is not by the strong arm and iron will that obedience and order, those first requisites of good government, are best secured, but rather by holding the key to the hearts of men. It is not necessary in your case that I should rehearse to you those qualifications which are deemed requisite in one who fills the office of Grand Master, for we rejoice to know that you have already occupied important positions in the ruling of the Craft, and are no novice in the work. I content myself, therefore, with reminding you that example is better than precept, and that it is expected that you will in your own conduct present an example worthy the imitation of your fellows, by walking uprightly before God and man in your station in life, regulating all your actions by Masonic rule and line, and guiding your conversation, aye, and your very thoughts, within the compass of propriety.

"Thou must be true to thyself,
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow,
If thou another's soul would reach—
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the lips full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word
Shall be a fruitful seed;
Live truly, and thy life
Shall be a great and holy creed."

Bro. W. Barron was elected M.·. W.·. Grand Master, and R.·. W.·. Bro. Rev. Donaldson was made Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA -109TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 290; members, 9,576; loss 263.

It is not easy to determine the condition of the Craft from the published table. But we learn therefrom that there were report-

ed 9,576 active Masons and 1,382 non-affiliates, within the Jurisdiction. Grand Master F. M. Maye, however, declares "that the Order has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity, and made substantial progress the past year." This seems apparent when we learn that—

"Six new Lodges have been established, and seven of the old ones, which by a provision of law had forfeited all right to hold meetings or do any Masonic work. have had their Charters restored and again enlisted under our banner."

He deemed it advisable to discourage the organization of new Lodges, but preferred to direct his efforts to the revival of old ones.

He is averse to granting Dispensations for conferring the Degrees out of the prescribed time, and thinks this power should be exercised with extreme caution.

He grows eloquent in behalf of that noble charity, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, under the auspices of this Grand Lodge, and although it may be to some extent a burden to Grand Lodge, yet it is truly a noble work. From the report of the Superintendent, we find that the cost of "clothing, feeding and keeping" the children, 200 in number, for a period of eleven months was but $59.17 each.

We close this notice of his Address with this excerpt from it:

"If in this life we would be faithful to our trust and live up to the full measure of our duty as Masons, let us take for our chart the four cardinal virtues: Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice, and to these add the five points of fellowship, which contain the very essence of Masonry and beautifully illustrate the true doctrine and tenets of the Order. They will lead us in the right way and teach us the important duties we owe one to another. They are the five golden lamps that never go out, but are always burning in our Mystic Temple, gilding with rays of dazzling light its massive pillars, and adding increased grandeur and magnificence to its beautiful proportions. They are the bright cluster of stars that sparkle and shine with purest light in the firmament of Masonry, giving hope and good cheer to a disconsolate Brother in the darkest night of adversity and sorrow. Let us follow their precepts and practice their teachings, and the beautiful white doves of friendship and brotherly love will come to our meeting places, fly through the windows of our

Lodge rooms and perch upon our altars, while all within will be peaceful, harmonious and serene."

Francis M. Maye, Wilson, G. M.
John C. Drewry, Raleigh, G. Sec'y.

Bro. John A. Collins, who had been requested by the Grand Master to take up the pen dropped by the hand of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, Past Grand Master G. W. Blount, when closed by death only, reported that he had found it impossible to spare the time for its performance and apologized for this apparent remissness. We are then left only to regret and hope for "better luck next time." Nevertheless we extend our sympathies to our Brethren in North Carolina at this loss of one of their distinguished Past Grand Masters.

NORTH DAKOTA—7TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 46; members, 2,535; gain, 173.

There were two lodges organized under Dispensations from Grand Master William H. Best, and these were chartered. Of the condition of the Craft he says:

"Returns from Chartered Lodges all in. No grievances and appeals so far reported. An increase in our finances. An increase in membership, and the largest annual gathering since the organization of this Grand Body. This, brethren, is an index to the condition of the Craft, and for which let us be truly thankful."

Yet having been harassed by applications for Dispensations to confer the Degrees out of time, the following is said by him:

"It is truly astonishing how a man can live for twenty to twenty-five years in a Masonic community, associates daily with the members of the Order, admire the moral teachings of the Fraternity, and applaud their acts of charity and benevolence, and never express a desire to become or make application for membership until he has sold his property and decided upon permanent removal from the community, when, lo! he makes application and his Masonic friends feel that his application must be received, balloted upon, and the first and second degrees given all in one evening. Such haste is inconsistent with the arrangements of our esoteric work and unbecoming the dignity of our Order."

He thus closes a beautiful address:

"I care not whether history records the existence of Freemasonry previous to A. D. 1717 or not; this much I do know, that for thousands of years previous to this date there lived and prospered a people capable of self-government, skilled in all the arts and sciences, builders of temples, synagogues and schools of learning, who recognized the handiwork of the Supreme Architect of the Universe in every particle of matter on which they trod, every blade of grass which covered the field, every flower that bloomed and made fragrant the air they breathed. Whether they examined the bowels of the earth, the wonders of the deep, or gazed upon a planetary system and beheld the wonderful regularity and velocity of those bodies through space, they found evidences of Divine wisdom and goodness. Whether we depend upon the mythological shadows of the past or accept the light that recent history sheds upon ancient legends, the same sublime lessons of Wisdom, Hope, Charity and Fellowship; the centralization of one common thought, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," have been handed down to us from generation to generation, and our rites and ceremonies cover all the moral, social and spiritual conditions of mankind."

The Treasurer reports some $2,700 on hand, and the Grand Secretary glories in the anticipation of shortly being connected with all the Lodges by telephone.

He speaks of the preparing of the Grand Lodge registry of membership as a "labor about as great as any of the tasks of Hercules of which we read in classic lore."

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on the Wisconsin plan, but Grand Lodge did not look through the same spectacles, but rejected it.

William T. Perkins, Bismarck, G. M.
F. J. Thompson, Fargo, G. Sec'y.

We find no extended Report on Correspondence.

NOVA SCOTIA—13TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1895.

Lodges, 63; members, 3,276; gain, 104.

The Grand Secretary thus speaks of the Craft:

"Of the sixty-three (63) Lodges now existing in this Jurisdiction, fifty-six (56) may be said to be numerically and financially sound, showing considerable signs of growth and activity. The

other seven (7) may be said to be more dead than alive; as in some cases, seven years have passed without any increase of membership, and when making allowance for the decrease caused by death and suspension for non-payment of dues, there must be a decrease of strength, mental energy and activity, indicating that the end is near. A remedy may be suggested in the more frequent visits of the M. W., the Grand Master and other prominent Grand Lodge officers. This would tend to infuse new life and awaken fresh interest in Lodges that are now in a comatose state. It does not take much to gradually kill a Lodge when no interest is taken in its existence by its officers and members."

Of the value of these Grand visitations there can be no doubt, but the true reason or a very potent one for weakness in Lodges is clearly enunciated by the Committee on Reports of D.·. D.·. Grand Masters, when it asserts:

"One great source of weakness in many Lodges, is evidently the large amount of dues that are allowed to remain uncollected from year to year. This credit system is sapping the life and energies of too many of our Lodges, and in this the Secretaries are themselves more frequently at fault, as it is observed in many places, the monthly notices do not contain any note of how much the brothers are in arrears."

Immediately upon the opening of the Grand Lodge it proceeded to the Church to be there reminded by Grand Chaplain of the duties that as Masons we owe to the world, and especially to the brethren. To this end, we find him saying in conclusion:

"Brethren, fare ye well. Be strong in your attachment to our noble Order, be zealous in advancing its every interest, be faithful to your obligations and to one another, be true and above reproach in the varied relationships of life, be mindful of the poor and of him who has no help, be ever ready to relieve the needy, the sufferer and the distressed, be the orphan's stay and the widow's shield. Deal justly and love mercy, and so 'be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace and the God of love and peace shall be with you.' Amen."

The Grand Treasurer's Report shows an increasing balance, but this Grand Lodge is greatly harassed by the debt due on Masonic Hall. These debts are always a source of very great annoyance and demonstrate the absolute necessity of supreme

care in incurring them. We hope that our Grand Lodge will wait patiently and first accumulate the necessary funds ere the step now contemplated by her of erecting a permanent home be commenced.

The D.·. D.·. Grand Masters seem to have been industrious and faithful in the discharge of their duties, yet the committee on their reports has not spared the delinquents.

No grievances are reported, which betokens that harmony prevails, or else that calm which precedes dissolution. From the condition of the Craft, however, the first seems to prevail.

To the Mississippi resolutions, this Grand Lodge replies:

"To the first resolution we would submit that to attempt to ascertain and report the cause for which a petition was rejected, is to attempt to tamper with the sacredness of the ballot, and should never be entertained as Masonic. Section 35, chapter 14, of our Constitution, is very binding on the secrecy of the ballot.

"To the second resolution we would submit that it embodies substantially existing practice with us and is therefore not necessary."

It was determined to adopt a traveling card similar to that used by Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Also to "affiliate with the General Relief Masonic Association of the United States and Canada."

Wm. F. MacCoy, Halifax, G. M.
Wm. Ross, Halifax, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is the united effort of the Committee. R.·. W.·. Bro. Thomas B. Flint, Chairman. W.·. Bro. Rev. Charles E. Willets reviewed most fully our Proceedings for 1894, liberally quoting from the Address of Grand Master Pettus, and most approvingly of that portion which spoke of the importance of constant attendance on Grand Lodge of the Representatives sent to it.

Our brethren of Nova Scotia, who will read the report, will arise from it with a very complete knowledge of what sister Grand Lodges are doing and of the general condition of the Order.

OHIO—86TH ANNUAL, OCTOBER, 1895.

Lodges, 500; members, 39,906; gain, 1,055.

Dispensations were issued for five new Lodges during the year, and to them Charters were granted at this communication.

In this connection Grand Master C. F. Clapp says: "We meet again under the most favorable conditions," and Bro. J. H. Bromwell, Grand Secretary, adds that—

"In spite of the fact that business has been depressed below its normal condition during the past year, the membership in this Jurisdiction has shown a healthy increase, and our financial condition is better than in any previous year in the history of the Grand Lodge."

This Grand Jurisdiction is divided into a convenient number of districts, for each of which is appointed a Lecturer, and as the ritual is, or can be, in the hands of every Worshipful Master, the Grand Master utters the following excellent advice, which might be heeded with great advantage:

"I advised that the Lecturer spend more of his time in teaching the symbolism of Freemasonry. Blue Lodge, or Symbolic Masonry, is builded of symbols. Its beauty and its grandeur can only be appreciated or comprehended by a complete analysis and full understanding of its component parts. The true sentiment and purpose of Ancient Freemasonry can only be unfolded and properly interpreted in symbols; and without this interpretation and explanation given and taught in its purity, the young initiate is deprived of those valuable lessons that enthuse him with desire for a better life—that emotion which leads him to a higher plane of action, and reveals to him new and better thoughts. We can only become successful teachers of Masonry as we become proficients in symbolism."

He also required them to report on proper blanks furnished to them most fully as to the condition of the several Lodges. This will doubtless stimulate the several Lodges to conducting their affairs on business principles, and will tend to a great improvement in their finances. As the Lecturer is required to read these reports to the Lodges visited before leaving it, that any errors may be corrected, the Grand Master declares that "several Lodges, realizing their unsafe financial condition after their inspection, have greatly reduced the items of unpaid dues," and been otherwise benefited.

In the opening of his address we find the following language "I beseech you not to abandon the well-trodden paths of our forefathers for new and untried ways, but to adhere to our ancient ceremonies, landmarks and customs which distinguish us from all other societies," and when speaking of the Ritual, he uses this language:

"I am clearly of the opinion that, when the proper time comes, the Rituals should be taken up, and this Grand Jurisdiction relieved of the criticisms that are being made upon this subject by other Grand Jurisdictions. Although favoring its publication at the time, because it seemed to be a necessity in order to secure uniformity of work, still I must admit that it has caused some regrets since that such an innovation to the original plans of Masonry should have been tolerated; for it opened wide the gates to the admission of almost any of the so-called modern improvements. The sooner we retrace our steps, and then follow the footprints of our forefathers, the better it will be for Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction."

We welcome you, Bro. Clapp. "Better late than never."

He announced the return of a desire on the part of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to resume friendly relations, and this was unanimously hailed by this Grand Lodge. Thus ends this unfortunate estrangement, which will give all of us no little pleasure.

We are pleased with the following, for we have learned that the better Masonically educated a Mason is, the better Mason he makes, and consequently the better man in all the relations of life.

The Masonic Home in this State is now completed, and was dedicated by the Grand Lodge at this communication. At closing the report of the ceremonies the Grand Secretary says:

"And thus was dedicated by the Craft of Ohio, a Masonic Home for the helpless Brethren and the widows and orphans of deceased Brethren in this Jurisdiction—a monument to the noble tenets of our profession, and an incentive to practice Brotherly Love and Relief."

Grand Master recommended that it be made obligatory on the Lodges to "post and instruct their candidates in the Master Mason degree work lecture," requiring an examination as in the preceding degrees. This is a move in the right direction.

We have found nothing of more moment to Lodges than what we extract and give below, and as a similar condition of things exists in Alabama, we wish that it may be read and then heeded here:

"The Lodges in this Jurisdiction that are undertaking to exist without sufficient funds for necessary expenses, charity, and social purposes, are, so to speak, a failure. I am convinced, after careful study of the reports from all the Lodges, that fully 25 per cent. of them are not receiving sufficient income to be prosperous and healthy, and, furthermore, that they are not inclined of themselves to improve their condition in this respect. Two hundred and twenty-five Lodges have by-laws charging their members dues of $2 and less; and thirty Lodges have annual dues of only $1; and some charge even a less amount."

For how can there be any means on hand to relieve distress when the revenue of a Lodge is only sufficient for the current expenses? And are we not told that when one was made, he was required not only to charter the Lodge, but to make a deposit for the exercise of charity? (See Old Reg.)

We notice that at this Communication the opportunity was taken to present a Past Grand High Priest with a Jewel.

The presiding Grand Master Clapp, though re-elected almost unanimously, declined the honor, because he thought that "with a one year term established, it would bring to the front many competent Masons, who otherwise might remain comparatively unknown, and thereby give to the Grand Lodge the benefit of their brain and thought."

William B. Melish, Cincinnati, G. M.
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Wm. M. Cunningham, Past Grand Master, again made the Report on Correspondence in his usual thorough, courteous, graceful and erudite style, embracing Alabama for 1894 in it. Our Brother is a conservative and painstaking student of Masonry, who not only has the inclination, but the time, means and ability to pursue it.

He speaks of the Address of Grand Master Pettus as an "interesting Masonic paper" and quotes from it approvingly.

We had marked much in this scholarly Report, but upon reading his conclusion, we abandoned them that we might quote in full what he says about the antiquity of Masonry, that we might not devote too much of our space to but this one:

"In relation to the antiquity of Freemasonry, it is now conceded, by all Masonic writers of note, that its principles and teachings antedate either the temple of Solomon or its Tyrian disseminators, whilst the researches and discoveries of Masonic students are from time to time bringing to light corroborative evidence of the existence of Lodges of Free Masons, in which more than one Degree was conferred, long before 1717.

"In this connection the researches of Bro. Edward Conder, Jr., as noted in his History of the Guild of the 'Masons Company of London,' and his discovery of the existence, so long denied, within that body of a regular Lodge of Free Masons before 1631, mentioned herein under the head of Colorado, is to the Masonic student one of the most important discoveries made in Masonic research, and, if the limit of this Report permitted, copious quotations from the History of Bro. Conder would be of much interest, and show to the Masonic reader the zealous labors of that eminent Brother.

"In the opinion of the writer, many of the vexed questions relating to Masonic History may be fully determined in considering its Symbolism.

"That the Symbology of Freemasonry proves its necessary duality, and the existence of more than one Degree, would seem evident. Its foundation being the operative, and its superstructure the speculative or spiritual, its degrees must therefore be illustrative of end, cause and effect—discreet Degrees, three in number, and absolutely essential to existence. And in their explanation, as such, in connection with Freemasonry, it is only necessary to recur to the building of the Temple of King Solomon, upon every particular of which our Ritualism and ceremonials, considered in both its operative and speculative character, is founded. Whilst it is, doubtless, only necessary to mention its connection with the natural application of the practical lessons of the Operative taught in its construction, how apt and how pertinent are the speculative, or spiritual, lessons of its Symbology in relation to humanity? Whereby we are taught that the end of Freemasonry is to build up within ourselves a Temple 'not made with hands,' but a Temple in which the Lord himself can dwell, and for whose 'dwelling-place' it is upon our part to be built.

"The cause is that constant effort with which we endeavor, day by day, with Divine assistance, to put away the evils and vices incident to the depravity of human nature, and be thereby

brought from the darkness of ignorance, symbolized by the profane, until the Initiate has, in his search after *Truth*, been brought into the light of the perfect day; and in the attainment of the Master's part, has symbolically laid up, stone by stone, the foundation and superstructure of that spiritual building representing the 'humble and contrite heart' in which the Lord is pleased to dwell, and which in its occupancy by Him is the effect.

"The study of Symbology by the learned outside of the Fraternity, and their conclusions in reference to Freemasonry, should be an incentive to a more careful and earnest study of this important subject by every Mason. In this connection, a very scholarly writer, who, I presume, is not a member of the Fraternity, has very truthfully said, in a recent paper,* that

" 'There is a distinguished Order of men, members of which are to be found in most of the civilized nations of the world, known as the Order of Masons, who claim to inherit traditions and usages of very ancient time, and who hold in especial veneration all that appertains to the Temple and to Solomon, its builder.

" 'The very title borne by this Order is significant when we think of it. At first it might seem rather an ignoble name to be given to a body of men among whom are enrolled princes and nobles and dignitaries of all ranks, as well as the laborer and wage-earner. Masons! Men whose business it is to hew and haul and lay up stones. Yes, that is it, lay up stones; but stones in the Temple, and that Temple the dwelling place of the Lord with men. The dwelling of the Divine love is in the revealed truths of His word. These are the stones of His Temple, and they who are building up humanity, in themselves or in society, by procuring and laying in order the eternal truths of God into the structure of human character—they are the true Masons, the true Temple-builders. It is doubtless for this reason—a reason, whether clearly or only dimly seen, yet surely felt by Masons—that they have no shame in this humble name of their Order; for they know that there is no calling more worthy of man, more noble and godlike, than that of laying up stones in human character, or that human building which shall make each man himself to be a Temple of the Holy Ghost.

" 'How far the Order of Masons understand the true interior or spiritual meaning of the building of the Temple, or of what we may call spiritual Masonry, I have not the means of knowing.

That they do recognize some profound, even Divine and hidden, significance in this part of the sacred history, I have no doubt; nor do I doubt but that the presence of a kind of Divine and heavenly power in their veneration for their ancient symbols is an element of strength among them, making their Order a religious one almost without their knowing it. But the profound and unspeakably holy meaning of this vast Divine symbol, the Temple and its building, can only be truly appreciated when viewed from a knowledge of the spiritual meaning of the word throughout, and especially from the great truth that the glorification of the humanity of Christ is the gradual progress of His being made Divine and one with the Father, so that in Him dwells for evermore "all the fullness of the Godhead bodily.' It is in this sense that the word of God, both in the New and the Old Testament, has but one theme, and that is Christ the Lord. It is in this sense that Jesus himself said, "Before Abraham was I am," and, "Had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me; for he wrote of me." And so the Temple is older than Solomon, for it goes back to the time when God would first, by means of His revealed truth, construct a tabernacle for Himself in a human heart.

"'And now it only remains for us to remember that our Lord's glorification of His humanity, which is the building of the Divine Temple of His glorified body, is, like the tabernacle revealed in the mount, only the pattern of the regeneration of every human soul, and we see at once how eminently practical and spiritually helpful is this study of the Divine meaning of the building of the Temple.'"

*Rev. Frank Sewall, of Washington, D. C., May, 1895.

OKLAHOMA—4TH ANNUAL, FEBRUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 27; members, 1,085; gain, 157.

Dispensations were issued for five new Lodges, and these received charters at this communication.

Grand Master Chas. A. Newman speaks very encouragingly of the state of the Craft and of the pleasant feelings exhibited by it.

He, however, deplores the inattention of the Masters to the Constitution and Laws, and attributes the most of the correspondence of the Grand Master to this fact.

The papers in the case of a Lodge [illegible]
having made claim unsuccessfully upon a Lodge of Mis
the amount expended for a sick brother of that Lodge
the intervention of the Grand Lodge, were submitted
ferred, and the Committee properly made the followin

"Your Committee on Masonic Law and Usage beg lea
port that we have investigated the matter referred to as
2 of the address of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, and we a
opinion that this Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to r
Lodge of a Sister Jurisdiction to refund or reimburse t
ordinate Lodge for moneys expended by it to relieve the
of a member of the first mentioned Lodge, unless the s
been first requested or authorized by said Lodge. In th
is to the everlasting credit of Pawnee Lodge No. 17 t
cared for the necessities of a Brother Master Mason
standing, at large expense to their Lodge, and the i
members thereof, and it would seem that the action of
Lodge No. 530, of Ritchie, Missouri, in suspending
Brother for non-payment of dues, after they were advis
disability, was, to say the least, highly reprehensible."

Henry Rucker, Perry, G. M.
James S. Hunt, Stillwater, G. Sec'y.

We find no Report on Correspondence, but from the A
the Grand Master we clip this in allusion to such re
presume this is the reason why there was none. Th
sence is lost:

"The proceedings of our last Communication, togethe
Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence,
piled by our worthy and able Grand Secretary, and p
[illegible] resolutions of that session.

and so lengthy that few read them. These reports are largely statistical and partake very largely of the elements of a mutual admiration society among the Correspondents, and in general are simply a rehash, year after year, of the same old questions. I have examined the reports of thirty-five Jurisdictions and am satisfied that at least one-half the expense of printing the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, is on account of these Reports (to say nothing of the expense of compiling,) which, in my judgment, might better be devoted to charity. I am aware that I may be criticised for the foregoing remarks, but it appears to me that if our young Grand Lodge, instead of taking it for granted that a report must be prepared and printed each year, would adopt a plan of having a report prepared, say every three or five years, or when ordered by the Grand Lodge, it would be better for us financially and at the same time keep us in full touch with Masonry and other Grand Lodges. Our own printed proceedings for last year cost $194.80, of which about $114.00 was occasioned by the report on correspondence. Our report this year cost $136.00, two-thirds of which was due to the report on correspondence, which, in addition to the cost of compiling, is an item of no small amount. I cannot see that any material interest will suffer, if these reports are not prepared and printed until ordered by the Grand Lodge.

"I will add, that I trust our Worthy Grand Secretary will not think I am casting any reflections on his ability as a correspondent. He knows, or ought to know, my high appreciation of him, both as an officer as well as an advisor."

OREGON—46TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 103; members, 4,874; gain, 53.

Of these, two were authorized by the Dispensations of the Grand Master, Morton D. Clifford, and chartered at this Communication.

Much attention is being paid by this Grand Lodge to the accumulation of a large Benevolent Fund, and we find that the Educational Fund consists of near $80,000, while at the same time the Treasurer holds a balance of cash of the General Fund of near $7,000. In addition, this Grand Lodge, at this session, made wise provision for supplementing the charity of its subordinates to the extent of $1,000 each year. This Grand Lodge is but

"*Resolved*, That we greet the Grand Chapter of Star in session with fraternal greetings, and congra upon their prosperity, and wish them God speed in tl of benevolence and charity.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted t Chapter in session by the Grand Secretary."

It also greeted the Grand Lodge of New Zealand eign and independent Grand Lodge, and fraternall (it) into the galaxy of Grand Lodges."

A motion to provide for examination in the third d one could be allowed membership in the Lodge, wa its consideration was postponed until the next sessio

A unique and philosophical address was delivered l Orator, R∴ W∴ S. M. Yorcur, which proved doul teresting to the brethren of Oregon as it has to ourse find him speaking of Masonry in the following terms

"Its greatest mission is the promotion of a kno Supreme law, and the practice of obedience theret creed is trusting in God, and doing His will toward men. Whatever changes in its ritualistic forms o may have been made, does not change these fundam

And again:

"The perfect preparation in the forest, or in the c material for the temple, so that no jarring sound wa construction, becomes to Masons a most beautiful life prepared and finished on earth, in obedience to of a Supreme Architect, for a place in that temp with hands."

under whose loyal devotion it has grown in usefulness as the years have rolled into centuries."

Bro. Robert Crowe, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, presented the report embracing a review of Alabama for 1895. He applauds the position of our Grand Lodge in its differing with the Committee on Jurisprudence on the twenty-fifth decision of Grand Master Harrison and sustaining the ruling, but he thinks Grand Lodge erred in "condoning the offense," as he terms it, when it thought, after fully hearing all the testimony, it should have voted not guilty as to one of the Worshipful Masters impeached. Our Grand Lodge was certainly in a better position to judge, with a full knowledge of all the facts, than another with but a partial statement before him.

In Oregon, it will be seen by the following, that the rule as to objection after election, is the same as holds here:

"This we believe to be the rule everywhere, but here in Oregon the law clothes the Master Mason with the right to object at any stage of the work without being questioned as to his reasons or motives, and with rare exceptions it has worked well in practice."

And under District of Columbia:

"Our esteemed brother reiterates his exceptions to Bro. Moreland's decision on the question of objection to advancement, and takes issue with the writer in his remarks on that question under the District of Columbia last year. Well, Oregon has amended her law, and now gives an objection to advancement the same effect as a black ball—no more, no less."

Lest our Report exceed our limit, we must let this interesting paper pass and close.

Phil Metshan, Salem, G. M.
Jas. F. Robinson, Eugene, G. Sec'y.

PENNSYLVANIA—163D ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 418; members, 48,472; gain, 1,061.

This report is made up to December 27, 1894. We have nothing later.

At the various Quarterly Communications the business of Grand Lodge is transacted as it arises, and thus all business can

tributes to his worth and memory were uttered by
brethren. Of him naught derogatory can be found, v
praise is on every lip.

On September 7th Grand Master summoned Grand
assemble, as he stated, "for the purpose of exercising l
ative" of making a Mason at sight. He then proceeded
the several degrees in ample form, when this Grand l
closed in harmony.

The financial condition is exceedingly gratifying, a
ted by the several reports from the trustees of the vari
The Finance Committee report the payment and canc
$321,000 of the Temple debt, leaving now but $491,0
paid, which it is believed will very soon be entirely
At this Communication, in view of the great diminut
debt, the dues from Lodges were greatly reduced. Of
of this Grand Lodge, the Grand Master says what v
low, which demonstrates the great value of Masonry
brethren are mindful of their duties and practice in
what is inculcated in the Lodge:

"Our finances have been handled so judiciously tha
have always occupied a high plane in financial centre
been eagerly sought by conservative investors wh
high class security. This is the more noteworthy w
membered that no mortgage, judgment, lien, or otl
brance has ever been placed upon our property. The
our bonds have never had any other security than th
credit of the Grand Lodge, which I am proud to s
sufficient to carry it through every emergency."

Grand Masters there, as elsewhere, are constantly
questions as to what are the physical qualifications

Master. He was deservedly severe on some brother who was soliciting votes for a civil office on the score that he was a Mason, and urging his brethren to vote for him, and rejoices that he was defeated, and he deplores the use of Masonic emblems in business as tending to degrade Masonry.

M. H. Henderson, Philadelphia, G. M.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Michael Arnold, Past Grand Master, made the Report on Correspondence, in which Alabama for 1894 finds her appropriate place. From his introduction we take:

"The best tribute which we, of Pennsylvania, can pay to the memory of Richard Vaux is to practice the Masonry he taught and so firmly believed in and upheld; the Masonry which has come down to us from 'the aforetime;' which resists all attempt at modern improvement, and which does not seek to adapt itself to nineteenth century ideas of what Masonry should be. Let us endeavor to do this, that as he looks upon us from the realms of light it may be with commendation and approval. As a reviewer he had a style of his own which we have not attempted to imitate or even to approach, nor have we continued the discussions which engaged his attention in his last report."

We will give one other extract from his report, and then we must leave him. We give the following because we so fully approve of the positions taken therein and the sentiments expressed:

"At another Called Communication, held at Boulder, March 12, 1895, the Grand Master laid the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple to be erected in that city. On this occasion an oration was delivered by Bro. William L. Burdick. Thanks were extended to Mt. Sinai Commandery, No. 7, K. T., for escort duty. This we would criticise. We do not think a Grand Lodge can with propriety recognize a Commandery as a Masonic body. Nor do we think a Grand Lodge should be in need of an escort. We presume its duty was that of escorts in general, to act as a guard to conduct the Grand Lodge from its place of meeting to the scene of its labors and back again; and to see that they were not assaulted on the way by highwaymen or other miscreants. A Grand Lodge should be on all occasions omnipotent and all-powerful, able to discharge any duty required of it without assistance, and to protect itself against all comers. If some

glittering swords, and clanking chains [illegible]
they could have done it by going in the ranks of their
clothed with a lambskin, the emblem of innocence
badge of a Mason. It is not the Commandery we ar
fault with, however. When the Grand Lodge of Pen
accepts of an escort, please remind us of it."

We thank him for the care displayed in having the n
name, spelled correctly this time.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—21ST ANNUAL, JU

Lodges, 12; members, 515; gain, 6.

M.·. W.·. Bro. R. Macneill, after opening the Gran
delivered his Address, in which he shows that, after vi
most all the Lodges, he concludes that although not
numbers very rapidly, yet there is among the brethrer
spirit of benevolence and fraternal feeling. In an ef
by him to establish a benevolent fund, and toward wh
rected their attention at each visit, he was successful
most sanguine expectations. The voluntary contribut
several Lodges amounted to $268, an average of twent
one-third dollars per Lodge. This is a good showing
doubtless bring forth much good fruit. A fund of B
was established and trustees appointed.

Grand Master was applied to for but few decisions
were approved by Grand Lodge. We find them in
Masonic law and the ruling of our Jurisdiction.

He recommended some changes in the Constitution
mittee was appointed to revise it and report. He a
mended the increase of the dues from 40 to 50 cents
[illegible] was taken, though

the opinion that unaffiliated Masons are but few, who remain so because of financial consideration. More frequently it occurs that they have simply left their first love."

The following was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no Lodge in this Jurisdiction shall receive as a joining or affiliate member, any person who as principal or clerk is engaged in the manufacture or the sale of spirituous or malt liquors, excepting for medicinal purposes."

We are pleased to note that the Grand Treasurer reports an increased balance.

John C. Thomson, Charlottetown, G. M.
Neil Mackelvie, Summerside, G. Sec'y.

We find no Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC—26TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges; 55; members, 3,530; gain, 98.

Grand Master F. Massey says that "at no time in our history have we been so progressive and so adhesive, both as individual Masons and as subordinate Lodges," and the Grand Secretary reports the subordinates as "prompt in making returns and paying dues," and shows a gain in 26 years of 2,151 in membership.

From the address we take:

"Though important political events are constantly taking place throughout the world, they in no sense receive or deserve the attention of Masons as a body. We have no sympathy with political, civil or religious troubles of any kind, and while we are happy that all men should exercise and enjoy whatever they may consider their own individual rights, we do not, as Masons, either individually or collectively, recognize or suffer, to the slightest extent, any infraction of the civil or moral law, but, on the contrary, strictly urge obedience, under all circumstances, to constituted authority, expecting Masons to pay due deference to the laws of their church or country, as well as to the principles constantly enunciated in our several Lodges."

Which tallies with what was said by Grand Master Pettus of our Alabama Masons in his last address.

We have heretofore in our reports expressed our sympathy for our Canadian Brethren, and again give you what surrounds them

But more than this, [illegible]
our situation is unique. We are constantly surrounded
who are professedly inimical to the Order. This pro
been made in the face of difficulties, this success
achieved in the teeth of opposition, this triumph has
amid the raging storm of calumny and misrepresen
every description.

"We have been held up to reproach as the synonyn
The finger of scorn has been pointed at us as somethi
lential in its touch. We have been banished outside t
overshadowed by the dark stigma—Unclean! Unclean!

"We have been accused of almost every crime under
Paganism, infidelity, rationalism, materialism, humani
and anarchy, form but a meagre list of the black
wrong doings ascribed to us. In short, we have been
'scape-goat' of humanity — the source of all the ev
social and religious world.

"These are some of the unkind things said about us
the trials that are hard to bear. All along our wea
have been obliged to run the gauntlet between the gr
tice of slander on the one hand and the prejudice of un
hate on the other."

With one other extract from the Rev. Brother's or
we leave this most admirable address:

"The relation between Masonry and Religion, and
trend of Masonic thought and teaching on this point
ably succinctly summed up in the following eloquent w
masonry is not a religion, though it stand at the thres
temple; it is not the church, though it is her most pot
it is not a missionary, though it often prove a Christi
[illegible] institution, teaching the practice of every Ch

interesting reflections. Referring to the great number of suspensions during the year, they fear that this is largely due to the neglect by Lodges of the "fact that the principles of Masonry demand that candidates for Masonry must be in reputable circumstances."

Col. Fred Massey, Montreal, G. M.

J. H. Isaacson, Montreal, G. Sec'y.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the fertile pen of our esteemed friend, Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, and is such as must be expected from this source. We cheerfully give place to the following from his introduction:

"We have not learned what responses were received by Italian Freemasons to this appeal, but we should not like English-speaking Freemasonry to be held responsible for any sympathy extended to the authors of the circular by the so-called Masonry of the Latin countries of Europe and South America. Of much that passes for Masonry under the government of Grand Orients, we are, not unreasonably, very suspicious. Only a year ago, for invasion of our territory, and for ignoring our protests thereanent, the Grand Lodge of Quebec withdrew its recognition of the so-called Grand Symbolic Lodge of Spain and severed all fraternal intercourse therewith. The alleged Masonry of the Grand Orient of France has been repudiated by legitimate Freemasons everywhere, because of its wicked and un-Masonic ignoring of the God of Masonry,—the Great Architect of the Universe. The so-called Freemasons of some other Latin lands are deservedly repudiated by legitimate Craftsmen for their prostitution of their Lodges to religious and political plots. Whatever part they may have taken in the celebration of the anniversary of the loss of the temporal power of the Papacy, legitimate Masonry is not responsible therefor. English-speaking Freemasonry, at all events, could have no part in such celebration. It has nothing whatever to do with the plots, the politics or the revolutions of other lands. Such things dare not so much as be mentioned within its Lodges. It has no quarrel with the Pope of Rome, and the question of either his spiritual or temporal power is none of its concern. Successive Popes have banned Freemasonry, attempting to punish the Masonry of Britain and America that they know nothing of, and that never did them or thought of doing them any harm, for the misguided actions of Grand Orients and Symbolic Grand Lodges that it repudiates, which having departed from the spirit

which the eyes of the blind will be opened, and [illegible]
sit in the shadow of darkness and prejudice will recogr
fact that in teaching the Fatherhood of God and the Brotl
of Man, with all the morality and obedience and faith and l
such relations imply, neither Pope nor Cardinal, Bisl
Priest, Evangelist nor Presbyter, has any more faithful a
genuine Freemasonry."

We will go no further than to quote what he somewh
tically says of the Report of the Grand Secretary of A
touching the Grand Orient of Italy and its political dc
The Grand Secretary reported having received the circul
Grand Orient of Italy and having replied thereto syn
ically, whereupon Bro. Chambers says:

"We will not trust ourselves to use the terms that r
employed in condemnation of this action. Our reade
only to turn to the introductory part of our report to
letter from Rome, in full, to which Bro. Hempstead refe
know of no more un-Masonic act that has been perpet
the name of Masonry, except those of the French an
Orients, than this of the Grand Officers of Arkansas, in
congratulating the so-called Masonry of Italy upon its cc
in political and anti-Papal struggles. Oh! that good B
were still with us to thunder out his denunciation of
act."

Alabama for 1895 is noticed with favor, and there
kind words for your Reporter.

RHODE ISLAND—104TH ANNUAL, JUNE, 18

"*Resolved,* That no business excepting the conferring the Degrees, or the trial of Masons who have not attained the Master's Degree, shall be transacted in this Jurisdiction in any other than a Master Mason's Lodge."

Which is in line with Grand Lodges of the present day. The Committee thus reasons:

' Originally the great Body of the Craft were Fellow Craft, the Degree of Master being held alone by those who had been chosen to preside over Lodges. It was, therefore, not only proper, but imperative that the business should be transacted in a Fellow Crafts' Lodge, otherwise the great majority of the Craft would be debarred from any participation in it.

"Any changes which naturally came about in the organization this condition of affairs became changed so that the majority of the Craft were Entered Apprentices; it was perfectly proper and just that under such a state of affairs business should be transacted in Entered Apprentices Lodges. When the organization was changed from operative to speculative, or rather when the operative was merged into the speculative, the number of Master Masons constantly increased, and the members of the other two classes decreased until about the middle of the eighteenth century the great majority of the Craft were in the Masters' Lodges. Should not the same reasons which required or permitted business to be transacted in the Lodge to which the great majority of the Craft belonged in former years, operate with equal force at the present time, and require that all business should be done in Master Mason's Lodges only?"

M.·. W.·. Elisha H. Rhodes presided, and the business before Grand Lodge met with ready dispatch. There had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the resolutions from Mississippi in relation to the jurisdiction over rejected material, which reported at this communication, from which we extract:

"This proffered treaty bears the stamp of an equitable and fraternal feeling; yet there is a question as to the formation of the proposed alliance, quite apart from the merits of the Rules which are recommended. The absolute sovereignty of each Grand Lodge is a fundamental doctrine of American Freemasonry, and any alliance or compact which might possibly restrict the action of a Grand Lodge in legislating upon matters

Committee would [illegible]
objection, to recommend that the Grand Lodge of Rhod should become a party to the alliance proposed."

Further, they do not see how "the grounds on wl petition was rejected" without compelling those who black balls to expose their votes, which would dest secrecy of the ballot, the very safeguard of the ins Both rules are declined.

Edward P. Lowden, Pawtucket, G. M.
Edwin Baker, Providence, G. Sec'y.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—7TH ANNUAL, APRIL, 1

At half-yearly communication in October, the Board eral Purposes recommended Lodges "to consider the des of restricting the admission of visitors until after the are confirmed."

There are now 38 Lodges, two having surrendered th ters, and one new Lodge having been authorized. Nı affiliates is 2,237, the decrease during 1895 being 94. I we reported the net loss at 34.

Notwithstanding, we find that our Brethren are acti exercise of charity, and are accumulating a large fund c lence. "The balance to the credit of General Fun than $1,700, of available Benevolent Fund more thı while the permanent Benevolent Fund is more than $5

Hon. S. J. Way was elected M.·. W.·. Grand Master, W.·. Bro. J. H. Cunningham continues Grand Secretar

SOUTH CAROLINA—119TH ANNUAL, DECEMBEI

He issued his Dispensations for two new Lodges, but they were continued U. D.

He expresses some dissatisfaction at the provision requiring perfection in the physical formation of the candidate, and thinks that the constitution should be so amended as to limit these disqualifications, but the Grand Lodge thought it wrong to attempt to change a landmark. He, however, thinks that the limitation should be such as to admit "good, moral men, who can conform to all our ceremonies." This is the provision which we have here in Alabama.

His belief in the value of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material is strong and strongly expressed.

He advises the adoption of the plan of presenting a lamb skin by the Lodge to the initiate, to become his property. This is done by some of our Lodges, but we presume their number is very few. It is a pretty plan, however, and bears within itself the history of his taking the degrees.

The debt on the Masonic Hall building, which has so long harassed our Brethren, has now almost been obliterated, and will soon be a thing of the past.

Grand Master gave Dispensations to confer degrees "out of time," but refused many, of which he says:

"It is too often the case that men wait till they are in the prime of life, and all of a sudden are attacked with a Masonic fit and cannot wait a few months, but must be rushed through under a special Dispensation and know nothing when they get through. I have refused all such."

His decisions were twenty-two in number, and were generally endorsed.

He recommended greater permanence to the Committees on Jurisprudence, By-Laws and Grievances, that more time could be devoted to the duties thereof. This was done, and reports from there will hereafter be more carefully considered than could have possibly been during a session of Grand Lodge.

He also recommended that the District Deputy Grand Masters be installed and a suitable ceremony be prepared. This was done.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary were each severally re-elected.

An interesting and instructive report on Correspondence is made by the R.·. W.·. Grand Secretary, Charles Inglesby, in

ler degrees out of time, ...
subject so well provided for in the Constitution.

He states that our rules that unaffiliated Masons c
buried with Masonic honors, and that burial ceremor
not be performed after interment, are in strict accord w
of South Carolina on the same subject.

He thinks the Committee right when it says that th
of a Master Mason, as soon as she marries a profan
herself of all claims upon the Fraternity.

He evidently thinks the prohibition by Grand Lo
subordinate expending any portion of its funds for so
poses a hard rule, as the social feature of Masonry is
important as any other.

If a man can prove himself a Mason, he thinks, he is e
recognition, yet it might be well, we think, for him als
that his knowledge was legitimately obtained.

The saloon question is thus concisely summarized
"Persons who sell certain articles of commerce, are
sidered fit to sit with those who buy and use them."

SOUTH DAKOTA—22ND ANNUAL, JUNE, 18

Lodges, 92; members, 4,243; loss, 11.

There were, however, two new Lodges authorized
sation, and these received Charters at this communica

The M.·. W.·. Grand Master, F. H. Files, announc
has issued many Dispensations for conferring Degr
time, and had refused many. Usually because the can
about to remove permanently from the Jurisdiction pr
Dispensation. Of this the Committee on Jurisprunde
wisely, too:

grees in Masonry, their subsequent reception and possession, are deemed desirable only then, when the applicant is about to change his residence, though he may have lived for years under the shadow of the walls of the Lodge room."

He expresses himself as decidedly opposed to the Wisconsin plan of Masonic relief, and the Committee on this subject thus say:

"While your Committee is satisfied that this proposition was actuated by pure and honest motives on the part of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, earnestly endeavoring to best promote the greatest efficiency of our cardinal tenet, 'to relieve the distressed,' still, we believe the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, in advocating its adoption, is diverging from the ancient and well established usages of the Fraternity."

Grand Master closes his address with some happy thoughts, as may be seen by the following:

"Most institutions which are the work of man are influenced by the so-called spirit of the times. They must, perforce, be modernized—brought up to date—in order to fulfill the mission for which they were organized. Not so with the honored institution of Masonry. An institution so ancient that its origin is involved in mystery is sufficient unto itself, and they who have studied it most, who have gone to the fountain springs to learn of its plans and its philosophy, are most zealous to resist innovations and to transmit it unchanged to the next generation. An institution so extensive that the sun never sets upon its Temples, must, indeed, satisfy something inherent in all men. The very fact that men differing in thought, customs, speech; separated by diverse opinions as to religion and all questions coming within the range of their daily lives, can here stand upon a common level; the evidence that men, tossed by the tempests of passion until all ties seemingly have been broken, can, even do, meet in harmony around a common shrine and kneel before the same altar; all declare, in language more eloquent than words can express, the existence of a kinship universal, a bond of friendship binding every man to his fellow."

Grand Treasurer reports a balance in the General Fund of $2,466, and in the Charity Fund of $744. This last receives annually five per cent. of the receipts, and with care will swell to a sum that will enable our brethren to do a vast amount of good.

We hail Bro. Wm. Blatt, Past Grand [illegible]
Report on Correspondence. Alabama for 1895 receives
notice. He thinks the two leading questions now be
Guild are the Wisconsin plan for Masonic relief and th
sippi plan for disposing of rejected material. Of the
these are his views:

"The proposition of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of W
for concurrent legislation by Grand Lodges making it
of a Lodge to care for its members wherever they ma
been considered by most of the Grand Lodges. The
action by nearly all of them has been decidedly and fi
verse. To what we have said in our last year's report
subject, we feel it our duty to add further comment.

"In no part of our ritual, written or unwritten, in n
our history, is relief, or if you wish, charity by the Lo
hinted at. It is simply non-existent from the fact that
charity is made the duty of each individual Mason, a
pressed upon him in most solemn manner in every
Masonry, and from which Masonic or natural death on
lease him. Lodges are instituted primarily and princ
the purpose of making Masons and teaching its votaries
practice and disseminate Masonic teachings and princi
social element of the Lodge was but a natural seque
association of men banded together for such purpose
be deeply deplored that this feature of the early Lodge
way entirely to affairs of business, and to this chan
ascribed the proposed adoption of business methods o
stead of Masonic charity as established by the father
iterate, while it is praiseworthy on the part of Lodges
Lodges to create funds for charitable purposes, and ev
[illegible] the membership, yet this charity ca

in the front rank of Masonic writers and the most eminent in the councils of the Craft."

Of the latter, his unalterable opposition to the doctrine of perpetual Jurisdiction.

TENNESSEE—82ND ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 426; members, 17,766; loss, 165.

There were still four Lodges working under Dispensation.

Grand Master G. H. Morgan, in his address, gives this historical summary of this Grand Lodge:

"Organized a few months more than eighty-one years ago, by eight Lodges, chartered under the mother Grand Lodge of North Carolina, said Lodges representing an individual membership of less than two hundred, this august body has grown and expanded until now it numbers 430 Lodges within its Jurisdiction, with a membership approximating, if not a little in excess of, twenty thousand. During this period of Grand Lodge life, from the boundaries of Virginia and Kentucky on the north; Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia on the south; from the blue mountains and lovely valleys on the east to the great Father of Waters on the west, Masonry has spread its benign influence among the people, until to-day there is a Masonic Lodge in every county of Tennessee save one. During this period there have been in this Jurisdiction fifty-five Grand Masters. Of this number, thirty-six have crossed over the river to the Great Beyond, while nineteen remain on the nearer shore, not yet having finished the work allotted them by the Grand Master of the Universe."

Two instances of littleness on the part of Lodges towards an aged and indigent Brother, and also one insane, are given by the Grand Master, which induces him to urge upon the Brethren not to forget to meet upon the level, and thus quotes:

"To meet upon the level
  Is an easy thing to say,
But when it comes to practice,
  Do we do it every day?
Do we meet him on the level,
  If the Brother chance to be
Just a little out at elbow
  Or baggy at the knee?

And give him just the chance
That we do the dashing fellow
With the creases in his pants?

"If fortune does not smile on him
In sunshine and repose,
Do we meet him on the level
In his second-handed clothes?
Do we invite him to our church,
And seat him in our pew,
And warm our hearts by clasping h
As Brothers ought to do?

"Yes, we meet him on the level,
On the broad Masonic plan,
Whenever we know him to be
A Mason and a man.
We'll meet him on the level,
And part upon the square,
And then perhaps he'll vouch for u
When we meet him over there."

He admonishes the Brethren to avoid electioneerin as un-Masonic, and the Committee further impresses

The Masonic Home is near the hearts of our Broth nessee, and Grand Lodge authorizes an appropriatio to this object, if there be so much in the treasury aft ment of current expenses.

In alluding to some correspondence on the subj Master gives utterance to the following on perpetu tion:

"Under the perpetual Jurisdiction idea, a youn

During the past year the unfortunate difference between this Grand Lodge and that of Ohio was finally settled and fraternal relations restored, we hope not to be again easily disturbed.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted an earnest appeal to our Brethren, wheresoever dispersed, to unite in efforts to continue the peace of the world, which seems to be so threatened.

A resolution was adopted, making it the duty of each Secretary of a Lodge to report with his annual returns, the number of un-Affiliated Masons resident within the Jurisdiction of his Lodge, and providing punishment for neglect of this duty.

The Grand Master having recommended that some provision be made for the Grand Master to grant Dispensations under peculiar circumstances, for conferring Degrees out of time, the Jurisprudence Committee says:

"But the Committee does not concur in the opinion of the Grand Master that he should be clothed with power to grant Dispensations to 'railroad' candidates through without seasoning. We think our present law is wise in forbidding it."

In reply to the proposition from Wisconsin, the Committee says:

"We believe it to be the duty, primarily, of every Lodge to care for its own members in distress, wherever they may be, so far as its Lodge means of relief will permit. And we recognize also a special duty on the Grand Lodge to aid its subordinates in caring for its worthy distressed members, as has so nobly been done by our sister of Nebraska. But we prefer and approve the declaration of the World's Masonic Congress, as follows:

" 'Worthy Masons are entitled to relief from Brethren and Lodges wherever they may be found in need of relief, and the Brethren of Lodges granting such aid are not entitled to demand reimbursement from the Lodges in which they hold their membership; but when a member of one Lodge is relieved by another, and the financial condition of his Lodge is such as to permit, common courtesy and duty alike demand that it should reimburse a poorer Lodge relieving its members.' "

And the following edict was adopted:

"No person shall be Initiated, Passed or Raised in any Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction who is engaged in the manufacture for sale or in the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage."

A very interesting and lively Report on Correspondei sented by Bro. H. H. Ingersol, Past Grand Master, wh us that it was prepared, because of the shortness of time self and Bro. Robert Walton. It has in it courteous our Proceedings for both 1894 and 1895. We thank th for his "hearty approval" of our views on the cipher From the delicacy with which this question is usually we fear that we shall occupy a position in the very nority. Yet such are our views, and we confess to gr finding others entertained. The more this is thougl more certain and well defined will be the thoughts of well as ourself.

TEXAS—60TH ANNUAL, DECEMBER, 1895.

There are 500 Lodges, with a membership of 24,841, reported non-affiliates, the net gain during the year h: 890.

Of the Craft Grand Master Gus Garrison, in his ad

"Although the hard and stringent financial condit country has made its impress on all the institutic country, yet we can say with gratification that Ma prospers in the Lone Star State. Not that it has, just past, made those wonderful strides in progress compelled the admiration of the world, yet, with ste has marched forward, onward, upward. Of one thi assured, that the standard of Masonry is being gra vated. Slowly but surely, the disciples of the squa pass are tending to a full realization of the fact that of Masonry depends upon its high standard of morali

The Grand Secretary, in his Report, gives an historical summary of this Grand Lodge and an interesting statement of the moral and financial condition of the Lodges and membership, which, we think, will be of infinite value to the Craft in that Jurisdiction. For it were well if sometimes at least we could "see ourselves as others see us," it might lead as to doing better and correcting some of our errors. More than one-third of the value of the real estate of the Lodges is insured; nearly one-half the value of the furniture. These Lodges have in treasury and loaned out near $60,000, while they owe near $79,000.

"Of the total number of Masons—

"889 use profane language.
"71 are gamblers.
"419 drink to intoxication.
"1,467 widows of Master Masons.
"95 destitute widows.
"1,538 orphans.
"116 destitute orphans."

We give this to show the care taken by the Grand Lodge to know the exact condition of the Craft composing it.

Dispensations for the formation of five new Lodges were issued by the Grand Master and six received charters at this Communication.

Grand Master discussed on the present status of Masonry in the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and expressed the belief that since the decrees of August 13th last, the position of the Gran Dieta Simbolica is such as warrants its recognition by all Grand Lodges as the supreme head of Symbolic Masonry there. M.·. W. . Bro. Matthews, Past Grand Master, and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, also devotes many pages to showing that the action of Texas and New York in granting recognition was not premature, but has greatly strengthened the Dieta, and that this body should be recognized by all of us as the Supreme Masonic head in that republic. The fact too that Missouri withdrew her warrant from a Lodge established by her there, and that that Lodge now gives its allegiance to the Dieta, argues strongly for its recognition. But what are the decrees of 13th August, 1895? These we have not seen, though they may be sent to us ere long.

The Widows' and Orphans' Fund now amounts to $92,101, and application is now being made for donations of location, build-

objection to Rule 1 lies in the necessity for the preser
the secrecy of the ballot, but no serious objection is seen
2, and the committee recommended the adoption of the fo
in lieu thereof, and it was adopted :

"*Resolved*, (1) That, after the period of five years sh
elapsed since the rejection of an applicant for the degree
sonry, he having moved into the Jurisdiction of anothe
either in this or any other Grand Jurisdiction, and hav
plied for the degrees, then the Lodge applied to shall co
with the rejecting Lodge as to the former standing and c
of the applicant, and if upon the information so obtaine
deemed worthy, the Lodge may proceed in the case
further reference to the action of the rejecting Lodge.

"*Resolved*, (2) That a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdict
give at its option, by unanimous vote, a certificate to o
Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts about to move
Jurisdiction of another Lodge, dismissing and recom
him for advancement, and that upon the issuance of su
icate his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Lo
dismissing him, the Lodge thereby losing further Ju
over him.

"*Resolved*, (3) That all resolutions and edicts in con
with be and that the same are hereby repealed."

B. R. Abernethy, Gonzales, G. M.
John Watson, Houston, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. Thos. M. Matthews, Past Grand Ma
presented the Report on Correspondence, reviev
kindly our Proceedings for 1894. For his pleasant not
self he has our thanks, and may his shadow never

Grand Master Pettus in his eleve

it can be properly denied, why could not the Lodge, if it so chose, grant him a Dimit as well as any other member? If not, then why not?

"Being a Mason in good standing, it was no part of the business of the Lodge to which he might afterwards apply for membership to know that he had ever been expelled.

"The reason for, and the expulsion, had both been removed, and surely then could rightly or justly cut no figure in the matter.

"If, on the other hand, restoration by the Lodge had been refused, and he appealing to the Grand Lodge, the latter, assuming original jurisdiction, had reversed the decision and restored him to the rights and privilege of a Mason, but not to membership in the Lodge, the case would be different, and he would require a certificate from the Grand Lodge."

And he coincides with the committee on the subject of the Widows' Certificate. We think he is correct in each instance, but it has been the rule of this Grand Lodge for a very long time, as expressed in ruling 11.

We are constrained to leave this interesting report, as we have already lingered long with these Proceedings.

UTAH—25TH ANNUAL, JANUARY, 1896.

Lodges, 9; Masons, 738; gain, 62.

One Lodge was added during the year, and appearances indicate that notwithstanding the financial depression the Order continues to grow and its influence to be felt. The Grand Master, A. C. Emerson, declared that "peace and harmony prevail among all our brethren and among the Lodges."

We are pleased with his reply to the inquiry whether a visitor has a right to demand to be shown the Charter of a Lodge:

"Answer. No. A brother takes no more chances than does a Lodge; but if there is any doubt in either or both cases it should be resolved in favor of the Lodge rather than the individual. If a brother is satisfied that the Lodge is legally constituted, then a demand for the Charter is discourteous and indelicate, and subjects the Lodge to the humiliation of having its Charter and actions questioned, and the brother constitutes himself a judge against the present evidence of all the surroundings and the

violence [illegible]
until he can obtain satisfactory information [illegible]
other."

That "will-o'-the-wisp" uniformity of the work—abs
formity—whereby each Worshipful Master shall cross
and dot all his i's, and which has led much older Jurisd
the brink of the precipice, is, we see, troubling our go
ren. It is far better to live as Masons ought than onl
like them.

Most properly and efficiently did Grand Master "go
fellow who was degrading Masonry with politics, whi
be hoped will be productive of much good. He also d
electioneering for office in the Lodges.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand received fraterna
tion, and an exchange of Representatives was invited.

It was determined to celebrate the twenty-fifth an
and a committee to make the necessary arrangement
pointed.

Many years ago our lamented brother, Past Gran
J. H. Johnson, delivered to his successor a small bool
prudence, which he had found useful, with his name
himself therein, with the injunction that he should
his name and deliver it to his successor with a like req
has now continued for more than twenty years, ar
book is scrawled over with the names of Past Grar
In Utah a happier thought suggested itself to a Gra
and he introduced the signet ring, which should be
in like manner.

W. T. Dalby, Salt Lake City, G. M.
Chris Diehl, Salt Lake City, G. Sec'y.

[illegible] brother, the Grand Secretary, on

to us unless we live it." In this connection we quote what he says of the antiquity of Masonry under California:

"The oration of Grand Orator Niles Searles contains many bright passages. We advise our Utah brethren to call at the Library and read it, requesting them, however, not to take for pure gold Bro. Searles' opinion of the origin of Freemasonry. He connects it with the mysteries of Athene and Dyonisius. Actual Masonic history gives nothing of the kind. Among all great nations of the long ago existed secret sects or societies. They taught by symbols, but that they did, and Freemasonry of to-day does, is no proof that their societies and our fraternity are links of the same chain. The tragedy of the third degree is a legend, and should not be used by orators as a historical fact, because it is not. And as to King Solomon, we, years ago, made up our mind that he was an absolute despot. He had not a drop of warm blood in his whole body. He taxed the poor people both in labor and money, as he pleased, to build a temple, and that temple, with all its splendor, crumbled to dust and lives now only in memory. We don't want any kinship with old Solomon in our Freemasonry. None of his acts proved him to have within him the heart of a Freemason."

And now, Bro. Diehl, whom though unseen we have learned to love, we feel constrained to tarry no longer, but wish you a happy time at that banquet that you will have, and only regret that our age and teeth deny us the pleasure of meeting with you. But, *adios!* We consign you, and may He grant you both happiness and a long life.

VERMONT—103D ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 101; members, 9,694; gain, 191.

An application for a Dispensation for a new Lodge was made to Grand Master Haskins, but because of the near approach of this Grand Communication he deferred action, but referred it to the proper Committee for investigation. He accompanied his reference with the following judicious remarks:

"In considering applications for the formation of a new Lodge, we should be well satisfied that it will flourish not for a day only, but will gather unto itself greater strength and influence year by year. Nor should we overlook the probable effect it may have upon older and near by sister Lodges."

mitted for your consideration ...
of the excellent discipline which prevails, and of the nig
ard to which Masonry has attained in this Jurisdictio
returns made by the subordinate bodies show an inc
membership that is encouraging. And, upon the whole
reason to believe that the work of conferring the Deg
never better or more impressively rendered than now; a
there is existing among the Brethren an honest rivalr
'who best can work and best agree.' "

A large part of the address pertains to the preparation
made for the building of a Masonic Temple, for which
now being made. A picture of what the building wi
given in this volume.

The Temple fund amounts to $5,814, and the balance
eral fund to $6,407.

As a means of enforcing attention to the requiren
Grand Lodge, touching returns, it was—

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the Grand Secretary close
on May 20th of each year, and that any Lodge whose
are not received on or before that date, shall be by him
delinquent, and no such delinquent Lodge shall be plac
mileage roll, nor the Representatives thereof paid mile
annual communication, except by vote of this Grand B

Kittridge Hastings, Brattleboro, G. M.

Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington, G. Sec'y.

The report of Committee on Correspondence is agai
Past Grand Master Marsh O. Perkins, in his usual pl
courteous style, which makes the reading of it both
and instructive. We copy a part of his comments on
"they are see us:"

be permitted to quote anew the unofficial utterance of Past Grand Master Hall, of Vermont, as presented in our report under California in 1894:

"'The accuser, whether public or private, ought not to preside, a proposition based upon a principle adopted by our State, and, undoubtedly all the States of the Union, embodied in a law that no one shall act as judge in any case in which he has been an attorney. It does not simply include a prosecuting attorney, or an attorney acting in a case, but every attorney who may have been retained, whether having knowledge of the facts or not. It is not technical, but prompted by the well-known fact, that interest, no matter how small, naturally creates a bias in the mind, and all courts and tribunals, Masonic as well as others, should be like Cæsar's wife "above suspicion."'

"This question was most ably discussed by the Committee on Jurisprudence of California in 1893, of which that eminent jurist, the late M.·. W.·. William C. Belcher, Past Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, was the chairman, and upon the recommendation of the same, a similar decision to this, which now comes from Alabama, was overruled, and the declaration emphatically made that a W.·. M.·. ought not, and should not, preside in such cases. The further consideration of the question is fraternally recommended to our brethren in the 'Land of Rest.'

"Another decision shows that Alabama permits the conferring gratuitously of the degrees upon ministers of the gospel. The usage formerly prevailed in Vermont, but has been abandoned these many years. In our belief, it tends to a class distinction that is entirely unmasonic. Under it, how do the brethren meet on the level? Even Alabama seems to make a distinction, as the statistical report each year gives the number of ministers enrolled, without enumerating the members of other professions, trades, etc.

"The Grand Master granted several Dispensations to confer degrees out of time, and received therefor a mild rebuke from the Special Committee to whom the address was referred. If a Grand Master has the dispensing power, why do committees continue to take him to task, even by inference, for exercising it? Better dress him in a straight jacket of constitutional, non-dispensing fabric, or commend his discretionary exercise of the power generally conceded to be his."

were granted to ...

Of Jurisdiction over rejected material, Grand Ma
Fitzgerald says :

"I further informed him, that I do not and cannot a
doctrine that a profane rejected by a Lodge in one Ju
is *ipso facto* deprived of the privilege of obtaining the
benefits of Masonry in another, except and until the c
the subordinate Lodge which rejected him has been
To sanction any other view and to act thereon, migh
opinion, without just cause, deprive some worthy men
cast their lots in with us, of the great and important p
being a Mason. I also maintain that each subordinate
this Grand Jurisdiction is the sole judge of the qualif
profanes residing within its territory, to receive the
benefits of Masonry, and that Masonic comity does n
that a veto upon the exercise of that right shall be
another subordinate Lodge outside of this Jurisdictio

Which sentiment was heartily applauded by the
on the Address.

He holds that only the corner stones of State an
buildings are of monuments to some historic event o
personages alone should be laid by the Grand Lodge
all others proper should be laid by the Lodge.

Grand Lodge adopted the following :

"No. 7. WHEREAS, The use and sale of alcoholic
beverage is a most serious evil and obstacle to the
and progress of Freemasonry ; and, whereas, it cause
fall of untold numbers of our fellow-creatures and
the integrity of our Grand and Noble Order of Freem
as Temperance is the first cardinal virtue of our Or
Masonry should always discourage the evils of intem

be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct and be dealt with accordingly.

"3rd. That any person hereafter initiated, passed, or raised, or admitted to membership in a Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction who shall engage in the liquor business, as referred to, shall likewise be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, and dealt with accordingly."

We wonder if the historical "mint julip" produced this effect.

The Home, its enlargement and its maintenance, is employing the energies of our brethren, and it was—

"*Resolved*, That the Worshipful Master of every subordinate Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction be requested to appoint a committee, of which he shall be chairman, to raise by voluntary contribution, or as they deem best, as much as possible for this grand charity."

The Committee on Jurisprudence report that "they believe it against the spirit of the institution to have public installation of officers," and recommended an amendment to the digest which gave that permission, thus prohibiting the offence in future.

J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville, G. M.
Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, G. Sec'y.

We greatly regret to find the following under the heading of "Report on Foreign Correspondence:"

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence found it impossible to prepare a report to be submitted at the Annual Communication of 1895, so as to appear in these Proceedings; but the Craft are assured that a report is now being prepared and carefully considered, which will be submitted to the next Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and appear in the Proceedings of 1896, if approved and ordered as is usual by that body.

"By request of the committee.

"GEORGE W. CARRINGTON,
"Grand Secretary."

Lodges, and these, with one w...
awarded charters.

The Grand Lodge met for the first time in a fixed ho
City of Seattle, and were greeted by the Masonic boc
sented by Bro. A. M. Bruns, who delivered a most adm
dress, from which we make an extract or two becaus
beauty, for which we hope to be pardoned by you:

"Masonry takes humanity just as it comes from th
the Creator, just as she finds it in the world, and seek
it, but not to re-create it. It is not a man's belief
actions, that she contemplates. She does not weave
of intricate and abstruse doctrines about him, to co
hamper his mind, but leaves him free and unfettered,
his religion, his politics and his course of social life. S
asks that he be a man, a whole man and nothing b
She stands outside, unassociated from politics, from c
and from social distinctions. But, with the rough
chisel of precept and discipline, she seeks to hew off
edges of human selfishness, and the immoral ten
human character, and build it up into the symmetry
of the perfect man."

Again:

"We may look back through the dim vista of the
history, and among the slumbering centuries, we
passing on from her inception to the present day, wi
her guiding star, and morality the object of all her
and undisturbed amidst the tempests of politica
commotions; calm and serene amidst the upheavals
empires and nations; serene and calm amidst the
...ical and theological disputants; un

to-day as in the long buried past, with the same symbolism, teaching the same imperishable truths as in the dark ages.

"The unchangeableness of Masonry is a wonder among its best friends, but the reason is very simple. She laid hold upon great fundamental truths that are commensurate with human existence; truths that will be applicable as far and as long as the human race exists. 'Brotherly love, relief and truth.' The day has never been, and never will be, when 'brotherly love' will not be a necessity and a virtue among men. The day has never been, and, in the present order of things, will never be, when relief will not be a necessity and a virtue. 'The poor ye have always with you' is as true to-day as it was nineteen hundred years ago. To succor and relieve the distressed, to rescue the perishing, to warn in danger, to aid in counsel, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, have just as widespread opportunity and are just as much the imperative duty of the Mason of to-day as when the first great lights shone down upon her sacred altar. And truth, which has long been buried beneath the mass of human error and superstition, is slowly emerging from debris of exploded theories and distorted fancies, and is rising like a refulgent sun upon a dark sky, to illumine the minds and permeate the hearts, and to dominate the lives of men. But to achieve the victory truth will need her supporters, for error never dies of old age. Nothing but 'light,' 'more light' and 'further light' can dispel the gloom and dissipate the fogs of error and superstition."

Grand Master W. W. Witherspoon recommends the adoption of a statute prohibiting the granting of Dispensations for conferring degrees in less than the time prescribed by law, and yet he exercised this power himself, and the reasons for its exercise were good ones. Might not similar cases arise of emergency not to have been anticipated? Then why limit the discretion of the Grand Master?

He made many decisions which appear to us as sound Masonic law.

He reported a case of contumacy on the part of a W.·. M.·. towards the Grand Master, and Grand Lodge ordered as a punishment a reprimand.

The Wisconsin plan was considered and Grand Lodge declared—

"That we consider charity one of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry, charity for all mankind, but under no considera-

require and the donor's ability permits, he, of course, fi recipient worthy, therefore, the gift must be that charity, for the love of the Brethren, and for mar without hope of fee or reward. Your Committee d sider this either a reformatory or beneficiary society. is a law unto itself, and under no circumstances can local or class legislation to hamper its influence or l pecuniary contracts subversive of its land marks or bre ples of the Order.

"Your Committee would therefore recommend tha proposition be rejected."

Grand Master concluded his Address with an earnes members of Lodges to be faithful in the discharge duties incumbent on them as such, and as members c ternity never to forget the responsibilities as such, an so to live and act as to induce the belief that they mig ing stones" fit for that "spiritual building not made w eternal in the heavens."

Balance of General Fund $1,621, being greater tha before $571.

Suspensions for non-payment of dues is as harass brethren of Washington as they are elsewhere, and th in search of a remedy.

A short oration on very short notice was deliver John Arthur on "What is the mission of Masonry in and is the mission accomplished?" It betokens a rea and a reflective and inquiring mind.

Yancey C. Blalock, Walla Walla, G. M.

Thos. M. Reed, Olympia, G. Sec'y.

Bro. Reed, Past Grand Master, furnished, with the

He applauds the position of our Grand Lodge on the "chastity" question, though differing from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Our brother got not the only copy of our Proceedings so marred by the printer, but we hope he will be better served this time.

On Dispensations granting Lodges to attend divine service as such, he holds, we think, correctly:

"We believe that a Masonic Lodge, when 'clad as Masons,' is thus prepared and attired only for purposes of Masonic work. This work may not be exclusively esoteric, nor confined to the Lodge room, but partly public ceremonial. But is attending church, or 'divine service,' in any sense, Masonic work? We question not the duty of Mason or profane, according to his religious faith and belief, or as to him seemeth good, to attend 'divine service.' But it seemeth not to be the work of a Lodge of Masons, but more properly the individual Mason's privilege, or duty, as he may regard it. to attend any religious service he may desire. Every Masonic Lodge is dedicated to God, whom all are taught to worship and adore. But Masons worship him according to their individual conceptions of his being and attributes, unrestricted by Masonic law or dictation. In the Lodge? Yea, truly, both in and out of the Lodge; in secret or publicly, in temples solemnly dedicated for that purpose.

"There may be consistency as well as good reason why the Knights Templar, clad in the insignia of that order, should attend Christian divine service, for that is of his particular faith; but, while all Knights Templars are Freemasons, all Freemasons are not Templars, and have nothing to do with religious sect or opinions, except a sincere belief in the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

He by no means approves of the provision in the by-laws of some Lodges which excludes from voting or holding office a member who is in arrears for dues, and gives good reasons for his opinions.

Washington is one of the few Grand Lodges which has cast off the representative system, and on this subject he says:

"We are not prepared to say the system is not ornamental, falling upon the shoulders of many who are pleasantly sensitive to such things, but its utility is weak in perceptibility, as we view the situation."

may yet continue, though his mantle will fall on abler shoulders if it should fall on Bro. Upton's. We will ever.

WEST VIRGINIA—31ST ANNUAL, NOVEMBER,

Lodges, 106; members, 5,567; gain, 315.

Grand Master G. W. Feidt authorized by Dispensatio mation of two new Lodges, and these, with four oth chartered, one being still continued U. D.

He bewails the dullness of the times, and fears for upon the Order, yet not "without hope."

He is urgent on the necessity for the establishment sonic Home. The Committee on the Address recomm appointment of a committee "to inquire into the prop expediency of purchasing ground, etc.," which was do committee submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that a circular to the several Subordinates be sent inqu much money could be raised for this object, in order port might be made at the next Annual.

With regard to the Wisconsin proposition for Maso this Grand Lodge says:

"Having examined with such care as possible the pl sonic relief, proposed by a committee of the Grand Wisconsin, we are not inclined to recommend its adopt time by this Grand Lodge, but we suggest that a brief of the proposition be printed with the Proceedings of t body, that it may be considered by the brethren."

The Grand Treasurer reports a balance of near $4,0

John M. Collins, Charleston, G. M.

Yet he states his difference where he entertains different views, as in the following:

"His fourth decision does not impress me favorably. I know of no law that requires a Worshipful Master to withdraw from the Lodge room while a vote is taking on any proposition. If he have the right to preside when personally present, and no one will undertake to say that he has not that privilege, he certainly would have the privilege to remain in his Lodge room when a vote is taking, even if he did prefer the charges against the brother who may be on trial. The Master is the supreme ruler of his Lodge, and cannot be deposed except by the Grand Lodge, and then only by a strict trial upon charges regularly filed. The decision referred to is as follows:

" 'That the Master of a Lodge may preside at a trial, though he preferred the charges, but, if he actively engages in or conducts the prosecution, he cannot preside, and must retire when the vote is being taken.'

"No. 18 is also new law to me. In our State, and in all others that I know of, it is un-Masonic for a Lodge to turn out in public display, especially on a Fourth of July celebration, without a special Dispensation. Here is the decision referred to:

" 'Held that any number of Lodges in this Jurisdiction have the right to meet at the hall of one of said Lodges, and have the officers of the several Lodges publicly installed; and in doing so, to form procession and have a general Fourth of July celebration, without any Dispensation.' "

The printer had badly mixed matters sure enough, for we find our copy no better than that in Bro. Atkinson's hands. We thank him for his kind words, which we fully appreciate.

WISCONSIN—52ND ANNUAL, JUNE, 1896.

Lodges, 235; members, 16,408; gain, 407.

A Dispensation for a new Lodge was issued and one continued at the last Communication, and to both of these were granted Charters at this.

M.·. W.·. Grand Master W. W. Perry, in his Address, speaks of Masonry as "a plant of slow and steady growth" and also as "a pleasant and safe path to travel, but, alas! how forgetful we are to walk therein." He says truly enough that "the cry of the

thrown about him; all these are about us, and are o
yet, the aims of Masonry find their foundation in the
ance of these acts."

His descant on Masonry is very instructive and appl
suggestive to the thinking mind. From it we copy the

"The M. M. Degree teaches a lesson in immortali
not soon forgotten; it is a lesson that should constant
us of our approaching end, and cheer us with the thc
'it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die;'
deeds, like our souls, are immortal, and that every Ma
rewarded according to the deeds done in the body,
fair and equitable adjustment and is all we ask. So 'l
and doing.'"

Grand Lodge funds amount to $14,520.

An able Report on what is known as the Wisconsin F
for Systematized Lodge Relief is made by the Special
on that subject, meeting some of the objections to i
clude that "the proposition having now been adopted b
States of Wisconsin, California and Nebraska, a com
between them in accordance therewith. Your Comm
opinion that nothing further can be done at present,
time and observation of beneficial results to bring in o

Albro Jenks, Dodgeville, G. M.
John W. Laflin, Milwaukee, G. Sec'y.

M.·. W.·. Bro. George Bouck, as Chairman, present
the Report of the Committee on Correspondence. I
copy:

"The M.·. W.·. Grand Master cannot deliver an add

"It is a remarkable status—an anomalous condition of things.

"The Report of the Committee upon Foreign Correspondence may be in conflict with the decisions and views of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, the adjudications of this M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge; it may criticise, repudiate or intimate doubts of the wisdom, propriety and regularity of the Grand Master's decisions, acts and conduct; of the conduct, adjudications, edicts, rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge. This Report, without consideration or an opportunity for consideration, is published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, thereby a quasi endorsement by the Grand Lodge."

This Report was referred to a Special Committee, which reported as follows:

"Your Committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, beg leave to report:

"That in so far as the said Report recommends that the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be hereafter reported to the Grand Lodge for its concurrence, we heartily endorse and recommend its adoption by this Grand Lodge; and in so far as the printing of the said Correspondence is concerned, we are of the opinion that the same should not hereafter be published unless ordered by this Grand Lodge at its Annual Session. We are further of the opinion that Past Grand Master Gabriel Bouck is entitled to the thanks of this Grand Lodge for his able Report, and we fully concur in the same and recommend its adoption in full by this Grand Lodge."

WYOMING—21ST ANNUAL, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Lodges, 16; members, 976; gain, 61.

Grand Master J. T. Holliday speaks hopefully of the condition of the Craft, as "growing in numbers, and in a satisfactory financial condition."

He placed before Grand Lodge the proposition from Colorado for the Washington centennial, of which, however, we hear no more. Also that from Wisconsin relating to Masonic relief, which met his approval and also that of Grand Lodge, as appears from the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution in the following language:

"It is the duty of each Lodge to take care of its own members in distress, wherever they may be. In case of its inability so to

As the same was not in conflict with Masonic law
the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer reports a balance on hand of $

F. Chatterton, Rawlins, G. M.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga, G. Sec'y.

This latter presented an exceedingly fresh and spark
on Correspondence, giving an excellent view of the c
the Craft in other Jurisdictions. Alabama for 18
fraternal notice. He differs from our ruling on th
restoration after suspension in the following language

"We have contended, and remain of the opinion,
cases restoration should be upon petition by the
when ordered by the Grand Lodge should be to full n
in the Lodge. Either that or refuse restoration. I
enough for membership in his Lodge, then he is not g
to be placed in a position to impose upon the member
ally. Upon a reversal, as above, we hold no restora
be necessary, as the verdict of the Lodge was render
void and left the member exactly where he was befo

And with another clipping with which we most he
we will for the present leave our good Brother:

"We emphatically dissent from the declaration th
man made a Mason in a regularly constituted and
Lodge, is a clandestine Mason. We hold that he
Mason in every respect, and where so made in an
Jurisdiction the clandestine mark is entirely out of
a reflection upon the regularity of the latter. If M
[illegible] jurisdiction, or that doctrine

NAMES AND NUMBERS OF LODGES,

With the number of Members, amount of Dues paid to the Grand Lodge, and the number of those Entered, Passed, Raised, Affiliated, Rejected and Dimitted, since last return.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
1	Helion	47	2	$22 50	..	..	..	2	..	2
3	Alabama	30	1	14 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Rising Virtue	37	3	17 00	3	3	4	2	..	2
6	Moulton	24	3	10 50	1	1	2	..	1	1
7	Macon	28	4	12 00	1	1	3	..	..	..
8	Farrar	33	..	16 00	..	..	1	..	..	2
9	Gilead	22	1	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Royal White Hart	63	3	30 00	..	..	..	4	..	2
11	Montgomery	63	1	31 00	2	3	3	2	..	3
14	Florence	45	3	21 50	2	2	..	3	..	3
16	Athens	40	1	19 50	2	2	2	3	..	2
22	St. Albans	20	1	9 50	1	1	1	..	..	..
24	George Washington	16	2	8 00	1	1	..	1	..	2
25	Dale	37	4	.....	1	1	1	..	..	2
26	LaFayette	32	..	16 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
27	Selma Fraternal	73	3	35 00	1	1	2	3	2	2
29	Rising Sun	64	4	30 00	1	2	2	1	1	3
31	Autauga	24	2	10 50	2	2	2	1	..	..
36	Washington	69	2	33 50	5	5	1	2	..	3
37	Courtland	28	3	12 50	3	2	2	4	1	1
39	Wetumpka	55	1	27 50	..	..	..	1	..	2
40	Mobile	62	3	29 50	..	..	1	1	1	3
41	Livingston	30	1	12 50	1	1	1	1	..	3
42	Hiram	40	3	18 50	10	10	11	3	1	3
44	Gaston	14	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Harmony	70	2	34 00	2	4	4	3	..	7
49	Demopolis	35	2	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	2
50	Union	49	2	23 50	4	4	6	2	..	3
52	New Market	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Greening	42	..	21 00	3	2	3	4	..	..
54	Amity	58	4	27 00	3	3	3	1	..	3
55	Mt. Moriah	30	1	14 50	..	..	..	2	..	..
56	Troy	105	9	48 00	7	7	6	1	..	1
57	Tuskegee	26	1	12 50	1	1	2	3	..	..
59	Benton	22	1	10 50	3	3	3	4	1	1
61	Tompkinsville	15	..	7 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
62	Sts. John	83	3	40 00	12	12	12	4	2	6

Lod		Nc	Yc	Ar	El	Pr
63	Social	10	..	$ 5 00	2	[illegible]
64	Eureka	27	1	13 00	1	[illegible]
65	C. P. Whitt	16	..	8 00	..	..
67	Hampden Sidney	39	2	18 50	2	[illegible]
68	Halsey	16	2	7 00	..	..
69	Howard	36	2	17 00	1	[illegible]
70	Central	32	..	16 50	4	[illegible]
71	Tohopeka	41	4	.....	2	[illegible]
72	Widow's Son	18	..	9 00	..	..
74	Solomon	22	3	9 50	..	..
75	Cokerville	22	..	10 00	1	[illegible]
76	Auburn	22	3	9 50	2	[illegible]
78	Crozier	22	3	*19 00	1	[illegible]
79	Fredonia	24	1	11 00	2	[illegible]
80	Wilcox	18	..	9 00	..	..
81	St. Stephens	18	..	9 00	2	
83	Friendship	25	2	10 50	1	
84	Erophotic	23	1	*22 50	1	
88	Meridian Sun	20	1	10 00	1	
89	Prattville	31	..	15 50	1	
90	Pfister	29	..	.....	..	..
91	Henry	26	1	12 50	..	..
93	Sawyer	39	11	14 00	2	
95	Danville	34	..	.....	..	
96	Tuckabatchee	15	..	7 50	1	
97	Lozahatchee	24	..	.....	8	
98	Fulton	35	5	14 50	3	
101	Hartwell	47	2	22 50	6	
104	Good Samaritan	31	3	14 00	..	
105	Shiloh	19	..	9 50	1	
106	Hermon	16	1	7 50	2	
107	Choctaw	27	2	.....	1	
110	Forest Hill	15	2	*14 00	1	
111	Sylvan	12	..	6 00	..	
112	Dean	18	..	9 00	..	
116	DeKalb	18	2	7 50	..	
		32	2	15 00	3	

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected	Dimitted
127	Bolivar	31	1	*33 00	2	2	3	..	..	..
129	Geneva	67	3	*62 00	7	7	8	6	1	7
131	Yorkville	39	1	19 00	3	3	3	..	..	..
132	Roanoke	51	4	23 50	1	1	1	2	..	1
133	Loachapoka	15	1	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Wiley	12	1	5 50	3	2	1	..	..	3
135	Columbia	65	2	31 50	4	4	4	..	1	..
136	Unity	31	1	15 00	2	2	4	..	..	..
137	Rockford	40	2	19 00	..	..	2	1	..	2
140	Shelby	27	3	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Baldwin	26	1	12 50	..	1	..	..	..	..
143	Burleson	38	2	18 00	3	2	3	..	..	1
145	Fraternity	30	..	15 00	..	1	..	..	..	2
146	Missouri	23	1	*23 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
147	Rogersville	26	4	11 00	4	5	5	..	..	3
148	Cold Water	32	4	14 00	3	3	3	1	..	1
149	Chambers	18	3	7 50	..	..	2	1	..	..
151	Bladon Springs	33	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Monroeville	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
154	Nixburg	17	1	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Eastaboga	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Penick	30	2	14 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
162	Hendrix	14	..	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
163	Fayetteville Authentic	21	1	10 00	..	..	..	3	..	..
168	Mt. Hope	22	7	7 50	..	2	2	3	..	..
170	Elba	30	1	16 00	3	3	1	..	..	4
171	Clopton	18	..	9 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
172	Fellowship	43	2	20 50	5	3	3	2	2	1
173	Andrew Jackson	118	6	56 00	7	5	4	4	1	4
177	Orion	14	3	7 00	5	5	5	..	..	1
178	DeSotoville	24	1	11 50	2	2	2	1	..	..
180	Mt. Hilliard	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
184	Brundidge	21	..	11 00	1	1	1	1	..	3
185	Mount Eagle	24	4	10 50	1	1	1	1	..	..
186	Cataula	24	4	.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
187	Landmark	26	1	12 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	Clintonville	17	2	8 00	4	4	4	2	..	7
189	Delta	19	1	9 00	2	3	2	..	..	2
190	Tombigbee	15	..	*15 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
191	Brush Creek	18	4	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
192	Chattahoochee	10	..	5 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
193	Hopewell	12	..	6 00	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Dues for two years.

Lodge		No	No	An	Er
197	Hillabee	38	..	$19 00	..
198	Caledonia	20	1	9 50	3
199	Kiligee	25	1	12 00	..
200	Sylacauga	40	4	18 00	1
201	LaPine	29	1	.....	1
207	Elkmont	18	2	8 00	1
208	Alexandria	35	3	16 50	6
209	Marshall	26	1	12 50	..
210	Ebenezer	12	..	6 00	1
211	York	38	4	17 50	..
212	Putnam	19	2	8 50	1
214	Carrollton	26	2	12 00	..
218	Sam Dixon	53	6	23 50	2
219	Lineville	28	3	*24 00	1
221	Tensaw	17	..	8 00	..
222	Western Star	9	..	.....	..
223	Mt. Carmel	25	..	.....	..
224	Newton	50	3	23 50	4
225	Louisville	46	3	21 50	6
226	Santa Fe	23	2	10 50	2
227	James Penn	14	..	7 00	..
228	Dallas	20	3	15 50	..
230	Bexar	34	1	16 50	1
231	Duck Springs	30	5	12 50	1
233	Sepulga	28	..	14 00	..
236	Gadsden	86	1	42 50	1
238	Fairmount	20	2	.....	[illegible]
240	Bowen	29	1	14 00	.
242	Coosa	47	1	23 00	[illegible]
243	Ramer	14	1	6 50	
244	Dawson	32	..	16 00	.
245	John Payne	22	2	11 00	.
246	Harrison	28	3	12 50	.
247	Seddon	57	5	27 00	
248	Lawrence	25	3	11 00	
250	Amand	19	1	9 00	.
		14		7 00	

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
261	Talladega	49	8	$20 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
264	Walnut Grove	41	10	†16 50	..	..	..	2	..	5
265	Meridian	25	1	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
266	Mt. Pleasant	18	1	8 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
270	Forest Home	22	1	11 50	..	..	1	..	..	1
271	Pea River	33	1	16 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
272	Arlington	16	3	6 50	..	..	..	1	..	3
275	Frankfort	16	..	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	6
276	Bullock	31	1	14 50	8	10	11	5	1	..
277	Larkinsville	16	2	7 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
278	Northern	27	2	13 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
280	Springville	25	2	11 00	1	1	1	2	..	..
281	Charles Baskerville	24	2	11 00	1	..	..	1	..	..
285	Georgiana	27	3	11 50	1	1	1	..	..	3
286	Walker	16	2	8 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
287	Clinton	33	3	15 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
290	Gillespie	45	1	22 00	3	3	3	1	..	1
291	Fort Deposit	40	..	20 00	2	2	2	..	1	2
301	Norris	58	3	27 50	11	9	7	2	2	2
304	Winfield	23	4	*19 50	1	1	..	..	..	2
305	Central City	46	..	23 00	1	2	2	4	..	1
319	Cluttsville	15	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
320	Warrenton	17	..	*17 00	..	..	..	1	..	6
321	Pleasant Hill	20	2	*16 00	3	2	2	..	..	1
323	Holly Grove	18	3	*15 60	1	1	1	..	..	2
324	Viola	32	2	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
331	Charity	21	3	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
332	Blue Eye	23	2	10 50	1	2	2	1	..	..
334	Oliver	22	3	9 50	1	1	..	1	..	1
335	Nanafalia	20	1	9 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
337	Johnson	15	1	7 00	2	2	2	..	..	..
338	Georgiana Davis	32	1	15 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
340	Clear Creek	27	2	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	3
341	Ragan	17	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2
344	Hamilton	28	1	13 50	4	2	3	2	1	3
345	Echo	81	7	36 50	4	4	4	..	..	1
346	Hurtsboro	28	1	13 50	2	3	3	3	..	1
348	Bienville	31	..	15 00	..	..	..	1	..	1
349	Ozark	79	1	38 00	4	4	4	3	..	2
351	Wilson Williams	46	..	23 00	3	3	2	1	3	2
353	Rock Mills	35	1	17 00	3	3	3	1	..	2
354	Heaton	59	9	25 00	1	1	1	..	..	3

*Dues for two years. †Dues for 1895.

Lodge	NAMES OF LODGES	No. of	No. of	Am't	Enter
355	Van Buren	57	9	*24 00	..
356	Ashland	25	1	12 00	..
357	Rutledge	26	2	12 00	..
358	Barbour	26	6	*18 50	4
359	Scottsboro	32	1	15 50	4
361	Town Creek	15	2	7 00	..
363	Chester	32	6	.....	4
364	Pleasant Site	33	5	14 00	..
365	Houston	12	..	*12 50	1
366	Cotaco	12	1	5 50	..
367	Chandler	19	4	.....	..
368	Piedmont Fraternal	25	3	.....	..
369	Athelstan	53	..	26 50	6
370	Goliad	16	2	8 00	..
371	Russellville	49	1	23 00	4
373	Bell's Landing	14	3	5 50	.
375	Gainesville	8	..	4 00	..
377	Lake City	33	1	15 00	2
378	Weogufka	32	5	13 50	3
379	Robert E. Lee	21	1	10 00	2
380	Ohatchee	40	2	17 50	2
381	E. H. Cook	18	..	9 00	2
383	Attalla	47	2	22 50	1
384	Birmingham Fraternal	96	3	46 50	[illegible]
386	Trinity	26	2	12 00	1
388	Newburgh	21	1	10 50	..
389	Vernon	15	1	6 00	[illegible]
390	Weathers	15	3	6 00	[illegible]
391	North Border	22	4	9 00	.
392	Hickory Flat	11	1	5 00	.
394	Valley Head	52	6	*44 50	.
396	Falkville	32	5	13 50	
397	Black Oak	20	2	8 00	
398	Hartselle	36	3	*28 50	
[illegible]	Horn Ridge	16	..	.....	.

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
410	Helena	41	2	$19 50	2	2	2	1	..	..
411	Jemison	36	3	16 50	2	2	2	..	1	1
412	Amberson	66	1	32 50	6	6	6	16	..	11
413	High Shoals	16	1	7 50	..	..	..	..	..	1
415	Oak Level	41	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
416	Williamsburg	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
417	George Smith	26	4	11 00	..	..	..	1	..	1
419	Hilton	30	8	11 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
420	Broomtown	28	4	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
421	Cullman Fraternal	53	3	25 00	1	1	2	7	..	2
422	Shorterville	24	1	11 50	1	1	1	..	..	1
423	Clanton	40	5	18 00	4	1	1	3	..	..
425	Temple	48	3	22 50	2	3	3	10	..	..
428	Belgreen	13	..	*11 50	3	3	3	..	..	..
429	Milo Abercrombie	33	1	16 00	1	1	1	2	..	..
430	Albertville	37	4	17 00	..	..	..	2	..	2
432	Steele's Station	27	1	13 00	2	2	2	..	..	1
433	Branchville	13	4	4 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	Andalusia	39	5	17 00	3	3	3	3	..	..
435	Ware	47	..	23 50	1	1	..	..	..	2
436	Winston Star	16	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
437	Fort Payne	47	6	20 50	2	2	2	..	..	2
438	Headland	78	3	37 50	4	3	3	2	..	..
439	Mount Vernon	22	1	10 50	1	1	1	1	..	1
440	Forney	33	4	14 50	..	..	..	1	..	..
442	Bethlehem	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
443	Anniston	58	2	28 00	4	4	4	4	..	4
444	Allsboro	11	..	5 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
445	Calera	21	..	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
446	Leeds	21	7	7 00	1	1	2	1	..	4
447	Taylor	24	..	12 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
448	Coalburg	27	..	13 50	1	1	1	..	..	4
449	Bankhead	12	2	*10 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
450	Florida	105	4	50 00	8	8	9	2	9	1
451	Seale	24	1	11 50	..	..	..	1	..	1
452	Dolomite	15	1	7 50	1	1	1	1	..	..
453	Gibson	31	2	14 50	1	1	1	2	..	..
454	Lee	24	..	12 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
455	Beulah	15	..	7 50	3	1	1	..	..	..
456	Sam Thompson	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
457	Harris	17	2	8 00	1	1	1	2	..	1
458	Bessemer	110	4	53 00	8	8	8	4	3	3

*Dues for two years.

Lodge Nu	NAMES OF LODGES.	No. of	No. of	Am't c	Enter	Passe
459	Hardy Howle	53	7	$.....	..	..
460	King Solomon	136	4	68 00	4	5
461	Ben Sims	14	1	6 00	..	1
462	Corinthian	17	..	8 50	..	..
463	Addison	20	5	.....	1	1
464	Haleysville	21	..	8 50	..	1
465	Oakman	26	7	9 50	7	5
466	Dothan	55	4	25 50	3	3
467	Kennedy	30	2	14 00	1	1
468	Bethany	29	..	14 50	4	3
469	Enterprise	10	..	5 00	..	..
470	Hoke's Bluff	33	5	14 50	1	1
471	Mt. Willing	26	..	13 00	3	3
472	Bailevton	27	3	14 00	..	..
473	Stanton	26	1	12 50	6	[illegible]
474	Blocton	59	4	27 50	6	[illegible]
475	Deatsville	30	4	15 00	4	[illegible]
476	Avondale	43	..	.....	4	[illegible]
477	Renfroe	27	3	12 00	3	
478	Guin	36	3	16 50	4	
479	Rock Springs	12	2	5 00	1	
480	East Lake	33	5	14 50	..	
481	Locust Fork	18	2	8 00	..	
482	Millport	19	3	*15 50	3	
483	Davis Fraternal	31	3	15 50	..	
484	Lebanon	25	1	12 00	1	
485	Monroe	28	2	13 00	..	
486	Cedar Bluff	14	2	*12 00	3	
487	Round Mountain	27	6	10 50	3	
488	Luverne	34	3	.....	1	
489	Burnt Corn	32	1	15 50	[illegible]	
490	Mahan	19	5	*19 00	..	
491	New Decatur	44	1	21 50	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	42	1	20 50	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	*17 50	[illegible]	

Lodge Number.	NAMES OF LODGES.	No of Members	No. of Ministers	Am't of Dues.	Entered.	Passed.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Rejected.	Dimitted.
501	Delmar	30	6	$12 00	1	1	1	4	..	..
502	Caldwell	40	3	15 00	..	..	..	1	..	..
503	Sheffield	20	1	9 00	3	1	1	..	1	2
504	Midland City	23	2	10 50	4	4	4	2	2	2
505	Tennessee River	14	..	6 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
506	Irondale	30	1	14 50	1	1	..	..	1	..
507	George Morrow	21	..	10 50	1	..	1	..	..	1
508	Mount Signal	24	2	11 00	2	2	3	..	..	1
509	Brookwood	16	2	7 50	1	1	1	3	..	1
510	Wilsonville	25	4	10 50	1	1	2	..	..	1
511	Johns	42	2	20 00	6	8	9	1	3	1
512	Cunningham	31	1	15 00	2	2	2	1	..	..
513	Morrow	17	..	8 00	1	1	1	1	..	..
514	Cottonwood	24	2	12 00	..	1	1	1	..	..
515	James D. Truss	19	3	*16 00	..	..	..	..	..	2
516	Magnolia	35	2	17 50	2	3	3	1	..	..
517	East Bend	23	2	10 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
518	Davis	34	3	15 50	3	3	3	1	2	1
519	Hewitt	24	1	11 50	6	5	5	4	..	1
520	W. F. Aldrich	8	..	4 00	..	..	..	..	..	1
521	Gurley	50	5	.....	1	..	..	1	..	2
523	Almond	21	5	†7 00	3	1	1	3	..	..
524	Windham	9	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
525	Woodlawn Fraternal	28	1	13 50	4	4	4	..	..	3
526	Hackleburg	21	5	8 00	3	3	4	3	..	1
527	Middleton	30	3	13 50	2	3	3	3	..	3
528	Charlton	55	3	25 50	7	8	7	5	4	1
529	Brown's X Roads	28	1	13 50	2	2	2	..	..	..
530	Myles J. Green	35	1	17 00	6	7	3	5	2	..
531	Muscadine	26	3	11 50	2	1	5	4	..	3
532	Sulligent	24	2	*21 50	1	2	3	1	..	2
533	Whitfield	11	..	5 50	..	..	..	..	..	..
534	Bozeman	20	1	9 00	1	1	2	3	..	..
535	Bangor	19	2	8 50	1	1	2	..	..	2
536	Spring Hill	33	1	16 00	7	6	5	..	1	1
537	Enon	22	1	10 50	10	9	9	2	..	..
538	Remlap	12	2	5 00	1	1	2	..	..	..
539	Wewoka	16	1	7 50	2	2	3	..	..	1
540	Searight	23	..	11 50	9	10	9	2	1	3
541	Mt. Union	14	5	4 50	1	2	2	..	2	..
542	Mt. Zion	22	..	11 00	1	1	1	3	..	..
543	Bridgeport	22	1	10 50	5	5	5	5	..	..

*Dues for two years. †Dues for 1895.

Lodge		No. 0	No. 0	Am't	Entel	Passe
544	H. Clay Armstrong	14	1	$ 6 50	1	
545	H. C. Tompkins	13	..	6 50	7	
546	Boaz	18	2	.....	1	
548	Carmichael U. D	15	2	.....	6	
549	Carney U. D	..	..	.....	..	..

SUSPENDED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Rising Virtue, No. 4—Leven P. Baker, Andrew Crocker.
Farrar, No. 8—James L. Morgan.
Royal White Hart, No. 10—Alto V. Lee, Seth Mabry, John L. McRae, Walter C. Petty, Jas. F. Walker.
Montgomery, No. 11—Augustus Davis, Samuel Lewis.
Florence, No. 14—David B. Garrett, Sam'l L. Ives, Wm. Linder, John Hachdeman, Wm. Ragsdale, John A. Short, Joab G. Hines.
George Washington, No. 24—George L. Thomas.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Homer V. Bachelder, James Lauderdale, Robert McKee, Daniel M. Thrash, Charles E. Wallin, Joseph G. Wilkins.
Rising Sun, No. 29—Robert P. Baker, Wm. R. Jones, Louis D. Seward, David T. Wachter, Joseph M. Kontzen, Andrew J. Brown, Miles C. Wade.
Courtland, No. 37—John H. Loosier, Wm. A. Norton.
Harmony, No. 46—Junius H. Battle, R. Frank Crawford, John W. Drewry, Charles A. Stevens, Robert H. Walker.
Union, No. 50—Wm. F. Adams.
Greening, No. 53—Ezekiel Jones.
Mt. Moriah, No. 55—Edward F. Blake, Joseph A. Eddins, Henry R. Mullins.
Tuskegee, No. 57—John T. Glover, Wiley M. Higgins, Robert J. Taylor, George P. Wood, Thomas F. Doughtery.
Benton, No. 59—Thomas H. Lundy.
St. Johns, No. 62—Samuel H. Logan.
Hampden Sidney, No. 67—Joseph B. Myrick.
Howard, No. 69—John O'Flaherty.
Central, No. 70—James Murphy, Jasper N. Campbell, Wm. M. Mills, Dr. J. Moreland.
Tohopeka, No. 71—Churchwell M. Corprew, Henry N. Garrett, John A. Upshaw, C. Milton Colwell, James M. Smith.
Solomon, No. 74—Wm. I. Brook, Green L. Griffin, James M. Brooks, John G. Dean, Wm. H. Hudson, Wm. J. Love.

Friendship, No. [illegible]
Tatum H. Ware.

Tuckabatchee, No. 96—John C. Chaderwick, Wm.
wick, Thomas J. Gibson, Josephus J
J. Porter.

Hartwell, No. 101—John R. Draper, George D. H
Jewel.

Good Samaritan, No. 104—L. C. J. Phillips, L. R.]
W. Johnson, Joseph A. G. Fuller,
Shepard.

Forest Hill, No. 110—James M. Smith.

Sylvan, No. 111—Coleman G. Phillips.

De Kalb, No. 116—Thomas R. Jacoway, Francis M.

Camp Hill, No. 120—Wm. J. Gilmore, Henry W. S
M. Watkins.

Bolivar, No. 127—Napoleon B. Burch, James C.
Richard Carter, Charles A. Hall, Th
Mahon, Thomas Westmoreland, Jos

Geneva, No. 129—Daniel Powell, P. B. Berry, Wn
Matheny.

Burleson, No. 143—David Shamblin, John T. Stanf
Miller, Elihu C. Murphy, Albert L.
J. Rogers, Calvin S. Scott.

Fraternity, No. 145—James B. Fowler, Thomas B.

Missouri, No. 146—Charles Reeves, Jefferson B. F

Monroeville, No. 153—Wm. F. Garrett, Wm. R.]
L. Smith, John W. Rambley.

Penick, No. 161—Wm. Emfinger, W. J. Thor
Cousens.

Hendrix, No. 162—Charles H. McBride.

Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163—Thomas H. Pit
[illegible] T. Brantley, Charles M. Co

Andrew Jackson, No. 173—Swan J. Burnett, Peyton B. Bibb, Albert W. Blue, Charles A. Davis, Robert C. Fariss, Alex. B. Garland, Robert H. Hudson, Julius P. Knabe, Jasper Hicks.

Cataula, No. 186—Nathaniel B. Thompson.

Brush Creek, No. 191—G. B. Crowe, W. S. Gay, W. C. Hall, Albert Smith, A. J. Thomas, W. B. Hill.

Hopewell, No. 193—George R. Reynolds, John W. Stowers.

Hillabee, No. 197—Andrew J. Bice, Daniel B. Brown, M. J. Coker, Robert H. Candle, Bluford L. Dean, Wm. Johnson, James T. Mathews.

Sylacauga, No. 200—Charles H. Allison, W. B. F. Stone, R. M. Phillips, Bomar H. Saterwhite.

York, No. 211—Henry W. Long, Benjamin M. Long, John H. Crawford, Napoleon B. Posey, N. Mason Root, Wm. H. Stribling, R. Frank Wyatt, James A. O'Rear, Chesley H. Cranford, Andrew M. Stovall, Howard Lamar, Joseph T. Sherer, Robert W. Long, Joseph F. Appling, Wm. C. Rosamond, James A. Huggins, L. B. Hall.

Carrollton, No. 214—Milton G. Lofton.

Sam Dixon, No. 218—James A. Reeves, Jos. D. Cunningham, B. F. Savage.

Lineville, No. 219—W. O. Jenkins.

Louisville, No. 225—Henry Myres.

Dallas, No. 228—Samuel O. Striplin, Joel C. Wade, Benjamin O. Bridges, Charles W. Brown, Meschack W. Johnson.

Sepulga, No. 233—Walter C. Bennett, Isaac F. Mixon, William Phillips.

John Payne, No. 245—Columbus Dixon, William T. Rickman, Edward J. Tumblin.

Harrison, No. 246—Henry T. Bush, Frank Knight.

Camp Creek, No. 251—James T. Davidson, Richard H. Davidson.

Rose Hill, No. 253—Daniel Morrison.

Quitman, No. 254—Crenshaw Howell.

Gaylesville, No. 256—Samuel W. Berry.

Ervin, No. 257—Elijah A. Ferguson, Joseph F. Bradley, George W. McDade, Henry C. Sides, Richmond Townley.

Talladega, No. 261—Milton B. Barnes, Wm. M. Costner, Wm. E. Mynott, Martin H. Hansard, John H. Hicks, James G. Nolan, Wm. D. Haralson, John E. Hughston, Wm. T. Hamilton, Joseph E. Camp.

Bullock, No. 276—W. O. [illegible]
Larkinsville, No. 277—Jesse H. Caffey, Levi Harriso
Springville, No. 280—James H. Helm, George M. Jo
Georgiana, No. 285—Duncan B. Taylor, Wm. T. We
Clinton, No. 287—Andrew J. Avant, John W. Hugh
Thomas, Wm. H. Bottoms, Elly B. Tu
H. Cain.
Norris, No. 301—Henry H. Malone, Benjamin F. Pri
min F. Grice, Isaac J. Martin, Richard
Winfield, No. 304—Joseph S. Hodges, Jesse B. Nevil
Central City, No. 305—Robert R. Caruthers, Georg
Andrew J. Goodwin, Leonard C. Harr
S. Wetmore.
Warrenton, No. 320—John J. Bennett, Thomas Nol
Thompson.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321—Wm. M. Brook.
Oliver, No. 334—Christopher C. Beverly, John A. I
W. Bush, Robert N. Norwood.
Georgiana Davis, No. 338—David H. McCord.
Ragan, No. 341—Jonathan Williams, Hardy Coc
Steadam, James M. Busby, Commod
Hamilton, No. 344—John C. Belk, Bloom R. Fite.
Hurtsboro, No. 346—Henry A. Crouch.
Bienville, No. 348—James McArthur, Gilbert S.
Walthal.
Ozark, No. 349—A. T. Borders, Daniel E. Byrd, O
Wilson Williams, No. 351—James J. Goin, L. J
Waldrop, Wm. Jackson, Eli F. Da
R. Mathews, J. W. Hines, Jerre M.
Rock Mills, No. 353—J. L. Mathews, Lemuel A. I
Hoston, No. 354—Wm. A. Lovoon, James T W

Chester, No. 363—Wm. C. Pasley, John S. Perriman, Thomas Cross, Theophilus W. Stevens, George W. Mitchell.

Houston, No. 365—James A. Lane, Alfred F. Cole.

Cotaco, No. 366—Jefferson D. Culbreath, W. H. Carter, William Ryan, Joseph A. Prince.

Athelstan, No. 369—Thomas P. Brewer, Milton H. Gardner, Charles R. Harwell, R. Middleton, Harvey Ray, Wm. K. Thurber, Simon P. Gray, Robert C. Crawford, James W. Crawford.

Goliad, No. 370—Benjamin D. Kelley, Henry McCollum, Wm. Struthers.

Weogufka, No. 378 - Henry C. Dollar, James T. Lesley.

Ohatchee, No. 380—Robert N. Thomson, Andrew J. Brown, David Boozer, George F. Miller, M. L. Jones, Thomas J. Williamson.

Attalla, No. 383—John T. Keener, Henry C. Tant, G. Thomas Moore, Jeremiah A. Richardson.

Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—L. B. Bruce, B. G. Copeland, John P. Carpenter, C. F. Douthit, Robert W. Estlin, Stephen J. Guscott, Henry Hughes, Robert L. Harris, J. W. Joy, P. K. McMiller, Jack S. Moore, Wm. H. Morris, Henry N. Rosser, Dulane A. Russell, George W. Roane, James Shannon, Phillip Vance, Wm. W. Wright, Charles F. Walters.

Newburgh, No. 388—James W. Fergerson, Clark T. Smith.

Vernon, No. 389—Samuel B. Gosey, Daniel G. W. Hollis, Wm. A. J. Brock, James A. McCollum.

North Border, No. 391—Wm. G. Wright, Wm. A. Ridgeway, John W. Johnson, Thomas A. Powers.

Hickory Flat, No. 392—Joseph T. Hudson, Franklin M. Pepper.

Falkville, No. 396—Andrew J. Patterson.

Black Oak, No. 397—Wm. C. L. Hendon.

Hartselle, No. 398—George W. Vest.

Grady, No. 404—Thomas J. Hudson.

Doric, No. 406—George M. Herington, Walter E. Sistrunk, Robert Y. Ware, James E. Wallace, Thomas I. Bowles, Thomas A. Bace, J. H. Dupriest, jr., James P. Cottle, John D. Cranford.

Hillsboro, No. 408—John C. Baker, George J. Letson, James H. Gillespie, James E. Gailey.

High Shoals, No. 418—Wm. W. Stitt.
George Smith, No. 417—H. J. Sexton, John F. Mc
Vines, Henry T. Vines.
Hilton, No. 419—Buckley M. Sides.
Broomtown, No. 420—Madison McMitchel, James T
Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—David Garrett, Henry
Shorterville, No. 422—Angus J. Teague, Joel Willia
Roberts, John T. Farmer.
Clanton, No. 423—James M. Bivins, Wm. H. Foshee
Gray, Lee Hayes, Levi Marcus.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—James A. Killan, Robt.
Albertville, No. 430—Allerson L. Bishop, Wm. A. D
B. Hays, John R. Mayo, James L.
Edward E. Woodham.
Steels Station, No. 432—John H. Walker.
Branchville, No. 433—John Killian, James C. Stone.
Ware, No. 435—Wm. F. Belgen, Edward Fulmer, F
Smith.
Fort Payne, No. 437—Jackson Fassett, Isaac Frank
Cochran, Patrick H. Hansard, Frank
Joseph Keith, Edward Lloyd, Lewis
Charles E. Menkie, Charles Town
West.
Headland, No. 438—Bryant L. Cain, John Ham.
Forney, No. 440—James J. Baker.
Anniston, No. 443—Edward G. Caldwell, John D. F
P. Huger, Robert Thompson, E. W. F
Sloan, E. J. Tuttle.
Allsboro, No. 444—Henry Gable.
Calera, No. 445—Eli Crim, W. M. Deal, I. D. Har
Selgreen, James M. Sanders, W. H. I

Gibosn, No. 453—John W. Shields.
Lee, No. 454—T. R. Botsford, Thomas C. Prier, I. A. Stowe, Hugh M. Wilson.
Beulah, No. 455—J. D. Henderson, Henry B. Holt.
Harris, No. 457—J. T. Weaver, Thomas B. Franklin.
Bessemer, No. 458—John D. Pell, R. A. Illingsworth, J. W. McAdory, John E. Parsons, James E. Parsons, Joseph Skews, C. R. Nail.
Corinthian, No. 462—Richard W. Francis, Evan P. Owen.
Deatsville, No. 475—Marquis A. Pyron, Wm. H. Clark, Wm. L. Massengale, Wm. W. Worrell, Alpheus C. Swindell.
Avondale, No. 476—Simeon A. Eddins, Isaac E. Hood, James T. Maynon, Harry Preiss, David C. Govan.
Renfroe, No. 477—E. V. Moore.
East Lake, No. 480—John A. Ellard, Reuben B. Thornton, James N. Martin, John F. Gable.
Locust Fork, No. 481—John Smith, Uriah Tidwell.
Round Mountain, No. 487—Wm. D. Robertson, David T. Brunson.
Luverne, No. 488—Wm. L. Mills, Isaac L. Mills, Charles W. Payne.
New Decatur, No. 491—Joseph F. Church, James H. McCoy.
Ashford, No. 493—Hugh Y. Grayson.
Sheffield, No. 503—Granville A. Pease, James H. Partlow, John Pettitt, John A. Short.
Midland City, No. 504—Joseph P. Pelham, Sam'l C. Windham.
George Morrow, No. 507—James H. Lassiter, Adrian D. Prayton, Dixon Rogers, A. Lee Taylor, W. T. Wilson.
Brookwood, No. 509—Joseph M. Jerrell.
Wilsonville, No. 510—Wm. T. Smith, Jonathan M. Brown, Ewell O. Dawson.
Johns, No. 511—Wm. M. Mitchell.
Cottonwood, No. 514—Alex Outlaw.
Davis, No. 518—Calvin B. Davis.
Hewett, No. 519—James D. Hadaway.
Gurley, No. 521—John B. Stephens.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—Henry O. Mizell, Peter Sweeney.
Brown's X Roads, No. 529—Burrell A. Brown.
Bozeman, No. 534—Hugh W. Caffey.
Searight, No. 540—John W Hudelston, James A. Stewart.

Alabama, No. 3—[illegible]
Rising Virtue, No. 4—William R. Ledbetter, Gene
Moulton, No. 6—George F. Aldridge.
Farrar, No. 8—Stephen Ellis, John B. Watson.
Royal White Hart, No. 10—William T. Hightower
Pruett.
Montgomery, No. 11—Herman Simon, William M. I
A. Bailey.
Florence, No. 14—James J. Belew, William A. Hern
B. Thomas.
Athens, No. 16—Henry A. Hartman, Silas R. Hine.
George Washington, No. 24—Robert J. Hill, Alfr
Dale, No. 25—Jerre A. Gullette, John B. Christian.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Thomas E. Harwell,
Lavender.
Rising Sun, No. 29—Green P. Orendorff, Joseph S.
ander S. Darnell.
Washington, No. 36—William R. Mercer, Willian
liams, George L. Jenkins.
Courtland, No. 37—David Leith.
Wetumpka, No. 39—Charles P. Walker, George E.
Mobile, No. 40—Edward L. Borstein, Sidney S. Pu
Shaw.
Livingston, No. 41—Harry R. Foss, John R. Smith
Hamilton.
Hiram, No. 42.—Isaac A. Lester, Jacob N. Bi
Countryman.
Harmony, No. 46—Willis B. Butt, George W.
Edmonson, Jr., Samuel Friedman
Gretchins, J. C. Griffin, Alexander
Demopolis, No. 49—William F. Glover, William

Sts. John, No. 62—Richard H. Griffin, Joshua J. Hanes, Charles R. Radford, Gustavus A. Orum, Robert G. Bryan. Charles P. West.
Hampden Sidney, No. 67—Marion A. Boby, William G. Cousins.
Tohopeka, No. 71—William H. Payne
Fredonia, No. 79—Reuben A. J. Cumbie.
Wilcox, No. 80—Leon Thalheimer.
St. Stephen's, No. 81—Barton Atchison.
Erophotic, No. 84—Manuel R. Moorer.
Meridian Sun, No. 88—Alfred G. Johnson.
Henry, No. 91—William N. Murphy.
Sawyer, No. 93—Charles W. Gregg.
Tuckabatchee, No. 96—Bird B. Jordan.
Fulton, No. 98—Lewis Bamberger, Hugh M. Gillis.
Hartwell, No. 101—Augustus M. Bradford, William J. Ragan, Jesse V. Gwin, Thomas J. Walker, Matthew T. W. Christian, Adolph Moses.
Good Samaritan, No. 104—H. H. McIntosh.
Shiloh, No. 105—W. J. Smily, P. E. Daniels, Henry P. Gaines.
Hermon, No. 106—Newton F. Randall.
Forest Hill, No. 110—D. Spencer Lavender.
Notasalga, No. 119—John T. Estes, Ralph T. Armstrong, Isaac O. Rutherford.
Camp Hill, No. 120—George W. Dawson.
Coffeeville, No. 122—Henry White.
Havana, No. 123—Levi J. Terry.
Mortimer Reeder, No. 126—James T. Stallings.
Geneva, No. 129—Charles D. Campbell, Joshua Yahn, Nat Page, John T. Bell, Thomas J. Cox, A. M. L. Douglass, John M. English.
Roanoke, No. 132—James M. Walker.
Wiley, No. 134—William Bates, James T. Brown, J. N. Loftin.
Rockford, No. 137—Joel Gulledge, John H. Parker.
Burleson, No. 143—Thomas B. Barnes.
Fraternity, No. 145—David L. Parrish, Aquilla J. Ketchum.
Missouri, No. 146—Charles A. Hightower.
Rodgersville, No. 147—Joseph H. Watson, William H. Cannon, Mack Moore.
Cold Water, No. 148—William E. Foust
Nixburgh, No. 154—Thomas Mosely, Wilson T. White.
Penick, No. 161—A. B. Brown, William C. Kent.

Andrew Jackson, No. ...
horn, Albert E. Worswick, James M. K
Orion, No. 177—Joseph H. Stephens.
Brundidge, No. 184—Adolphus T. Philligim, Willi
drick, D. C. Allen.
Clintonville, No. 188—John M. Carmichael, James I
Isaiah H. McLain, Edwin Batchelor,
Wilson, Hardy Cain, William H. Johns
Delta, No. 189—Thomas Bonner, John Hill.
Hillabee, No. 197—Miles T. Berry, J. W. Tucker, E. E
Sylacauga, No. 200—John M. Davis, Lewis T. Parnell.
Elkmont, No. 207—Philander P. Riley.
Alexandria, No. 208—Wyley O. Horton.
Marshall, No. 209—Thurston G. Lusk, Edward M. J
ward F. Whitman.
Ebenezer, No. 210—Henry L. Braman.
York, No. 211—Robert M. Hunter.
Carrollton, No. 214—Robert W. Anderson.
Sam Dixon, No. 218—Abe McGhee, W. H. Darnell.
Lineville, No. 219—Isaac Morgan.
Tensaw, No. 221—George F. Underwood, David R. T
Louisville, No. 225—Riley Hering, Malcom Gilli
Spires, Thomas W. Hasting, James P.
Santa Fe, No. 226—Rufus S. Lambert.
James Penn, No. 227—Wm. H. Maybie, Wm. Arnol
Scott, Seaborn Wethersby.
Dallas, No. 228—Abner L. Holliday, Burrel Higginb
P. Beason, Lewis W. Miller, Marion I
Duck Springs, No. 231—Martin F. Owen, W. W. Gil
D. Land, Jesse Roden.
Sepulga, No. 233—Joseph Sellers.
David H. Adorholt, Hammel

Ramer, No. 243—W. Henry Urquhart.
Dawson, No. 244—George J. Parker, Edward Y. Shine.
Seddon, No. 247—Wm. A. Herbert.
Lawrence, No. 248—Council Bachelor, Goodman B. Espy.
Amand, No. 250—Robert S. Owens.
Camp Creek, No. 251—Robert S. Lee.
Rose Hill, No. 253—Wm. T. Ellison, Wm. H. Stinson.
Gaylesville, No. 256—James A. Taylor, Isaac Q. Milton.
Ervin, No. 257—John Grace, L. Kirk Smith, Eugene W. Crosby.
Talladega, No. 261—James H. D. Glanton.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—A. W. Dover, James L. Freeman, Jeremiah Gregory, Joel Martin, John Wood.
Mt. Pleasant, No. 266—George W. Faulk.
Forest Home, No. 270—Joseph B. Powell.
Arlington, No. 272—Wm. A. Kimbrough, Robert J. Goode, Joseph W. Cabiness.
Frankfort, No. 275—James M. Rickard, Pleasant Thorn, James K. Bolton, George B. Kimbrough, Richard H. Johnson, Reuben Landers.
Northern, No. 278—James M. Igone.
Georgiana, No. 285—James C. Travis, Samuel Shiver, Ernest A. Vinson.
Gillespie, No. 290—John H. McClusky.
Ft. Deposit, No. 291—John M. Danelly, John O. Lawrence.
Norris, No. 301—F. E. Blount, T. B. Marshall.
Winfield, No. 304—James M. Whitley, Zephaniah Anderson.
Central City, No. 305—Herman B. Richard.
Warrenton, No. 320—P. J. Corley, Isaac Brown, Benjamin F. Hallmark, J. B. Shumate, Pickens Butler, Joshua Gregory.
Pleasant Hill, No. 321—Abram W. Green.
Holly Grove, No. 323—John G. Enochs, James Swafford.
Oliver, No. 334—Thomas D. Norwood.
Georgiana Davis, No. 338—George W. Edwards, W. H. Busby.
Clear Creek, No. 340—Robert E. Little, Peter F. McNutt, Reason Colburn.
Ragan, No. 341—Taylor Hewett, Robert Pendergrass.
Hamilton, No. 344—Joseph P. Ramey, W. W. Osborn, Robert A. Baird.
Echo, No. 345—Jehu Evans.
Hurtsboro, No. 346—Benjamin W. Allen.

Rock Mills, No. 353—Wm. G. [illegible]
Heaton, No. 354—Joseph J. Lovvorn, Sidney L. Willia
M. Casper.
Van Buren, No. 355—James M. Weaver, John R. Ram
Ashland, No. 356—E. Park Gordon.
Rutledge, No. 357—R. O. Meek, S. O. Cleghorn.
Town Creek, No. 361—Wm. J. Young, T. A. Scogin.
Chester, No. 363—Isaac Q. Melton, Wm. P. Cook.
Houston, No. 365—Simon D. F. Lane.
Cotaco, No. 366—Andrew J. Loggins, W. P. Rhinehar
Chandler, No. 367—Wm. H. Rhodes, Wm. H. Hallida
Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368 George W. Allison, M
den, Martin P. Ledbetter, W. W. Little,
McCollister, John B. Palmer, James C.
Dudley L. Woolf, Jerome Smith, W. J. S
C. Roberts, H. M. Busby, W. W. Ruthe
mett W. Ledbetter, Thomas A. Howell.
Athelstan, No. 369—J. Hill Fitzpatrick, James O. Dic
G. Michael, John B. Crossland, T. Lo
Goliad, No. 370—David J. Shaw, Giles C. R. Wel
Stoddard.
Russellville, No. 371—John C. Mitchell, Henry Hens
Bell's Landing, No. 373—Calvin C. Sellers.
Gainesville, No. 373—John W. Bradshaw, Andrew J.
Lake City, No. 377—James M. Williams, John W.
August Stuckey, Edward Z. Shine.
Weogufka, No. 378—Wm, J. Bone, H. H. Calloway,
Thomas B. Jones.
Ohatchee, No. 380—William Harrison, Richard H.
Hagin, W. F. Gibson.
Attalla, No. 383—Columbus S. Hagler, John S. A. D

Newburgh, No. 388—James R. Spragins, Wm. C. Summers.
Weathers, No. 390—Thomas Bassett, Willis Pursley.
North Border, No. 391—James C. Gordon.
Hickory Flat, No. 392—James W. Grady, John Cumbee, Wm. J. Cumbee, James P. Mooty.
Valley Head, No. 394—James M. Howard, Samuel Gay, Clinton M. Rice, John Tankersley.
Falkville, No. 396—Louis A. Neill, James N. Thompson, David W. Bryant.
Black Oak, No. 397—Samuel J. Ford.
Grady, No. 404—John H. Bragg, Francis Kimbrough.
Hillsboro, No. 408—Lemuel A. Carter.
Pond Town, No. 409—Wilson Boswell, George T. Boswell, Hugh G. McAlister.
Jemison, No. 411—James L. Wyatt.
Amberson, No. 412—John Turk, Wm. T. Caddell, Joel T. Edwards, Jefferson D. Stewart, Lawrence C. O'Bryant, John L. Adderhold, Anderson W. Smith, Robert T. Pinson, John F. Hanks, Allie S. Johnson, Hampton W. Glover.
High Shoals, No. 413—William Barrett.
George Smith, No. 417—Wm. H. Batson.
Hilton, No. 419—Jesse L. Bennett.
Shorterville, No. 421—John W. Barnes.
Albertville, No. 430—Wm. T. Smith, James A. Seagers.
Steels' Station, No. 432—Andrew J. Brown.
Ware, No. 435—Stephen M. Pearson, Benjamin Walker.
Fort Payne, No. 437—John M. Davidson, Herman Steiner.
Mount Vernon, No. 439—Ezekiel Lambert.
Forney, No. 440—Joseph C. Holden, Stephen A. Garrett.
Anniston, No. 443—Wm. K. Brice, R. A. Douglas, Thomas R. Shuford, Charles Spalding.
Coalburg, No. 448—Wm. Berry, Jeremiah G. Burgin, Fredric G. Jacot, James I. Massey.
Florida, No. 450—P. J. Trimble.
Seale, No. 451—Lee H. Bush.
Lee, No. 454—Columbus Roberts.
Harris, No. 457—T. M. Parsons.
Bessemer, No. 458—Thomas O. Jones, Wm. G. Hurd, Frank F. Crowe.

C. Stewart, Wm. C. Ruffin.
Corinthian, No. 462—Edward E. Timothy.
Addison, No. 463—Solomon H. Rowe, John W. J
L. Powell, John D. Cantrell, Jame
Haleysville, No. 464—John M. Donaldson.
Dothan, No. 466—John L. Strickland.
Enterprise, No. 469—Nelson D. Johnson, Robert
Hoke's Bluff, No. 470—Robert M. Atkins.
Mt. Willing, No. 471—Ephraim S. Garrett.
Baileyton, No. 472—William Shettlesworth.
Blocton, No. 474—Columbus P. Hays.
Deatsville, No. 475—Robert L. Huddleston, Ja
Alexander D. Lewis, James C.
Evans.
Avondale, No. 476—Hill F. Oliver, John W. H
Mitchell,
Renfroe, No. 477—Ernest R. Chisolm.
Rock Springs, No. 479—Augustus F. Duffy, Char
East Lake, No. 480—Mansfield V. Posey, Jame
liam L. Cahall.
Locust Fork, No. 481—John T. Green.
Millport, No. 482—Lucius C. Guin, James R. M
Davis Fraternal, No. 483—John W. Gravlee, J.
Lebanon, No. 484—T. J. Ward.
Cedar Bluff, No. 486—John B. Stone.
Round Mountain, No. 487—Thomas W. Bates,
ling, Benj. C. F. Newberry.
Luverne, No. 488—H. H. McNeal, James H. Co
Mahan, No. 490—Drayton C. Hall, John H.
Conant.

Sunny South, No. 497—Charles A. Woodford.
Bay Minette, No. 498—Larkin E. Edmondson.
Cleveland, No. 499—Levi C. Sims, Allen Dorman.
Logan, No. 500—William M. Yarboro.
Sheffield, No. 503—James L. Nunnerly, David R. Taggert.
Midland City, No. 504—Marcus B. Behrman, James E. Peters.
George Morrow, No. 507—Rufus L. McCoy.
Mt. Signal, No. 508—James Arrington.
Brookwood, No. 509--Simon Sparrow.
Wilsonville, No. 510—Nathaniel H. Self.
John's, No. 511—Archibald Stirling.
Cottonwood, No. 514—Thomas J. Robbins.
James D. Truss, No. 515—James M. Simpson, H. J. Discker.
Davis, No. 518—Thomas Z. Jones.
Hewett, No. 519—Thomas B. McNeal.
W. F. Aldrich, No. 520—J. M. Hinolf.
Gurley, No. 521—Nathaniel G. Chandler, Jesse M. Pitts.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525--Isaiah Glaze, Marion Pettit, Harry Westcott.
Hackleburg, No. 526—Hugh M. Rowe.
Middleton, No. 527—William E. Canada, James A. Harris, Daniel A. Johnston.
Charlton, No. 528—D. L. Linzey.
Myles J. Green, No. 531—Ulsie R. Hatfield, Abraham Black, Erastus W. Casen.
Sulligent, No. 532—Jeremiah F. Collins, Hilliard W. Lantrip.
Bangor, No. 535—Peter Groover, A. H. Halcom.
Spring Hill, No. 536—Robert P. Rhodes.
Wewoka, No. 539—D. L. Bloodsworth.
Searight, No. 540—Julius Rosendorf, Frank M. Waton, Abraham N. Sacks.
H. C. Armstrong, No. 544—George W. Gainer.
H. C. Tompkins, No. 545—Francis S. Andress.

Moulton, No. 6—William T. [illegible]
Columbia, No. 135—William Jackson.
Fraternity, No. 145—Samuel S. Thomas.
Rodgersville, No. 147—Dite McCafferty.
Fellowship, No. 172—Eugene V. S. Finch.
Seddon, No. 247—Jefferson P. Swift, Marquis S. Jord
Georgiana Davis, No. 338—Pleas H. Martin.
Van Buren, No. 355—James B. Bishop.
Falkville, No. 396—Henry Jeffers.
Hartselle, No. 398—Stark Reynolds, James W. Vest.
Hillsboro, No. 408—Franklin P. Odom, James W. Be
Broomtown, No. 420—James T. Stark.
Fort Payne, No. 437—Thomas R. Garrett, William I
Harris, No. 457—J. B. Parsons.
Avondale, No. 476—George A. Dean.
East Lake, No. 480—John P. Shugart.
Irondale, No. 506—Henry M. Edney.
Hewitt, No. 519—Edward A. Paschall.

EXPELLED.

Gilead, No. 9—Royal F. Dennis.
Meridian Sun, No. 88—David Saunders.
Mount Eagle, No. 185—Thomas L. Alford.
York, No. 211—Anderson G. Ross.
Holly Grove, No. 323—William H. Smith, F. C
Wilson Williams, No. 351—Wiley L. Rusk.
Rock Mills, No. 353—John C. Turner, E. H. McCle
Headland, No. 438—James H. Jourdan.

REINSTATED.

Rising Virtue, No. 4—Wm. R. Ledbetter.
Moulton, No. 6—John A. Stuart.
Farrar, No. 8—John B. Watson, Ezekiel Townson.
Gilead, No. 9—Wm. H. Carter.
Royal White Hart, No. 10—Wm. F. Hightower, Sam'l A. Pruett, Elbert T. Norton.
Montgomery, No. 11—John Heitz, John M. Kelser, Herman Simon.
Florence, No. 14—Wm. B. Young.
Athens, No. 16—Benj. M. Sowell, Wm. N. Hayes, Thomas J. Turrentine, Edward W. Crawford, John G. Laxson, Wm. C. McEnery.
Dale, No. 25—John T. Cook.
LaFayette, No. 26—Charles A. Sheldon.
Selma Fraternal, No. 27—Joseph C. Shafer.
Rising Sun, No. 29—Henry A. Skeggs, Dolphin C. Davis.
Wetumpka, No. 39—Charles P. Walker, Marmaduke Hornsby, George E. Rockwell.
Mobile, No. 40—Martin Adams.
Livingston, No. 41—Harry R. Foss.
Hiram, No. 42—John Hubbard, Will B. Hammond.
Harmony, No. 46—James T. Kendall, Nathan H. Miller.
Union, No. 50—Sam'l F. Bondurant, Thomas Hudson.
Greening, No. 53—John D. Burnett, Malachi G. Brooks.
Amity, No. 54—John T. Brodnax.
Troy, No 56—Charles Goldenburg.
Benton, No. 59—Hendrick A. Hardy.
Sts. John, No. 62—Henry S. Haynes, David C. Pugh, Andrew W. Beverly, Wm. M. Thornton.
Halsey, No. 68—Charles R. Illges.
Howard, No. 69—Thomas Bell Jones.
Central, No. 70—Herman Fox.
Solomon, No. 74—James E. Scarborough.
Fredonia, No. 79—Reuben A. J. Cumbie.
Wilcox, No. 80—Wm. W. McConnico, Leon Thalheimer.
St. Stephens, No. 81—Frederic Pevy, Alexander Orso.
Friendship, No. 83—Wm. M. Perry.

George W. Norton, [illegible]
Walker.

Good Samaritan, No. 104—Leroy L. TeBow, Elisha [illegible]
A. H. McIntosh, T. A. Colley, J. A. Sl

Shiloh, No. 105—John A. Kimbrough, Wm. B. He
E. Daniels.

Herman, No. 106—John W. Epes.

Choctaw, No. 107—Wm. S. Baskin, Charlton W. Bri

Dean, No. 112—Aaron B. Feagin, J. Frank Robinson

DeKalb, No. 116—Joseph H. Carr, Andrew G. Russe
Stewart, James B. Bruce, Sam'l N. W

Notasulga, No. 119—S. Marshal Tommie, Isaac O. [illegible]
Andrew J. Cameron, Alfred G. Duke
Armstrong, Rufus C. Robertson.

Herndon, No. 125—John E. Crawford.

Mortimer Reeder, No. 126—Sam'l A. Richards.

Geneva, No. 129—Ira W. Myres, Godfrey L. Holly, [illegible]

Yorkville, No. 131—Thomas H. Anderson, Wm. S. [illegible]
M. Bell.

Roanoke, No. 132—Isham W. Thornton.

Wiley, No. 134—Robert Sellers.

Rockford, No. 137—John A. Smith.

Burleson, No. 148—John B. Hardon.

Rodgersville, No. 147—Joseph H. Watson, Wm. H

Penick, No. 161—Robert M. Slaughter, John W. V

Andrew Jackson, No. 173—W. E. Haygood.

DeSotoville, No. 178—Samuel S. Williams.

Brundidge, No. 184—Jonathan Williams.

Mt. Eagle, No. 185—Thomas L. Allford.

Cataula, No. 186—John A. Thompson, Henry W.

[illegible] No. 188—Isaiah T. Law.

Elkmont, No. 207—Richard H. Harlow.
Marshall, No. 209—Edward F. Whitman.
Sam Dixon, No. 218—Thos. Freeman.
Lineville, No. 219—John L. Gaston.
Newton, No. 224—Jackson Ward, Henry J. Smisson, John T. Lee.
Louisville, No. 225—Thomas W. Hasting, James P. Dozia.
James Penn, No. 227—Wm. H. Maybie, Wesley W. Peebles, Thomas B. Camp, George J. Wethington.
Bexar, No. 230—George Gilliland, John Goggans, Alex. B. Nelson.
Duck Springs, No. 231—W. W. Gilmore, Jerre Roden.
Sepulga, No. 233—Henry C. Parker.
Gadsden, No. 236—Lee Alexander, William T. Alexander, Daniel H. Aderholt, Joseph Bevans, Mathias C. Cox, Joseph Chumley, John H. Disque, Robert C. George, Thomas B. Gwin, Hugh R. Hill, Zachariah B. Hardie, Jesse H. Hendrix, Samuel A. Lane, Daniel G. McCaulley, John P. McDuffie, Milton S. Parker, Rodolphus O. Randall, Robert E. Randall, James W. Randall, John B. Richards, James B. Rutherford, Thomas B. Smith, James A. Tallman, Samuel H. Wilson, Augustus L. Woodliff.
Ramer, No. 243—John S. Howell, William A. Malloy, Oliver C. Rushton, W. Henry Urquhart.
John Payne, No. 245—William H. Graham.
Lawrence, No. 248—Winfield Scott.
Amand, No. 250—Robert S. Owens.
Camp Creek, No. 251—Willis M. Arrington.
Rose Hill, No. 253—Duncan Ansley.
Gaylesville, No. 256—William C. Hill.
Ervin, No. 257—John Grace, L. Kirk Smith.
Walnut Grove, No. 264—Joseph W. Amberson, A. W. Dover, Jeremiah Gregory, Joel Martin, John S. Brasseal, John Wood.
Frankfort, No. 275—DeWitt C. Kimbrough, James M. Rikard.
Bullock, No. 276—James M. Cosby.
Northern, No. 278—William R. P. Saunders.
Georgiana, No. 285—Henry L. Hobbs, John C. Moore, Jasper N. Hester.
Norris, No. 301—T. B. Marshall.

Echo, No. 345—John Evans.
Hurtsboro, No. 346—James T. Griswold.
Bienville, No. 348—Finley McFadden.
Ozark, No. 349—John N. Sansbury, John R. Mc
McNair.
Wilson Williams, No. 351—William R. Key.
Rock Mills, No. 353—Elias G. Breed, Fountain P.
L. Bradshaw.
Heaton, No. 354—Wm. M. Stilwell, George H. Cas
Johnson, N. Green Copland, E. M. W
N. Breed, Sidney L. Williams.
Van Buren, No. 355—James M. Weaver, Leander C
Rutledge, No. 357—Daniel A. Crenshaw.
Scottsboro, No. 359—Charles S. Freeman, E. C. Mc
Chester, No. 363—Isaac Creel, Jackson Womack,
Lewis K. Moss.
Pleasant Site, No. 364—William A. Mann.
Cotaco, No. 366—Andrew J. Loggins, Thomas J. An
Creige.
Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368—James R. Harbin, R
Foy, Francis M. Savage, James
Thomas Trammell.
Goliad, No. 370—Henry F. Yarbrough, Samuel St
Russellville, No. 371—John W. Ligon, Wm. J. O
Harris.
Bell's Landing, No. 373—Wick W. Riley.
Lake City, No. 377—August Stuckey.
Weogufka, No. 378—Thomas B. Jones.
Ohatchee, No. 380—James A. McCorkle.
Attalla, No. 383—Reuben D. Crump, John T. Kee

Trinity, No. 386—George Allen.
Newburgh, No. 388—William H. Vandiver.
Weathers, No. 390—Wyatt M. Worthy.
Falkville, No. 396—George W. Ryland, Wm. S. Bean.
Hartselle, No. 398—Thomas J. Landrum.
Hanceville, No. 400—John M. Kirk.
Green Hill, No. 402—Wiley A. Harrison, Edmund Myrick, James Bretherick, Aaron T. Clemmons.
Grady, No. 404—Benjamin B. Poellnitz.
Doric, No. 406—John A. Danbley.
Helena, No. 410—Wm. R. Cross, Wm. Shelton.
Amberson, No. 412—Wm. H. Jones, John C. Barnes.
High Shoals, No. 413—Henry C. Boon.
George Smith, No. 417—Wm. H. Batson, Austin White, Isham Prescott.
Clanton, No. 423—John R. Kempe.
Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—Wilson E. Hall.
Albertville, No. 430—Anderson Haley.
Steel's Station, No. 432—Andrew J. Smith.
Ware, No. 435—Overton Y. Garrett, David K. Funderburk, John F. Melton, Benj. F. Russell, Charles J. Robertson, Benjamin Walker, Isaac P. Stowe, Peter E. Welch, Allen R. Davis, L. D. Welch, Francis M. Taunton, D. S. Roberson.
Fort Payne, No. 437—Stephen H. Dobbs.
Headland, No. 438—Asa Gilley.
Anniston, No. 443—Howard J. Young, Jas. F. Walker.
Taylor, No. 447—John W. McLendon.
Coalburg, No. 448—John T. Sellers.
Dolomite, No. 452—Frelin H. Tibbets.
Gibson, No. 453—W. F. Propst, R. A. Baker.
Harris, No. 457—Byrd Roberts.
Bessemer, No. 458—Henry Raskelley, Wm. Obermark.
King Solomon, No. 460---Wm. A. Bird.
Oakman, No. 465---John H. Pool.
Enterprise, No. 469---Robert W. Mink.
Blocton, No. 474---Hamilton C. Tidwell, Gregor Gordon.
Avondale, No. 476---Sam'l H. Coggins, Hill F. Oliver, Simeon A. Eddins.
East Lake, No. 480---Robert B. Ustic.
Locust Fork, No. 481—Thomas B. Deaver, Champ Cornelius.
Millport, No. 482—Jerry Bradley.

Mt. Pinson, No. 495—Luther M. Barcliff.
Sheffield, No. 503—David L. Taggert, Thomas L. Ret
Midland City, No. 504—James E. Peters, Sidney Joh
Wilsonville, No. 510—William T. Smith.
Johns, No. 511—John Sterling, Archibald Sterling, Lloyd.
Woodlawn Fraternal, No. 525—Charles C. Green.

OUR FRATERNAL DEAD.

Helion, No. 1—John W. Landman, Feb. 23, 1896, aged 69; John L. Rison, June 17, 1896, aged 57.

Rising Virtue, No. 4—Wm. W. Prude, Oct. 14, 1895, aged 72; Charles Smallwood, Jan. 10, 1896, aged 68.

Macon, No. 7—John R. Nettles, April 18, 1896, aged 70.

Farrar, No. 8—Virgil K. Holtam, May 17, 1896.

Royal White Hart, No. 10—Lorard Lee, June, 1896, aged 79.

Florence, No. 14—Robert F. Rickard, Sept. 24, 1896.

Athens, No. 16—Socrates D. Glaze, May 18, 1896, aged 68.

George Washington, No. 24—Wilson B. Nabors, July 15, 1896, aged 74.

Selma Fraternal, No. 27—James J. Bryan, Sept. 6, 1896; Ralph Kahn, F. C., Dec. 24, 1895; Wm. Pribram, Dec. 8, 1895.

Rising Sun, No. 29—Benjamin F. Cross, Oct. 16, 1895; Henry C. Saunders, April 4, 1896.

Autauga, No. 31—John H. Herrman, March 3, 1896, aged 61: Jacob H. Griffis, June 1, 1896, aged 78; Perry Hester, Aug. 31, 1896, aged 68.

Wetumpka, No. 39—L. F. Townsend, July 26, 1896, aged 74; W. G. McWilliams, Nov. 2, 1895, aged 87.

Mobile, No. 40—Louis Barham, June 29, 1896, aged 75; Henry Bernstein, April 16, 1896.

Livingston, No. 41—Ezekiel S. Gulley, Sept. 17, 1896; Robt. A. Barnes, Aug. 11, 1895.

Harmony, No. 46—George J. Moore, March 16, 1896, aged 40.

Union, No. 50—Richard Britton, Oct. 26, 1895, aged 39.

Greening, No. 53—Samuel L. Witherington, April 24, 1896, aged 39.

Amity, No. 54—Thomas B. Fitzpatric, Sept. 23, 1895, aged 38; Frank H. Mundy, Aug. 24, 1896, aged 58.

Mt. Moriah, No. 55—William H. Horton, Oct. 21, 1895, aged 70.

Troy, No. 56—Willis D. Henderson, March 26, 1896; Jefferson P. Morris, June 26, 1896; Andy P. Love, Sept. 19, 1896.

Howard, No. 69—Daniel Smith, May 26, 1896, age
ford E. Gray, July 5, 1896.
Tohopeka, No. 71—James M. Oliver, Aug. 24, 189
John Y. Johnson, July 6, 1896, aged 60.
Widow's Son, No. 72—Martin L. Alexander, July
aged 73.
Cokerville, No. 75—Louis T. Barge, March 21, 189
Crozier, No. 78—Elam F. Stovall, April 18, 1896.
Fredonia, No. 79—Anderson M. Clemons, Nov. 26,
63; Henry Wallace, Dec. 25, 1895, aged 7
Friendship, No. 83—Rufus J. Jones, Feb. 20, 189
Samuel W. Davidson, June 25, 1896, age
Erophotic, No. 84—Samuel A. Till, Aug. 22, 1896,
Prattville, No. 89—Daniel W. Rawlinson, Sept.
aged 56.
Henry, No. 91—Hasting E. Owens, Nov. 9, 1895,
Sawyer, No. 93—Samuel H. McKee, April 12, 189
Tuckabatchee, No. 96—John W. Hays, March
aged 66.
Hartwell, No. 101—Charles J. Hazard, Nov. 16,
69; James McKibben, June 10, 1896, age
Good Samaritan, No. 104—J. C. Morgan, Dec
aged 65.
Shiloh, No. 105—John A. Kimbrough, Jan. 26, 189
Choctaw, No. 107—Charlton W. Britt, Sept.
aged 73; Lemuel J. Mooney, July 11, 18
Notasulga, No. 119—Ralph T. Armstrong, Aug.
Mortimer Reeder, No. 126—John L. Thomas, Ma
aged 78.
Bolivar, No. 127—James G. Caperton.
Geneva, No. 129—Percival Cumbee, Nov. 15, 18

Columbia, No. 135—James H. Thompson.
Shelby, No. 140—John S. Leeper, Oct. 11, 1895.
Fraternity, No. 145—John S. Montgomery, July 29, 1896, aged 79.
Rodgersville, No. 147—William C. Beaver, Sept. 15, 1896.
Monroeville, No. 153—Oren Brantley, Feb. 20, 1896, aged 78.
Nixburg, No. 154—Robert S. Richardson, Oct., 1894; Robert S. Penton, April, 1894; William M. Russell, Feb. 14, 1896, aged 65.
Penick, No. 161—Thomas J. Kent, Jan. 18, 1896; Allen L. Warren, March 27, 1896; Elijah Wynn, August 13, 1896.
Fayetteville Authentic, No. 163—John H. Townsend, Jan. 10, 1896, aged 75.
Fellowship, No. 172—Wm. J. Razzell, March 25, 1896, aged 60.
Andrew Jackson, No. 173—Benj. L. Barksdale, Nov. 23, 1895; David Englehardt, Feb. 7, 1896; John M. Wyly, May 4, 1896; James Skerry, April 9, 1896.
De Sotoville, No. 178—Walter F. Pond, March 11, 1896; Abraham Kener, Oct. 11, 1895, aged 93.
Brundidge, No. 184—Thomas J. Dinkins, Sept. 8, 1896, aged 73.
Mt. Eagle, No. 185—Isaac R. Lowe, Nov. 14, 1895, aged 84.
Cataula, No. 186—John S. Chapman, Aug. 5, 1896, aged 55.
Landmark, No. 187—Andrew J. Griffith, Dec. 6, 1895, aged 58.
Clintonville, No. 188—Isaiah T. Law, Feb. 8, 1896, aged 74.
Delta, No. 189—Washington H. Thompson, April 12, 1896, aged 56.
Tombigbee, No. 190—John W. Smith, Oct. 11, 1895, aged 88.
Brush Creek, No. 191—T. C. Bofield, Sept. 4, 1896, aged 73.
Hilabee, No. 197—George W. Porter, March 22, 1896; Daniel B. Brown, Sept. 3, 1896.
Lapine, No. 201—James R. Ruff, Oct. 2, 1895; S. L. Bradley, Sept. 23, 1895; Joseph Bradley, Feb. 21, 1896, aged 44.
York, No. 211—Franklin A. Gamble, Oct. 5, 1895.
Carrollton, No. 214—Samuel Yeatman, Nov. 16, 1895, aged 70.

H. Walker, 1895.

Lineville, No. 219—James E. McCain.

Newton, No. 224—Gordon G. Halford, Nov. 8, 1895
B. Yelverton, Feb. 5, 1896.

Louisville, No. 225—Stephen A. Andress, July 18
aged 57.

James Penn, No. 227—Elijah H. Lingo, Dec. 13, 189

Gadsden, No. 236—Henry B. Burns, Nov. 9, 1895, ag

Fairmount, No. 238—David L. Mitchell, March 8
aged 51.

Bowen, No. 240—Robert Barry, March 30, 1896, age

Ramer, No. 243—Oliver C. Rushton, Feb. 26, 1896, a

Dawson, No. 244—Creed T. Pitts, March 13, 1896, a
George Wells, March 21, 1896, aged 92.

John Payne, No. 245—John S. Wooton, April
aged 71; Jesse B. Wood, June 2, 1896, aged

Seddon, No. 247—Samuel P. McLellan, April 15, 18
Perry, July 6, 1896; Abner J. Lawler, S
1896.

Camp Creek, No. 251—John A. Stringer, Lewis Ha

Ervin, No. 257—Mack M. Boshell, Sept. 24, 1895, a
Wm. L. Crawford, May 27, 1896, aged 3
Manasco, Sept. 23, 1895, aged 95; John N.
May 20, 1896, aged 87; Simeon A. Smith
1896, aged 85.

Talladega, No. 261—Thomas A. Zuber, Jan. 3, 18
44; Wm. N. Boynton, July 22, 1896, aged 6

Walnut Grove, No. 264—Virgil H. Dean, Feb. 24, 1

Forest Home, No. 270—Pinckney H. Little, Dec.
aged 56; Elias M. Lazenby, Aug. 19, 1896,

Frankfort, No. 275—William Burrill, March 10, 18

Gillespie, No. 290—John R. Scrivener, March 18, 1896, aged 77.

Ft. Deposit, No. 291—Andrew H. Buchanan, Dec. 3, 1895, aged 47.

Norris, No. 301—F. W. Erdman, Oct. 4, 1895; A. Marion McMillan, May 30, 1896.

Central City, No. 305—William M. Martin, Jan. 30, 1896; Simon J. Shield, Feb. 1, 1896.

Warrenton, No. 320—Davy G. Anderson, Nov. 28, 1895.

Viola, No. 324—John P. Crump, Feb. 7, 1895, aged 54; John H. Fendley, June 4, 1895, aged 73.

Nanafalia, No. 335—Joseph B. Knight, May 31, 1896, aged 81.

Wilson Williams, No. 351—John C. Treadaway, Nov. 23, 1895; Wm. H. Jones, May 22, 1896; William Jackson, Oct. 14, 1896.

Rock Mills, No. 353—Enoch Barton, Jan. 2, 1896, aged 75; Thomas E. Gamble, June 13, 1896, aged 74.

Heaton, No. 354—Ephraim M. Noles, May 6, 1896, aged 61; Silas Prichard, June 14, 1896, aged 82.

Rutledge, No. 357—James E. Kolb; Joseph S. Sanders.

Town Creek, No. 361—John H. Houston, Aug. 26, 1896, aged 70; James W. Houston, July 24, 1896, aged 29; Christopher A. Reynolds, Feb. 20, 1896, aged 60.

Houston, No. 365—Andrew J. Ingle, Sept. 14, 1896, aged 77; Isham P. Gibson, June 2, 1895.

Piedmont Fraternal, No. 368—Jacob K. Dailey, Aug. 1896, aged 43.

Athelstan, No. 369—Henry A. Lowe, July 2, 1896, aged 38.

Bell's Landing, No. 373—Peter J. Cree, April 7, 1896, aged 75; William D. Brown, Aug. 15, 1896, aged 60.

Lake City, No. 377—James D. Clary, June 1, 1896, aged 70.

Weogufka, No. 378—R. B. Dobson, March, 1896.

Attalla, No. 383—Samuel C. Estis, Nov. 20, 1895.

Birmingham Fraternal, No. 384—F. J. Hammersmith, Nov. 23, 1895.

Trinity, No. 386—John Speer, July 22, 1896.

Newburgh, No. 388—Robert H. Ranson, Jan. 10, 1896.

Vernon, No. 389—William T. Butler, Dec. 23, 1895, aged 40; James B. Brown, Dec. 18, 1895, aged 30.

George Crow, March 15, 1896.

Falkville, No. 396—James J. Dinsmore, March
aged 81 ; James E. Peck, Oct. 31, aged 4

Hanceville, No. 400—Calvin A. Burns, Oct. 15, 189

Green Hill, No. 402—Benjamin F. Forsyth, June
aged 65 ; Daniel G. Wilcoxson, June
aged 51.

Childersburg, No. 403—George W. Butts, March

Grady, No. 404—Ivey H. McClure, Dec. 16, 1895 ;
M. Luther, Feb. 22, 1896, aged 63 ; Har
Barr, May 27, 1896.

Doric, No. 406—James Beaty, Oct. 15, 1895, aged

Pond Town, No. 409—Thomas Blount, July 15, 189

Helena, No. 410—Needham Lee, Sept. 19, 1896 ag

Amberson, No. 412—Francis W. McCaghren, Feb
aged 73 ; John W. Jones, April 23, 1896,
John C. McCaghren, May 13, 1896, aged

High Shoals, No. 413—Goodwin Adcock, Sept.
aged 74.

George Smith, No. 417—Francis M. Payne, April
aged 54.

Hilton, No. 419—Martin V. Wright, July 1, 1896.

Broomtown, No. 420—William T. Henderson.

Cullman Fraternal, No. 421—Charles Grafton, Ju
aged 70.

Shorterville, No. 422—Thomas Bennett, Feb.
aged 58.

Temple, No. 425—Clarence Crenshaw, April
aged 48.

Milo Abercrombie, No. 429—Moses Trimble, Oct.
aged 76 ; Vandiveer Johnson, May 29, 189

Ware, No. 435—D. S. Roberson, Aug. 23, 1896; E. Albert Gilbert, Oct. 31, 1895, aged 83.

Fort Payne, No. 437—James M. Bird, March 20, 1896, aged 47; Ancil C. Duncan, Aug. 6, 1896, aged 65; George W. Harwood, Jan. 30, 1896, aged 43.

Anniston, No. 443—T. L. Hutchison, May 28, 1896, aged 29; B. L. Stewart, Aug. 3, 1896.

Taylor, No. 447—James S. Cook, June 15, 1896, aged 33.

Florida, No. 450—Threat E. Mitchell, Nov. 10, 1895; William C. Battle, June 10, 1896; George E. Harrell, May 5, 1896.

Lee, No. 454—R. P. Baker, Sept. 5, 1896, aged 59; James M. McNamee, Jan. 1, 1896; Julian C. Phillips, Nov. 11, 1895, aged 69; Martin W. Smith, May 17, 1896.

Beulah, No. 455—Thomas Jennings, Oct. 10, 1895, aged 84.

Bessemer, No. 458—Zadoc Ware, April, 15, 1896, aged 46.

Hardy Howle, No. 459—Mark T. Mitchell, Jan. 12, 1896, aged 45.

King Solomon, No. 460—Peter Zinzer, Oct. 29, 1895.

Haleysville, No. 464—Bailus Donaldson, April, 1896, aged 82.

Kennedy, No. 467—Benjamin F. Story, Sept. 26.

Bethany, No. 468—George Cox, Feb. 6, 1896, aged 79; John L. Smith, Sept. 15, 1896, aged 70.

Enterprise, No. 469—Keeney M. Johnson, July 14, 1896.

Mt. Willing, No. 471—James Scarborough, Jan. 10, 1896.

Stanton, No. 473—Michael McCarty, Nov. 23, 1895.

Blocton, No. 474—Joseph D. Reed, July 31, 1896, aged 39; John W. Broadhead, Aug. 27, 1896, aged 51.

Avondale, No. 476—Thomas H. Holt, July 30, 1896; Richard J. C. Hale; Collins J. Morgan, Feb. 5, 1896, aged 37.

Renfroe, No. 477—Joseph S. Hubbard, July 14, 1896, aged 65.

Guin, No. 478—Lemuel J. Cook, July 3, 1896, aged 74; Wm. J. Martin, Dec. 29, 1895, aged 73; Wm. B. Taylor, Sept. 11, 1896, aged 46.

East Lake, No. 480—Solomon Palmer, May 14, 1896, aged 57.

Lebanon, No. 484—W. H. Albright, Jan. 1, 1896.

Monroe, No. 485—George L. Hering, Sept. 23, 1895, aged 56.

aged 60; Joseph R. Graham, Aug. 28, 189

Delmar, No. 501—C. W. Phillips.

Sheffield, No. 503—Claude M. Rhea, March 17, 189

George Morrow, No 507—Wm. B. McCombs. Jar

Mt. Sigual, No. 508—Andrew P. Collins, Jan. 11, 41; Frank A. Cofran, Aug. 15. 1896, Aquilla Furgeson, Sept. 8, 1896, aged 85

Morrow, No. 513—Conrad Theobold, Sept. 3, 1896

Davis, No. 518—Constantine L. Carter, Sept. 16,

Gurley, No. 521—Granville Ingalls, Dec. 21, 1895.

Almond, No. 523—Isaac N. McGill, June 29, 189

Charlton, No. 528—Britton B. Lunsford, July aged 29.

Sulligent, No. 532—Alonzo L. Guin, April 12, 18

Bangor, No. 535—Wm. H. Oden, March 21, 1896,

Spring Hill, No. 536—Charles M. Carlisle, Ma aged 69.

Mt. Zion, No. 542—Wm. B. Napps, Feb. 28, 1896 McClosky.

H. C. Tompkins, No. 545—W. M. Garrett, Jr., 1895, aged 31.

Boaz, No. 546—Elijah R. A. Smith, Oct. 24, 189

LODGES DELINQUENT FOR NOT MAKING RETURNS.

Leighton	No.	43	Northport	No.	252
Gaston	"	44	Cluttsville	"	319
New Market	"	52	Haw Ridge	"	399
Pfister	"	90	Oak Level	"	415
Danville	"	95	Williamsburg	"	416
Bladon Springs	"	151	Winston Star	"	436
Estaboga	"	155	Bethlehem	"	442
Mt. Hilliard	"	180	Sam Thompson	"	456
Aberfoil	"	181	Tennessee River	"	505
Western Star	"	222	Windham	"	524
Mt. Carmel	"	223			

CHARTERS FORFEITED.

Leighton	No.	43	New Market	No.	52
Aberfoil	"	181	Madison Station	"	329
Chandler	"	367	Williamsburg	"	416

LODGES CONSOLIDATED.

Maysville, No. 158, with Gurley Lodge, No. 521.
Jonesboro, No. 315, with Bessemer, No. 458.

Number of members reported.....
Amount of Dues.....
Number of Lodges that made returns .....
Number of Lodges that paid Dues.....
Number of Lodges Chartered in 1896.....
Number of Dormant Lodges revived in 1896 .....
Number of Lodges on the Roll December, 1896....
Number of Ministers of Gospel .....

WORK OF THE YEAR.

Initiated .....
Passed .....
Raised .....
Affiliated.....
Re-instated.....
Rejected .....
Dimitted .....
Died .....
Suspended for N. P. D.....
Suspended for U. C.....
Expelled .....

REGISTER OF LODGES.

t OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF AL

LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.
Huntsville	Madison	Huntsville	Alfred Moore	Leroy M. Peevey
Perdue Hill	Monroe	Perdue Hill	Isaac D. Roberts	John A. Savage
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	William G. Cochran	Joseph H. Tyler
Moulton	Lawrence	Moulton	Noble G Delashaw	Henry G. Almon
Grove Hill	Clarke	Grove Hill	William W. Daffin	Love N. Pugh
Elyton	Jefferson	Elyton	Richard N. Hawkins	Horace J. Salter
Butler	Choctaw	Butler	Benj. H. Warren	Green B. Bush
Clayton	Barbour	Clayton	Julius E Meadows	Louis H. Perkin
Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	Samuel Isaac	William H. Dingle
Florence	Lauderdale	Florence	Alexander C. Chisolm	Aaron S. Lanier
Athens	Limestone	Athens	George L Sherrell	Charles A. Arnett
Linden	Marengo	Linden	John H. Jackson	Charles B. Clevelan
Clinton	Greene	Clinton	Calvin Upchurch	Phelan Eatman
Camden	Wilcox	Camden	Richard E. McWilliams	Thomas S. Caldwel
Greensboro	Hale	Greensboro	Daniel P. Christer berry	Wm. E. W. Yerby
Selma	Dallas	Selma	Louis Raymond	Elbert S. Starr
Decatur	Morgan	Decatur	William E Oakley	Thomas S. Turley
Autaugaville	Autauga	Autaugaville	William J. Zimmerman	Jas. M. Thompson
Tuscumbia	Colbert	Tuscumbia	John A. Lasseter	Jas. H Simpson
Courtland	Lawrence	Courtland	Daniel B. Campbell	Wm. T. Simmons
Wetumpka	Elmore	Wetumpka	Sampson H. Williams	Thomas J. Williams
Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	William A. Alexander	James W. Little
Livingston	Sumter	Livingston	Henry Arrington	John H. Norville
Jacksonville	Calhoun	Jacksonville	Henry F. Montgomery	John T. Jelks
Warsaw	Sumter	Warsaw	Clarence Grove	Paul E. Carr
Eufaula	Barbour	Eufaula	George A. Beauchamp	Henry C. Holleman
Demopolis	Marengo	Demopolis	Edward S. Cornish	Goodman G. Sharp

65	C. P. Whitt	Bell's Church	Dallas	Brown's	Joseph A. Groves	Wm. C. Whitt	Fri bf 2nd Sun
67	Hampden Sidney	Robinson's Sp's	Elmore	Gibbons	Edwin H. Robinson	Samuel H. Gibbons	3rd Saturday
68	Halsey	Jernigan	Russell	Jernigan	Thomas A. Johnson	Mathew L. Cliatt	2d Saturday
69	Howard	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Samuel J. Hahn	Philip C. Candidus	1st and 3rd Tues
70	Central	Montevallo	Shelby	Montevallo	James A. Moore	James M. Reynold	Sat bf f moon
71	Tohopeka	Dadeville	Tallapoosa	Dadeville	Junius P. Oliver	John L. Nelson	3 Saturday
72	Widow's Son	Furman	Wilcox	Furman	George A. Barge	Elkanah Burson	Sat bf full moon
74	Solomon	La Fayette	Chambers	La Fayette	Lum Duke	James E. Scarborough	1 and 3 Wed
75	Cherville	Bethlehem	Monroe	Simpkinsville	John W. Chapman	John G. Vickers	Sat bef 3 Sunday
76	Auburn	Auburn	Lee	Auburn	John H. Drake	John M. Thomas	2 and 4 Mon
78	Crozier	White Plains	Calhoun	White Plains	Andrew M. Whiteside	Jno. C. Watson	Sat bef 3 Sun
79	Fredonia	Fredonia	Chambers	Stroud	Andrew J. Thompson	Thomas G. Crowder	4th Saturday
80	Wilcox	Oak Hill	Wilcox	Oak Hill	Joseph S. McBryde	Eugene I. McBryde	Fri bef f m
81	St Stephens	St. Stephens	Washington	St. Stephens	John W. Gordy	Charles J. Coate	1st Monday
83	Friendship	Centreville	Bibb	Harrisburg	James N. Brown	Joseph P. Harris	1st Saturday
84	Erophotic	Braggs	Lowndes	Braggs	Oliver G. Bruner	Eber D. Lavender	Sat bef full m'n
88	Meridian Sun	Pleasant Hill	Dallas	Polk	Wm. R Hardy	Dan'l B. Edwards	Sat bef full m'n
89	Prattville	Prattville	Autauga	Prattville	Emmette I. Smith	William H. Armstrong	Mon bef f m
90	Pfister	McKinley	Marengo	McKinley			
91	Henry	Abbeville	Henry	Abbeville	Newell M. Thornton	Thomas A. Trawick	2 and 4 Sat
93	Sawyer	Wedowee	Randolph	Wedowee	James P. D. Murphy	John T. Owens	2 and 4 Sat
95	Danville	Danville	Morgan	Danville			
96	Tuckabatchee	Crawford	Russell	Crawford	Walter B. Thomas	Collin K. Dudley	2 and 4 Sat
97	Lozahatchee	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Hezariah G. Earnest	George W. Alexander	Thur bef 1 Sun
98	Fulton	Orrville	Dallas	Orrville	James B. Ellis	John W. Lovett	3rd Friday
101	Hartwell	Oxford	Calhoun	Oxford	Xerxes H. Bagley	James C. Wright	4th Monday
104	Good Samaritan	Dudleyville	Tallapoosa	Judson	James M. Boon	Alfred A. Speir	Sat bef 1st Sun
105	Shiloh	Shiloh	Marengo	Shiloh	William S. Skinner	Joseph E. Smyly	3rd Saturday
106	Hermon	Sumterville	Sumter	Sumterville	Joseph R. Ramsey	William H. Brown	Wed bef f m
107	Choctaw	Pushmataha	Choctaw	Pushmataha	William N. Horn	Joseph M. Gilder	4th Saturday
110	Forest Hill	Pleasant Grove	Pickens	Pleasant Grove	Louis A. Lavender	Ashley W Eatman	2nd Saturday
111	Sylvan	Sylvan	Tuscaloosa	Sylvan	Thaddeus C. Willingham	John F. Townsend	3rd Saturday
112	Dean	Brooklyn	Conecuh	Brooklyn	John W. Hassell	James K. Kendall	1st Saturday
116	DeKalb	Lebanon	DeKalb	Lebanon	Richard Chitwood	George L. Malone	1st Saturday
119	Notasulga	Notasulga	Macon	Notasulga	Francis M. Bryant	Charles H. Burks	2 and 4 Saturday
120	Camp Hill	Camp Hill	Tallapoosa	Camp Hill	John W Pinnell	William H. James	2nd Saturday
122	Coffeeville	Coffeeville	Clarke	West Bend	Joseph R. Cowan	Andrew J. Pace	1st Saturday
123	Havana	Havana	Hale	Havana	Robert A. Owens	Thomas R. Geddie	1st Wednesday
125	Herndon	Union	Green	Union	Wm. J N. Taylor	James M. Brown, Jr.	4th Saturday
126	Mortimer Reeder	Roxana	Lee	Roxana	Henry H. Burns	Samuel A. Richardson	1 and 3 Saturday
127	Bolivar	Stevenson	Jackson	Stevenson	Dock L. G. Wilson	Nathaniel C. Alston	1 and 3 Friday
129	Geneva	Geneva	Geneva	Geneva	Pinckney N. Hickman	Franklin J. Ward	2 Sat and 4 Fri
131	Yorkville	Yorkville	Pickens	Sharps	Samuel C. Nabers	John G. Pridmore	1st Saturday
132	Roanoke	Roanoke	Randolph	Roanoke	Benjamin F. Weathers	William H. Welch	2 and 4 Thurs

ER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF A

	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST-OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETAR
...	Loachapoka	Lee	Loachapoka	Jesse O. Warren	William W. Davi
...	Post Oak	Bullock	Post Oak	Turner J. Bates	Maston F. McLe
...	Columbia	Henry	Columbia	William H. Purcell	John M. Armstr
...	L'wer Pc'h Tree	Wilcox	Lower PeachTr'e	Kossuth A. Mayer	James W. Gibson
...	Rockford	Coosa	Rockford	George W. McEwen	Sinclair M. Sutt
...	Columbiana	Shelby	Columbiana	John A. West	Isaac D. Mason
...	Stockton	Baldwin	Stockton	Philip M. Hodgron	Milton H. Roacl
...	Burleson	Franklin	Burleson	James P. Carr	Robert J. White
...	Blountsville	Blount	Blountsville	Joshua Ratliff	Jackson L. Mon
...	Perote	Bullock	Perote	Eli W Starke	William A. Wall
...	Rogersville	Lauderdale	Oliver	James P. Jones	Daniel Morrison
...	Woodstock	Bibb	Woodstock	Andrew W. Hayes	Pugh P. Clarkso
...	Milltown	Chambers	Driver	George W. Chewning	James W. Richa
...	Bladon Springs	Choctaw	Bladon Springs		
...	Monroeville	Monroe	Monroeville	Samuel H. Dailey	Q. Salter
...	Nixburg	Coosa	Nixburg	John A. White	Simeon A. Thou
.	Eastaboga	Talladega	Eastaboga		
...	Eclectic	Elmore	Eclectic	Eli Haynie	John B. Land
...	Plantersville	Dallas,	Plantersville	Samuel G. Todd	Thomas M. Cool
ntic	Fayetteville	Talladega	Fayetteville	Kinion J. Thomas	Martin Taylor
...	Mount Hope	Lawrence	Mt. Hope	George W. Jackson	James H. Wear
...	Elba	Coffee	Elba	John M. Kimmey	William M. Hea
...	Ariosto	Dale	Ariosto	Andrew J. Batchelor	J. Matt William
...	Fellowship	Pickens	Gordo	Elias A. Brown	Joseph A. Crock
1...	Montgomery	Montgomery	Montgomery	John M. DeCottes	John D. Carter
...	Harmony	Pike	Curry	Samuel J. Townsend	Chas. N Mallet
...	DeSotoville	Choctaw	DeSotoville	William A. Brown	John C. Christo
...	Mount Hilliard	Bullock	Mount Hilliard		
	Brundidge	Pike	Brundidge	Colin McSwean	Howell R Fore

197	Hillabee	Goodwater	Coosa	Goodwater	George W. McElhiney	Andrew R. Lauderdale	Sat bef 2 Sun
198	Caladonia	Gordon	Henry	Gordon	Edward F. Tuttle	Samuel J. Hall	2nd and 4th Sat
199	Killigee	Chanahatchee	Elmore	Kent	Nathan Landers	Virgil W. Mullins	3rd Saturday
200	Sylacauga	Sylacauga	Talladega	Sylacauga	Robert M. Canville	Green W. Sorrell	1 and 3 Sat
201	La Pine	La Pine	Montgomery	LaPine	Felix M. T. Tankersly	Ira M. Tucker	2nd Saturday
207	Elkmont	Elkmont	Limestone	Elkmont	Augustus F. Evans	Frederick R. Daly	Fri bef f m
208	Alexandria	Alexandria	Calhoun	Alexandria	Edward T. Clark	Henry T. Persons	Sat bef 2 Sun
209	Marshall	Guntersville	Marshall	Guntersville	Wm. L. Thomason	William M. Cantrell	Sat bef f m
210	Ebenezer	Comer	Barbour	Harris	Wm. W. Vaughn	Moses L. Vaughn	Fri bef 2 & 4 Sun
211	York	Jasper	Walker	Jasper	Joseph A. Goodwin	Thomas B. Hazelton	2 and 4 Friday
212	Putnam	Louina	Randolph	Louina	Joseph H. Mooty	Francis M. Handley	1 and 3 Sat
214	Carrollton	Carrollton	Pickens	Carrollton	Wm. G. Robertson	James G. Longmire	3 Thursday
218	Sam Dixon	Centre	Cherokee	Centre	John S. Blair	William A. Cobb	1st Thursday
219	Lineville	Lineville	Clay	Lineville	Robert D. Evens	James A. Bell	3rd Saturday
221	Tensaw	Montgom'y Hill	Baldwin	Tensaw	Marion Bryars	Robert W. Slaughter	4th Saturday
222	Western Star	Cuba	Sumter	Cuba			
223	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Montgomery	Mt. Carmel			
224	Newton	Newton	Dale	Newton	Wm H. Yarbrough	Cornelius V. Atkinson	1 and 3 Sat
225	Louisville	Louisville	Barbour	Louisville	Charles Capel	Christopher M. Capel	1 and 3 Sat
226	Santa Fe	Jackson	Clarke	Salitpa	Shockley A. Adams	Thomas J. Prim	3rd Saturday
227	James Penn	Clopton	Dale	Clopton	Charles W. Mizell	Augustus S. Clarke	
228	Dallas	Chulafinne	Clebu ne	Chulafinne	Elisha T. Graham	William A. Striplin	3rd Saturday
230	Bexar	Bexar	Marion	Bexar	John Arnold	James T. Young	3rd Saturday
231	Duck Springs	Keener	Etowah	Keener	Francis M. Tabor	John T. Tabor	4th Saturday
233	Sepulga	Starlington	Butler	Sepulga	Daniel D. Bennett	Thomas A. Jones	3rd Saturday
236	Gadsden	Gadsden	Etowah	Gadsden	George E. Christopher	Benjamin F. Pope	2 and 4 Tues
238	Fairmount	Fairmount	Covington	River Falls	Augustus W. Deens	Jefferson B Bullock	2nd Saturday
240	Bowen	Whistler	Mobile	Whistler	Charles H. Kohl	Thomas Halliwell	1st Thursday
242	Coosa	Buyckville	Elmore	Sykes Mill	James P. Avant	Isaac C. Hall	2nd Saturday
243	Ramer	Ramer	Montgomery	Ramer	George S. Turnipseed	Arthur L. Guice	2nd and 4th Sat
244	Dawson	Oakey Streak	Butler	Oakey Streak	William R. Smith	James Johnson	Sat bef 1 & 3 Sun
245	John Payne	Fernbank	Lamar	Antioch	Jephtha T. Seay	George G. Weir	Sat bef 3 Sun
246	Harrison	Henderson	Pike	Henderson	Richard D. Windham	Jonathan D. McLendon	4th Saturday
247	Seddon	Seddon	St. Clair	Riverside	James D. Truss	John H. North	Sat bef f m
248	Lawrence	Lawrenceville	Henry	Lawrenceville	William L. McGee	William S. Corbitt	2nd Saturday
250	Amand	Coopers	Chilton	Verlena	Peyton C. Dennis	Wilbur F. Claughton	4th Saturday
251	Camp Creek	Honoraville	Crenshaw	Honoraville	John E. Stringer	Julius M. Baxter	1st Saturday
252	Northport	Northport	Tuscaloosa	Northport	Robert S. Cox	James T. Bealle	3rd Saturday
253	Rose Hill	Rose Hill	Covington	Rose Hill	Stephen W. Bryant	James L. Straughn	2nd and 4th Sat
254	Quitman	Shell	Butler	Georgiana	Henry Green	Thomas M. J. Porter	4th Saturday
256	Gaylesville	Gaylesville	Cherokee	Gaylesville	Robert L. McWhorter	William G. Daniel	4th Saturday
257	Ervin	Townley	Walker	Townley	John J Steedmon	Columbus N. King	Sat bf 4th Sun
261	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Talladega	Louis J. Wr ght	Robert P. Henderson	1 and 3 Fri
264	Walnut Grove	Walnut Grove	Etowah	Walnut Grove	Marcus L. Arnold	Andrew J. Phillips	2nd Saturday

OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALA

LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETARY.
Meridian	Madison	Bell Factory	William T. Green	James M. Jones
Mt. Pleasant	Monroe	Mt Pleasant	Edmund T. King	Wm. A. Shomo
Forest Home	Butler	Forest Home	Joseph G Reynolds	Joseph P. Benson
Victoria	Coffee	Victoria	Daniel W. Clark	William H Crook.
Arlington	Wilcox	Kimbrough	Benjamin E. DeVan	Flavius F. Kimbrou
Frankfort	Franklin	Frankfort	James M. Kimbrough	DeWitt C. Kimbrou
Brantley	Crenshaw	Brantley	Mansfield R Gilchrist	Oliver L. Benson
Larkinsville	Jackson	Larkinsville	Felix G. Petty	Jonathan B. Hall
New Hope	Madison	New Hope	Nathaniel Whitaker	James A. Baker
Springville	St. Clair	Springville	Edward M McClendon	George M. Truss
Fayette	Fayette	Fayette	Thomas C. Morton	William Miller
Georgiana	Butler	Georgiana	Robert S. Pilley	Kincy L. Davis
Arkadelphia	Blount	Arkadelphia	Wm. G. Martin	Thomas F. S. York
Skipperville	Dale	Asbury	John F. Lewis	Daniel S. Cain
Bankston	Fayette	Bankston	F eeman S. Jenkins	Ruf s V. Jenkins
Fort Deposit	Lowndes	Fort Deposit	Andrew F. Brooks	John F. Hattemer.
Brewton	Escambia	Brewton	Ezekiel P. Lovelace	Nicholas G. Schad
Winfield	Marion	Winfield	Elisha Vickery	Washing'n T. Mus
Selma	Dallas	Selma	Julius C. Adler	Isaac Yaretzky
Cluttsville	Madison	Clutusville		
Warrenton	Marshall	Warrenton	James M. Thomason	James P. Morrow
Bear Creek	Marion	Bear Creek	William H. Flippo	James J. Coats
Princeton	Jackson	Princeton	James N. Walker	James A. Beason
Chepultepec	Blount	Oneonta	John S. Findly	H. Eugene Mitch
Six Mile	Bibb	Six Mile	John C. Hicks	Richard H Pratt
Lincoln	Talladega	Lincoln	Aluha H. Griffin	David H. Goodwi
Thomasville	Clarke	Thomasville	Travis L Bedsole	Edward Tabb
	Marengo	Nanafalia	Albert G. Westbrook	Edmond D Littl
			Joel Nichols	Alvin C Nichols

353	Rock Mills	Rock Mills	Randolph	Rock Mills	William M. Allison	Wm. M Taylor	2nd and 4th Sat
354	Heaton	Graham	Randolph	Graham	Anderson A. Duke	John A. Sherard	2nd and 4th Sat
355	Van Buren	Collinsville	DeKalb	Collinsville	Beverly A. Nowlin	John B. Appleton	2nd Friday
356	Ashland	Ashland	Clay	Ashland	George W. Mackey	Robert W. Manning	Sat bef 4 Sun
357	Rutledge	Rutledge	Crenshaw	Rutledge	John W. Bell	Madison W. Rushton	1st & 3rd Sat
358	Barbour	Hull	Tuscaloosa	Hull	John D. Blocker	John W. Auxford	3rd Saturday
359	Scottsboro	Scottsboro	Jackson	Scottsboro	Samuel W. Tate	James A. Kyle	1st and 3rd Fri
361	Town Creek	Town Creek	Lawrence	Town Creek	Albert A. McGregor	Joseph M. Houston	4th Thursday
363	Chester	Warrior	Jefferson	Warrior	David B. Thompson	Marion E. Humphries	4th Saturday
364	Pleasant Site	Pleasant Site	Franklin	Pleasant Site	James T olding	Berry E. Finch	Sat bef 1 Sun
365	Houston	Double Springs	Winston	Double Springs	Stephen McCollum	John S. Curtis	2nd Saturday
366	Cotaco	Skidmores Ch'pl	Morgan	Apple Grove	James M. Winfrey	Alonzo Prince	Sat bef f m
368	Piedmont Fraternal	Piedmont	Calhoun	Piedmont	Frank B. Teague	Elisha D. McClelen	Sat af 2 Sun
369	Athelstan	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	Frank E. Aunspaugh	Hugh Parks Watson	.....
370	Goliad	Eldridge	Walker	Eldridge	William Thorngood	William S. Roden	2nd Saturday
371	Russellville	Russellville	Franklin	Russellville	John M. Tubbs	John W. White	Sat before 3 Sun
373	Bell's Landing	Buena Vista	Monroe	Buena Vista	Wm. M. Hestle	Aaron P. Majo s	Fri bef 2 Sun
375	Gainesville	Gainesville	Sumter	Gainesville	Charles H. Winston	August Schiffman	Mon bef f m
377	Lake City	Florala	Covington	Florala	Henry P. Miller	James T. Manning	4th Saturday
378	Weogufka	Weogufka	Coosa	Gold Branch	Charles M. Martin	Jefferson J. Hammond	Sat before 1 Sun
379	Robert E. Lee	Pine Apple	Wilcox	Pine Apple	David C. Mims	Neil B. Matthews	Sat bef 2 Sun
380	Ohatchee	Peek's Hill	Calhoun	Markton	Eli D. Meherg	Daniel W. Sturkie	Sat bef 1 Sun
381	E. H. Cook	Gastonburg	Wilcox	Alberta	Lee McMillan	James C Gross	2nd Friday
383	Attalla	Attalla	Etowah	Attalla	James H. Wood	J. Henry Lester	1st & 3d Tues
384	Birmingham Frat'al	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Matt T Stradford	John W. Reed	2nd & 4th Mon
386	Trinity	Trinity	Morgan	Trinity	Ethbirt C. Rosamond	Joseph W. Emens	Sat bef f m
388	Newburgh	Newburgh	Franklin	Newbergh	Wesley M. Smith	Mike Finney	Sat bef 4 Sun
389	Vernon	Vernon	Lamar	Vernon	Thomas G. Harrison	Jeremiah F. Collins	Sat bef f m
390	Weathers	Wesobulga	Clay	Wesobulga	Solomon Y. Lamberth	Samuel W. Walker	2nd Saturday
391	North Border	Westmoreland	Limestone	Westmoreland	William J. Dupree	Archie W. Todd	1st Saturday
392	Hickory Flat	S roud	Chambers	Stroud	Nathaniel L. Littlefield	James P Mo ty	1st Saturday
394	Valley Head	Valley Head	DeKalb	Vall y Head	George M. D Lowry	Charles Y. Culberson	4th Friday
396	Falkville	Falkville	Morgan	Falkville	William H. Junkins	James T. Morris	1st Saturday
397	Black Oak	South Hill	DeKalb	South Hill	Gustavus A. Thacker	Willis W. Fountain	2nd Saturday
398	Hartselle	Hartselle	Morgan	Hartselle	Robert Sobotka	Louis J. Waldrop	3rd Saturday
399	Haw Ridge	Haw Ridge	Coffee	Haw Ridge	.....	.....	.....
400	Hanceville	Hanceville	Blount	Hanceville	Felix A. Gillespie	Francis M Holmes	2nd Saturday
402	Green Hill	Green Hill	Lauderdale	Green Hill	Gilford C. Thigpen	Fernando S. McDonald	Sat bef full m
403	Childersburg	Childersburg	Talladega	Childersburg	W. Alexander Conville	Daniel E Finn	Sat bef 3 Sun
404	Grady	Luther's Store	Marengo	Luther's Store	William S. Tucker	John W. Young	2nd Saturday
406	Doric	Tallassee	Elmore	Tallassee	Robert L. Harris	Joshua J. Garrett	2 and 4 Fri
408	Hillsboro	Hillsboro	Lawrence	Hillsboro	Isaac L. James	William F. Berry	Sat af full moon
409	Pondtown	Russ	Geneva	Russ	Elisha C. Childs	William R. Kirkland	1 and 3 Sat
410	Helena	Helena	Shelby	Helena	Albert Fell	Thomas H. Griffin	1 and 3 Sat

ER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF A

	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETAR
.....	Jemison	Chilton	Jemison	Alexander Glasscock	Benjamin W. Sil
.....	Spring Garden	Cherokee	Spring Garden	Wm. H. Burnett	Thomas N. Whi
...	High Shoals	Randolph	High Shoals	Jefferson D. Pittman	Hiram E. Hester
....	Oak Level	Cleburne	Oak Level		
...	Toadvine	Jefferson	Toadvine	Ira G. Smith	Edmund C. Smi
...	Blooming Grove	Walker	Mary Lee	John L. Wright	Nathaniel H. Es
.....	Broomtown	Cherokee	Broomtown	William D. Estes	Arthur C. Sham
d..	Cullman	Cullman	Cullman	Jackson D. Wilhite	Freling H. Kinr
...	Shorterville	Henry	Shorterville	James T. Fowler	George T. Robe
...	Clanton	Chilton	Clanton	William H. Sartor	William D. Sart
...	Marion	Perry	Marion	James O. Bailey	Richard P. Yeat
.....	Belgreen	Franklin	Belgreen	William R. Petree	Sidney J. Petree
...	Cross Keys	Macon	Shorters	John S. Lightfoot	Charles A. Tutt
.....	Albertville	Marshall	Albertville	Charles C. Parker	Wm. W. Harper
.....	Steel's Depot	St. Clair	Steel's Depot	James W. Crump	Benjamin F. Ow
.....	Branchville	St. Clair	Branchville	Wm. A. Henderson	William Frazier
.....	Andalusia	Covington	Andalusia	John W. Cross	Jephtha D. Barr
...	Alexander City	Taliapoosa	Alexander City	John T. Adcock	John M. Allen
....	Motes	Winston	Motes		
.....	Fort Payne	DeKalb	Ft. Payne	William T. Fuller	Hiram A. McSp
..	Headland	Henry	Headland	Drura W. Smith	Moses L. Ham
.....	Kirk's Grove	Cherokee	Kirk's Grove	J. Mabry Pridgen	Benjamin F Ro
.....	Forney	Cherokee	Forney	Moses J. Abernathy	Jacob W. Whor
...	Bethlehem	Morgan	Lacy Springs		
.....	Anniston	Calhoun	Anniston	George S. Lee	Thomas L. Gral
.....	Allsborough	Colbert	Allsborough	William R. Underwood	Marquis D. Red
...	Calera	Shelby	Calera	Albert J. Powers	J. Walton Beile
.....	Leeds	Jefferson	Leeds	John H. Abercrombie	Andrew J. Abe
.....	Taylor	Geneva	Taylor	John J. Collins	William T. Tayl
...	Coalburg	Jefferson	Coalburg	William Askew	Francis P. Lewi

457	Harris	Razburgh	Jefferson	Razburgh	George W. Herring	James C. Gilmer	2nd and 4th Sat
458	Bessemer	Bessemer	Jefferson	Bessemer	Oscar E. Harmer	Edgar L. Mitchell	1st and 3rd Mon
459	Hardy Howle	Delta	Clay	Delta	Thomas H. Howle	Jacob K. Hardy	Thur bf 2nd Sat
460	King Solomon	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Archibald W. Miller	Augustus J. Camp	2nd and 4th Tue
461	Ben Sims	Clay	Jefferson	Ayers	Dolphus L. Clayton	Julius U. McClendon	Sat bef 2 Sun
462	Corinthian	Shelby	Shelby	Shelby	William R. Craig	James F. McLane	
463	Addison	Addison	Winston	Addison	Franklin O. Burdick	Franklin T. O'Steen	3rd Saturday
464	Haleyville	Haleyville	Winston	Haleyville	Andrew D. Mitchell	Charles L. Haley	3rd Saturday
465	Oakman	Oakman	Walker	Oakman	William T Hutto	Frank O. Auxford	Fri b 2 S, Sat b 4 S
466	Dothan	Dothan	Henry	Dothan	Wm. J. Baxley	Matthew H. Jones	Tues af 2 & 4 Sat
467	Kennedy	Kennedy	Lamar	Kennedy	George J Collins	James M. Morton	1st Saturday
468	Bethany	Tattelaba	Clarke	Tattelaba	Daniel W. Robinson	John Cox	2nd Saturday
469	Enterprise	Enterprise	Tuscaloosa	Coeling	James D. Wilder	Wm. A. Koeppel	Fri bf 1st Sun
470	Hoke's Bluff	Hoke's Bluff	Etowah	Hoke's Bluff	James A Penny	Adam H. Barnes	Sat bf 2nd Sun
471	Mt. Willing	Mt. Willing	Lowndes	Mt. Willing	James C. Wood	James T. Garrett	Sat af f m
472	Baileyton	Baileyton	Cullman	Etha	William C. Winn	John A. Donaldson	Sat bf 2 Sunday
473	Stanton	Stanton	Chilton	Stanton	William J Ruddick	Thomas D. Parnell	Tues bef f m
474	Blocton	Blocton	Bibb	Blocton	James T. Reed	Samuel Hartley	1st and 3rd Mon
475	Deatsville	Deatsville	Elmore	Holtville	Millard F. Berry	Wm. N. Nixon	1st Saturday
476	Avondale	Avondale	Jefferson	Avondale	John F. Grady	Joseph Brower	1st and 3rd Tue
477	Renfroe	Renfroe	Talladega	Renfroe	Albert G. Sims	Marion H. Sims	2 and 4 Sat
478	Guin	Guin	Marion	Guin	Watson Brown	James H. Riley	Sat bef 3 Sun
479	Rock Springs	Rock Springs	Chambers	LaFayette	George W. Newman	Joseph C. Webb	Sat bef 1 & 3 Sun
480	East Lake	East Lake	Jefferson	East Lake	James B. Wood	Isaiah C Brown	Fri bef 1 & 3 Sun
481	Locust Fork	Tidmore	Blount	Tidmore	Thomas W. Chambers	Henry C Tidmore	4th Saturday
482	Millport	Millport	Lamar	Millport	John N. Propst	James D Byars	Sat bef 4 Sun
483	Davis Fraternal	Horse Creek	Walker	Horse Creek	Daniel M. Davis	Alford B. Phillips	1 and 4 Sat
484	Lebanon	Lecta	Clebu ne	Lecta	Daniel M. Kaylor	James M. Beggs	
485	Monroe	River Ridge	Monroe	River Ridge	Robert W. McCants	Thomas G. Reynolds	Wed bef f m
486	Cedar Bluff	Cedar Bluff	Cherokee	Cedar Bluff	William A Barker	George L. Hardwick	Thurs bf 4 Sun
487	Round Mountain	Round Mount'n	Cherokee	Round Mountain	Thomas J. Allen	Robert H. McGhee	1st Friday
488	Luverne	Luverne	Crenshaw	Luverne	William D. Colquitt	James J Walker	2 and 4 Tues
489	Burnt Corn	Burnt Corn	Monroe	Burnt Corn	Fielding S Daily	Ajax O. Brantley	2nd Wednesday
490	Mahan	Henegar	DeKalb	Henegar	Eugene R. Smith	James M. McGuffey	
491	New Decatur	New Decatur	Morgan	New Decatur	Ike Scheer	Hervey B Crocker	1st and 3rd Mon
492	Wylam	Wylam	Jefferson	Wylam	Robert King	John Montgomery	2nd and 4th Sat
493	Ashford	Ashford	Henry	Ashford	Alax F. Sinquefield	John W. McI tyre	1st and 3rd Sat
494	Carbon Hill	Carbon Hill	Walker	Carbon Hill	John D Terril	Andrew J. Hilton	1st and 3rd Sat
495	Mt. Pinson	Mt. Pinson	Jefferson	Mt Pinson	Thomas T. Taylor	William M. Killough	Sat bef 3 Sun
496	Bremen	Bremen	Cullman	Bremen	Erasmus Tucker	William A. Johnston	Sat before 1 Sun
497	Sunny South	Sunny South	Wilcox	Sunny South	Solomon L Strickland	Matthew D. Thomason	2nd Saturday
498	Bay Minette	Bay Minette	Baldwin	Bay Minette	David C. Byrne	Henry G Stanmyres	2nd Thursday
499	Cleveland	Cross Roads	Blount	Summit	John A. Gilbreath	Eli Foust	Sat before 1 Sun
500	Logan	Logan	Cullman	Clarkson	Theodore T. Dickerson	William J. Gay	Sat before 4 Sun

ER OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF A

	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	MASTER.	SECRETAR
.....	Delmar	Win-ton	Delmar	George W. Butler	Thomas G. Dup
....	Heflin	Cleburne	Heflin	Jesse C Bean	Allen J. Haley
....	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield	Owen K. Cameron	Richard A. Solo
.....	Midland City	Dale	Midland City	James R. Levy	Samuel M. C. H
...	Sheffield	Colbert	Sheffield		
....	Irondale	Jefferson	Irondale	George S. Earnest	Jefferson D. Pay
....	Village Springs	Blount	Village Springs	James C. Massey	Jasper H. Higgi
....	Bluffton	Cherokee	Bluffton	Joseph C. Collins	William Siglin
.....	Brookwood	Tuscaloosa	Brookwood	Ezra Foster	Alexa der C. Va
....	Wilsonville	Shelby	Wilsonville	Elisha W. Holland	John H. Weldon
.....	Johns	Jefferson	Johns	James C. Harper	Richard N. Cart
.....	Blossburg	Jefferson	Blossburg	James W. Alexander	Albert G. Gray
....	Powderly	Jefferson	Powderly	Lucian G. Pettyjohn	Ivan A. Millar
....	Howard	Henry	Howard	William I. Ham	Austin J Sellers
....	Ragland	St. Clair	Ragland	Asa R. Wyatt	James F Reed
....	Magnolia	Chambers	Langdale	Ivey B Morris	Carle P. Gantt
....	Laniers	Talladega	Kymulga	John D. Lanier	John Davies
....	Sand Mountain	DeKalb	Sand Mountain	Samuel T. Smith	James J. Foreste
....	Lewisburg	Jefferson	Lewisburg	Jerry M. Fountain	Ernest M. Secres
....	Aldrich	Shelby	Aldrich	Thomas J. Hoskings	S. S. Holbrooks
.....	Gurley	Madison	Paint Rock	Thadeus B. Connally	Wm. M. Gormle
.....	Almond	Randolph	Almond	James H Clegg	Arnold W. Catn
...	Level Lane	Tuscaloosa	Oregonia		
rnal	Woodlawn	Jefferson	Woodlawn	William M. Smith	Emil Lesser
....	Hackleburg	Marion	Hackleburg	Perry N. Green	William W. Fre
....	Middleton	Calhoun	Ohatchee	James P. Nunnelly	William H. Nur
...	Charlton	Dale	Charlton	Joseph E. Barnes	Henry R Jernig
.....	Brown'sX Ro'ds	Henry	Balkum	Henry A. Ethridge	John A. Summ
	Birmingham	Jefferson	Birmingham	Henry M. Austin	Henry C. Miller

540	Searight	Searight	Crenshaw	Searight	George H. Thigpen	David A. Levy	1 and 3 Sat
541	Mt. Union	Mt. Union	Conecuh	Mt. Union	Charles P. Davis	William G. Miller	Sat bef 4 Sun
542	Mt. Zion	Crow	Morgan	Crow	Nelson Roper	William R Crow	2nd Saturday
543	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Jackson	Bridgeport	William K. Speller	Thomas Hamilton	2 and 4 Friday
544	H. Clay Armstrong	Salitpa	Clarke	Salitpa	Malcomb H. Robinson	Alexander J. York	Sat bef 1 Sun
545	H. C. Tompkins	Hayneville	Lowndes	Hayneville	Hugh M Caffey	George E. Gordon	2 and 4 Mon
546	Boaz	Boaz	Marshall	Boaz	David A. Morton	John H. Snead	2nd Tuesday
548	Carmichael U. D	Enterprise	Coffee	Enterprise	William H. Johnson	James M. Griffin	1 and 3 Sat
549	Carney U. D	Atmore	Escambia	Atmore	William J. McCants	James C. Campbell	

George P. Harrison	Opelika	Ar
H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery	Ar
H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery	Br
Wm. S. Foster	Mobile	Br
Wm. Y. Titcomb	Anniston	Ca
George F. Moore	Montgomery	Ca
Wallace W. Harrison	Fort Payne	Co
		Co
Fletcher J. Cowart	Troy	D
		D
James W. Penn	Attalla	E
Pinckney N. Hickman	Elba	F
		G
Simon Klotz	Birmingham	G
Russell M. Cunningham	Birmingham	H
John G. Harris	Montgomery	I
Wm. W. Daffin	Grove Hill	I
John H. Bankhead	Fayette	I
Wm. G. Robertson	Carrollton	I
John DeLoach	Monroeville	K
		K
Edward S. Gatchell	Selma	L
B. Dudley Williams	Oxford	M
Jesse M. Carmichael	Ozark	M
		M
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	M
Wm. J. Orum	Montgomery	M
		M
Henry C. Tompkins	Montgomery	M

Nicholas Stallworth.	Evergreen	Peru.
Nicholas Stallworth	Evergreen	Prince Edw'rd Isl'd
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Quebec.
Horatio C. Grayson	Choctaw Corner	Rhode Island.
		South Australia.
Addison A. Walker	Eufaula	South Carolina.
Benjamin F. Elmore	Demopolis	Tennessee.
		Vermont.
George M. Morrow	Birmingham	Victoria.
Francis L. Pettus	Selma	Virginia.
Henry H. Brown	Birmingham	Washington.
Henry H. Brown	Birmingham	West Virginia.
Palmer J. Pillans	Belknap	Wisconsin.

MEMORANDA.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Wm. P. Vanvert		Arizona.
J. H. Westerfield	Springfield	Arkansas.
Pedro Antonio Gomez	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil.
A. Haslan	Nanaimo	British Columbia.
G. H. F. Darlnel	Whilby	Canada.
Alvah R Conklin	Independence	California.
Ernest LeNeve Foster	Georgetown	Colorado.
Segindo Alvarez.	Havana	Colon & Is. of Cuba
Washington L Morgan	New Britain	Connecticut.
Benton V. Weldon	Smyrna..	Delaware.
Phillip H. Hooe	Washington	Dist. of Columbia.
Brackstone Baker	London	England.
Norvill R. Carter	Levyville	Florida.
Wm. A. Love	Atlanta	Georgia.
A. P. Alexanderopulos		Greece.
Alexander Frankel		Hungary.
James A. Hawley	Dixon	Illinois.
Joseph S. Morrow	Atoka	Indian Territory.
Martin H. Rice	Indianapolis	Indiana.
John McConnell	Belfast.	Ireland.
Thomas J. Anderson	Topeka	Kansas.
D. Green Simmons	Adairville	Kentucky.

Frank Burkett	Okalona	Missis
A. M. Hough	Jefferson City	Misso
Thornton B. Myers	David City	Nebra
Wm. S. Whitehead	Newark	New J
Robert C. Stewart	Las Vegas	New I
James Porter Howe	Sidney U., G. L	New S
Charles P. Lyon	Rochester	New
Donald B Bain	Raleigh	North
Benjamin K. Rusch	Forman	North
Charles Bowman	Herring Cove	Nova
Nelson Williams	Hamilton	Ohio.
James R Bailey	Corvalis	Orego
Augusto Angulo	Lima	Peru.
Donald Darrach	Kensington.	Princ
Walter Nutt	Canton	Queb
Frederick G. Stiles		Rhod
Andrew H. White	Rock Hill	South
George L. Young		South
Frank M. Kreamer	Estellim	South
Henry R. Howard	Tullahoma	Tenn
Eugene S. Weston	New Haven	Verm
H. Bannister	Geelong	Victo
James J. Dudley	Norfolk	Virgi
Jere A. Miller	Wheeling	West
Louis Sohns	Vancouver	Wash
Philo A. Orton	Darlington	Wisc

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES UNITED STATES GRAND LODGES.

Alabama	H. Clay Armstrong	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruage	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmalee	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Delaware	Benjamin F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Wm. R. Singleton	Washington.
Florida	Wilber P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	A. N. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Charles C. Stevenson	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	Wm. H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	J. S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	T. S. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry.	Portland.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medarry	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	S. D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Jefferson S. Conover	Coldwater.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Mississippi.	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Wm. R. Bowen	Omaha.
Nevada	C. N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	A. A. Keene	Albuquerque.
New York	E. M. L. Ehlers	New York.
North Carolina	John C. Drewry	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	James S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Edwin Baker	Providence.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.

Virginia		
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olym
West Virginia	George W. Atkinson	Whe
Wisconsin	John W. Loflin	Milw
Wyoming	Wm L. Kuykendall	Sarat

FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS.

Alpina	Charles Besson	Bern
Brazil	Dr. Henrique Valladores	Rio d
British Columbia	W. J. Quinlan	Victo
Canada	John J. Mason	Ham
Chili	Jose Maloria	Valp
Colon & Cuba	Jose F. Pelon	Have
England	Edward Lechworth	Lond
Ireland	Archibald St George	Dubl
Manitoba	Wm. G. Scott	Win
New Brunswick	Freeman W. Wisdom	Sain
New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydn
New Zealand	Rev. Wm. Ronaldson	Dun
Nova Scotia	William Ross	Hali
Peru	Dr. Alberto Quinper	Lim
Prince Edw'd Isl'd	Neil McKelvie	Sun
Porto Rico	J. Alberto Nadal	May
Quebec	John H. Isaacson	Mo
Scotland	David Murray Lyon	Edi
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Ad
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Ho
United G. L. Victoria	T. H. Lempriere	Me
Egypt	F. F. Oddi	Al

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GRAND OFFICERS AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

1896-97.

JAMES A. BILBRO	Gadsden	Grand Master
B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS	Oxford	Deputy Grand Master
RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM	Birmingham	Senior Grand Warden
ROBERT J. REDDEN	Sulligent	Junior Grand Warden
WILLIAM H. DEGLEY	Montgomery	Grand Treasurer
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG	Montgomery	Grand Secretary
CHARLES A. ALLEN	Montgomery	Grand Tyler
WILLIAM C. BLUSHIE	Montgomery	Grand Chaplain
DAVID W. MCIVER	Montgomery	Grand Marshal
HENRY H. MATTHEWS	Montgomery	Senior Grand Deacon
BEN. M. JACOBS	Birmingham	Junior Grand Deacon
JACOB KAHN	Opelika	Grand Steward
JOHN M. P. OTTS, JR.	Greensboro	Grand Steward

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PALMER J. PILLANS, Bridgeport, Chairman of Committee.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

HENRY C. TOMPKINS, Montgomery, Chairman of Committee.

SUSPENSIONS, EXPULSIONS AND APPEALS.

H. S. D. MALLORY, Selma, Chairman of Committee.

FINANCE.

WILLIAM S. FOSTER, Mobile, Chairman of Committee.

The next Annual Communication will be held in the Masonic Temple in the City of Montgomery, commencing at 7:30 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday, i. e., the 7th day of December, 1897.

Secretaries of the Subordinate Lodges will forward Returns to the Grand Secretary by the 1st day of October, and Annual Dues on or before the 15th day of November, 1897.